

دراسة سلسلة الامدادات التسويقية لمنتج زيت الوقود باستخدام نماذج النقل

المستخلص

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(QSB)

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ABSTRACT

The marketing logistic chain, as an integrated system aimed to balance the achievement of its main opposite objectives which represented in the access to the best service presented to the customer with lowest possible logistic costs especially the transportation costs, where encourages the researcher to choose the second objective as a field of this study in order to reduce the transportation costs in the final link of marketing logistic chain which related to delivering of fuel oil to the customer that falls within organizational responsibilities of the company under consideration (Oil Marketing Company) and also known in a brief name by (SOMO) through two methods, the first is by functioning quantative techniques by using transportation models, and the second is by using descriptive methods through the interviews which determines the reality of fuel oil marketing logistic .

Thus, this study was based on a major hypothesis of "monthly using of transportation models during all the years of the study that concentrated on the distribution of standardized product such as fuel oil from loading depots to the available exporting destinations land, could achive the optimal distribution for fuel oil with lowest possible transportation cost or higher revenues three dimensions represent radical solutions to the long-term problems that company under consideration has suffered such as high transportation costs as a result of obstacles that face the fuel oil marketing logistic activities.

Depending upon the ready computer programmers called quantities systematic business (QSB) for processing the data related to transportation costs in dollar or through the manual application of the data transportation models related to exporting revenue in Iraqi dinar, and then comparing the optimal solution produced from the transportation models related to the actual data of costs and revenues. An also on the other side the descriptive data that has been gathered from the interviews in the mentioned company were enabled the researcher to determine the actual reality of final link on the marketing logistic chain of fuel oil and its surrounding logistic problems thereby the above hypothesis has been proven, and arrived to a number of conclusions and recommendations.



المقدمة

(2009 :80) %97

50-60%

(Vail, 1994: 82).

(2007 :57)

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(1)

(Case Study)

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(S.B.F.S.)

(Optimal Solution)

(380: 2002)

.(32 :1985) (46 :2008

) (Louis & et al, 1989)



(2)

(381 :) (231 :2009)
 .(Hutt & Speh, op.cit., 162) (205 :2006) (129 :2008)

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 (1990) (1985

(56-55 :2008)

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(End Users)

(2008 -2007 -2006 -2005)

(Dealers)



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(QSB)

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2. الجانب النظري للدراسة

(Logistics)

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(Lambert & et al, 1998: 11)

1962 (Peter Drucker)

(Drucker, 1962: 103) (Logistics Management)

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.<http://www.clm> ((

(Bennet, 1988: 421)

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* (CLM) The Council of Logistics Management.
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باستخدام نماذج النقل

** (NCPDM)

(Donald & Wendell, 1993 :28)

.Society of Logistics Engineering (Sole)

(Coyle, & et al 1998: 8) .

(Dornier & etal, 1998: 17)

Third- Party Logistics Provider (3PL)

.(Dornier & etal, 1998 : 17)

(25-22 :)
1985

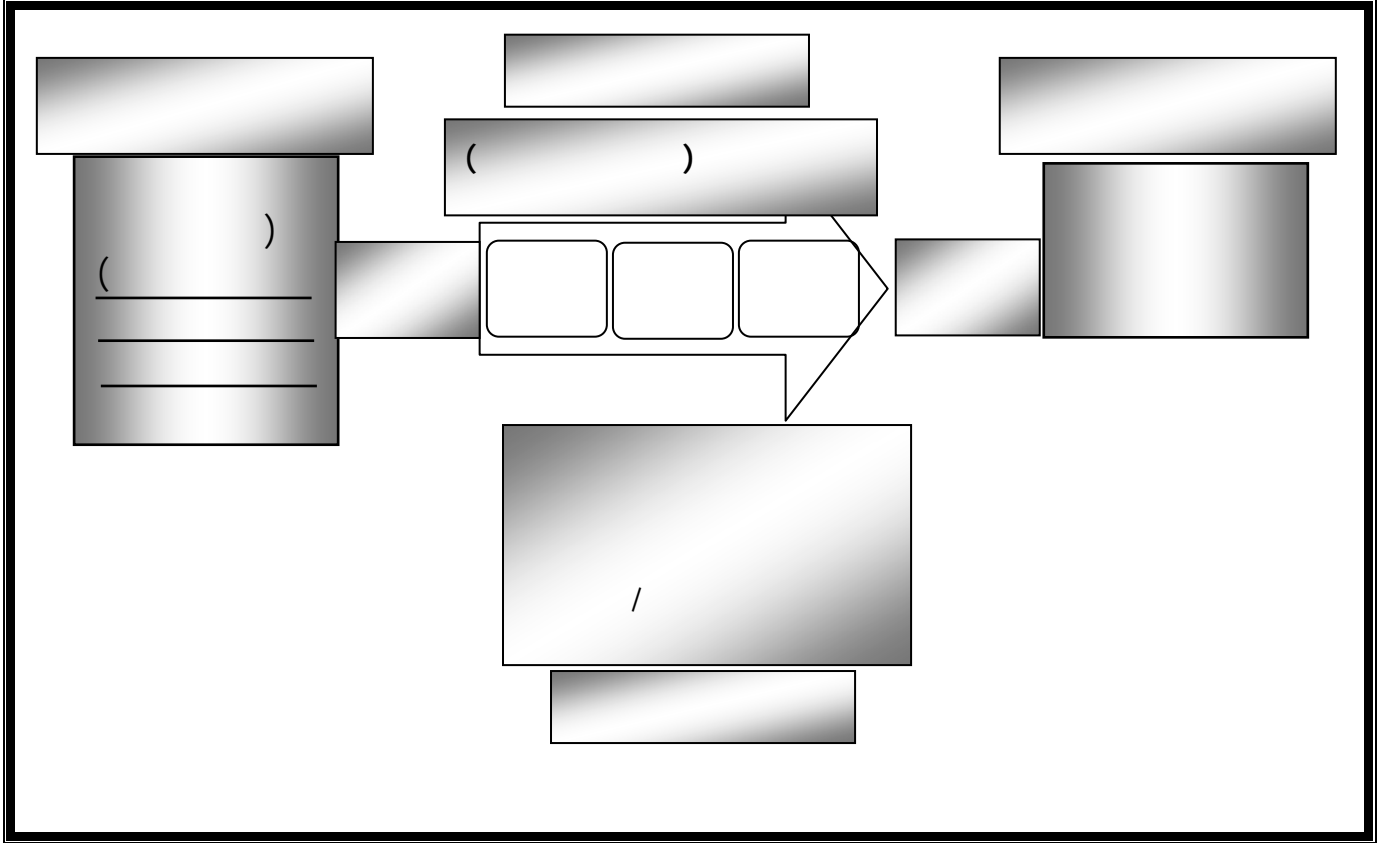
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(National Council of Physical Distribution Management, General Information Pamphlet, 1985: 27)

** (NCPDM): National Council of Physical Distribution Management.



(1)) (2009 :47)



(1)
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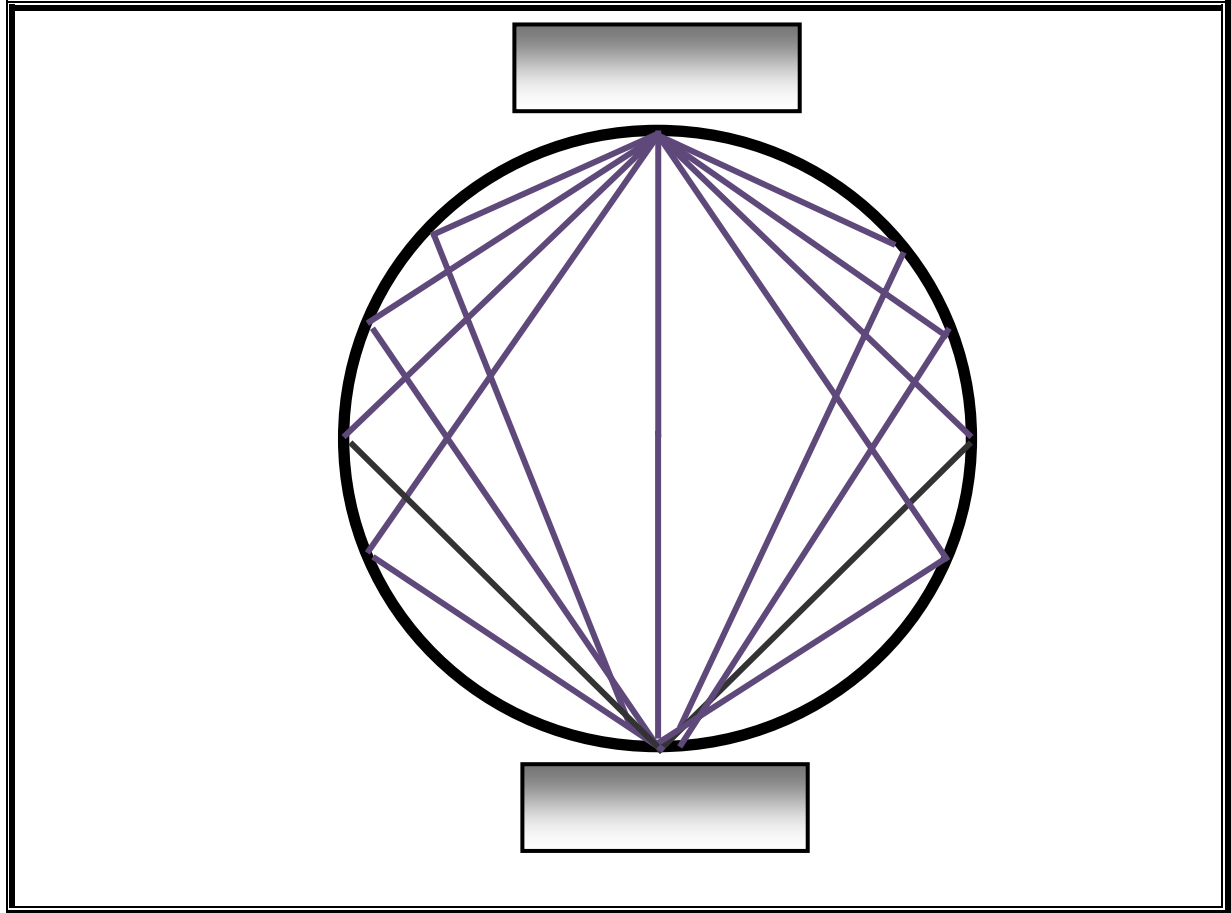
باستخدام نماذج النقل

%40 %60-50 %30
 (Vail, Op. Cit: 56)
 (Hutt & Speh , Op. Cit: 159)
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 (Stern & Conghlan, 1996 : 58)
 .(452 :2006)

(39 :2006)

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:(2)



:(2)

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Total-cost Approach (233-231 :) **Total-Profit Approach** (379-378 :)

(Hutt & speh, op.cit : 159)

Interrelationship (Bingham & Gome, Op. cit: 233)

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(Perreault & McCarthy, op.cit : 324)

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(41 :

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(Heizer & Render, 2009: 612) (133 :

() : (m)

:(n)

(i) : (ai)

(j) : (bj)

(j) (i) : (xij)

:(cij)



:(Jensen & Bared, 2003: 184)

$$\text{Minimize } Z = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n C_{ij} \times ij$$

n **m**

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \times ij = ai, i= 1,2,3, \dots m$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \times ij = bj, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots n$$

) (134 :

(237 :

$$\sum_{i=1}^m ai = \sum_{j=1}^n bj$$

$$\text{Minimize } Z = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n C_{ij} \times ij$$

Subject to:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \times ij = ai, 1=1, 2, 3, \dots, m$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \times ij = bj, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$$

) $X_{ij} \geq 0$:

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(243 :) (Source) (m) •
 (Destination) (n) •
 (ai) •
 (bj) •
 (Cij) •
 (Xij) •
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$$\sum_{i=1}^m ai = \sum_{j=1}^n bj$$

(3):

$$\text{Minimize } Z \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n Cijx ij$$

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= Z
 Subject to :

$$\sum_{i=1}^n xij = ai, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m xij = bj, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$



$$.x_{ij} \geq 0$$

From	To	Destination			i
		D1	D2	D3	
مستودعات التجهيز Source	S1	C11 X11	C12 X12	C13 X13	A1
	S2	C21 X21	C22 X22	C23 X23	A2
	S3	C31 X31	C32 X32	C33 X33	A3
Bj		b1	b2	b3	$\sum b_j = \sum a_i$

:(3)



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(42 :) (41 :) (134:)

: S.B.F.S

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij} = a_i$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m x_{ij} = b_j$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \sum_{j=1}^m b_j$$

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$$(m + n - 1) - 1 -$$

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m+n - 1

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Optimal Solution**S.B.F.S**



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(Krajewski, & et al, 2010: 596) (Heizer & Render,2009:619)
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(Dummy Destination)

(Dummy Source)

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باستخدام نماذج النقل

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باستخدام نماذج النقل

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From \ To	شمالي	جنوبي	غربي	وهمي	Supply
بيجي	78	55	65	0	251100
الدورة	83	50	65	0	42000
Demand	30000	150000	10000	103100	

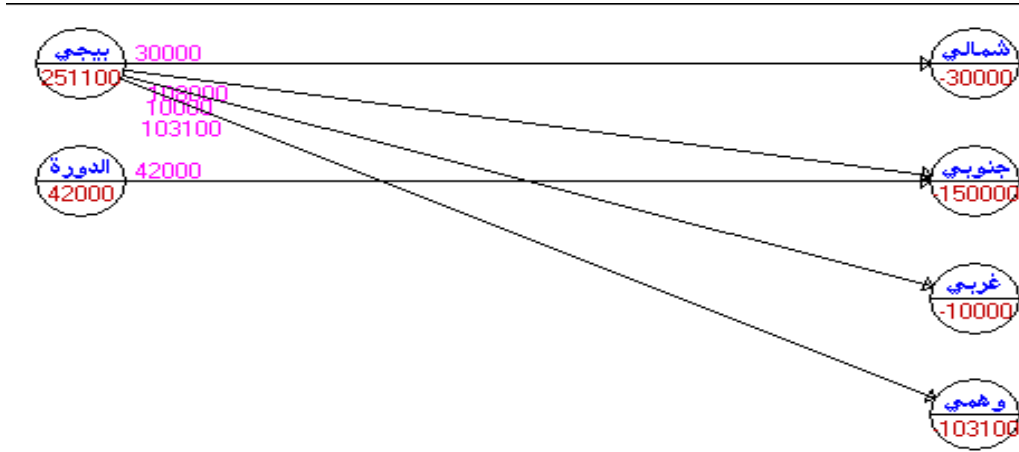
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01-08-2010	From	To	Shipment	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Reduced Cost
1	بيجي	شمالي	30000	78	2340000	0
2	بيجي	جنوبي	108000	55	5940000	0
3	بيجي	غربي	10000	65	650000	0
4	بيجي	وهمي	103100	0	0	
5	الدورة	جنوبي	42000	50	2100000	0
	Total	Objective Function	Value =	1.103E+07		

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/	/	/
2340000	30000	/
5940000	108000	/
650000	10000	/
2100000	42000	/
11030000	190000	



باستخدام نماذج النقل

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From \ To	شمالي	جنوبي	غربي	وهمي	Supply
بيجي	78	55	65	0	251100
الدورة	83	50	65	0	42000
Demand	30000	150000	10000	103100	

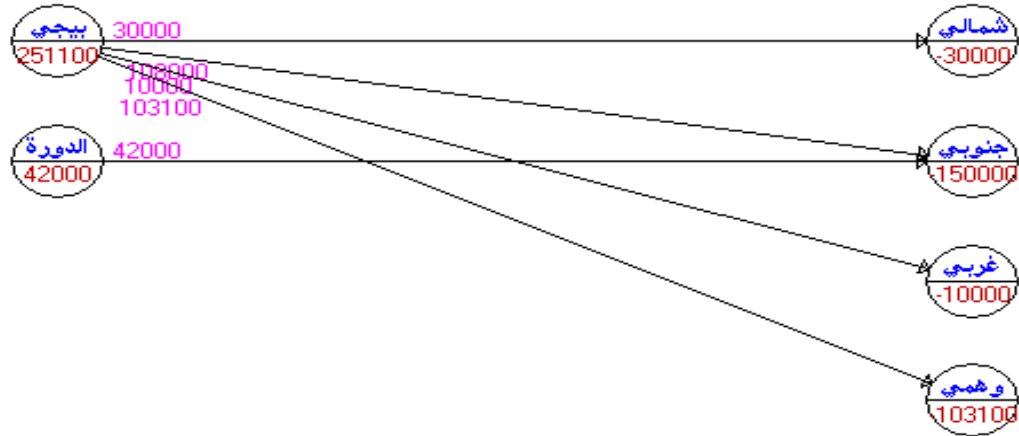
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01-08-2010	From	To	Shipment	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Reduced Cost													
1	بيجي	شمالي	30000	78	2340000	0													
2	بيجي	جنوبي	108000	55	5940000	0													
3	بيجي	غربي	10000	65	650000	0													
4	بيجي	وهمي	103100	0	0	5	الدورة	جنوبي	42000	50	2100000	0		Total	Objective	Function	Value =	1.103E+07	
5	الدورة	جنوبي	42000	50	2100000	0													
	Total	Objective	Function	Value =	1.103E+07														

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2340000	30000	/
5940000	108000	/
650000	10000	/
2100000	42000	/
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باستخدام نماذج النقل

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52761	613459	17.98	5.56	
132157	2828205	3.90	25.63	
427956	1970179	5.03	19.89	
21365	4042525	3.01	33.18	
58490	1600420	7.69	12.99	
124498	2212369	7.19	13.89	
82364	1210096	13.83	7.23	
81841	2702032	8.07	12.39	
291147	4555338	4.73	21.15	1
378955	2791455	7.56	13.22	2
616688	3708991	5.65	17.68	1
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	2268222	2005
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8767192	55924	2007
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- .9 (1996) ()
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- .1 (2010) ()
- .2 (1979) ()
- .3 (2009) ()
- .4 (1985) ()
- .5 (1990) ()



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