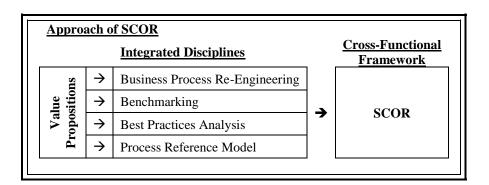
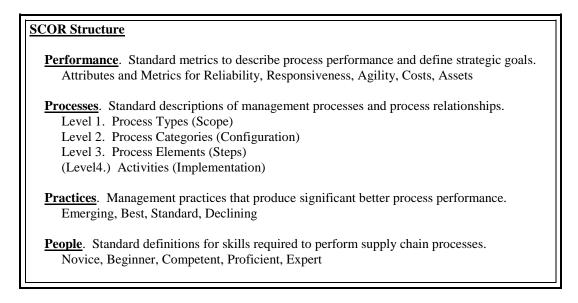
## Introduction to SCOR SCOR: Supply Chain Operations Reference Model

Organized in 1996, the Supply-Chain Council (SCC) was formed to develop, maintain, and improve a supply chain reference model, SCOR. In 2014, SCC merged with APICS to form the APICS Supply Chain Council (APICS SCC).

The Supply Chain Operations Reference model (SCOR) is the world's leading supply chain framework, linking business processes, performance metrics, practices and people skills into a unified structure.



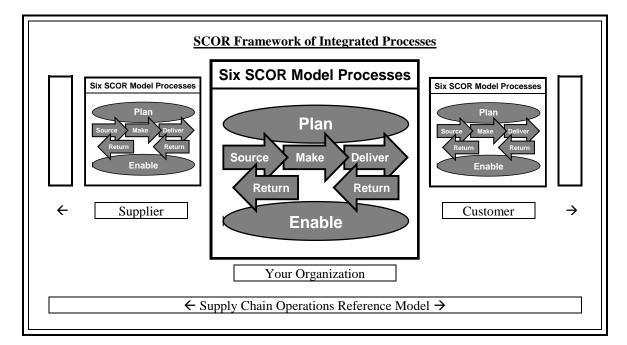
### Supply Chain Operations Reference Model



Source: SCOR: Supply Chain Operations Reference Model, Revision 11.0, released December 2012.

#### SCOR Processes

# Level 1 Processes in SCOR Plan, Source, Make, Deliver, Return, Enable



<u>Plan</u>	The Plan processes describe the activities associated with developing plans to operate the supply chain.	
<u>Source</u>	The Source processes describe the ordering (or scheduling of deliveries) and receipt of goods and services.	
Make	The Make processes describe the activities associated with the conversion of materials or creation of the content for services.	
Deliver	The Deliver processes describe the activities associated with the creation, maintenance and fulfillment of customer orders.	
<b><u>Return</u></b> The Return processes describe the activities associated with the reverse flow of goods.		
<b>Enable</b> The Enable processes describe the activities associated with the management of the supply chain.		

Leve	Levels of Process Detail			
		Description	Examples	
	Level 1.	Process Types (Scope)	Plan,Source,Make,Deliver,Return,Enable	
	Level 2.	Process Categories (Configuration)	Make-to-Stock, Make-to-Order, Engineer-to-Order	
	Level 3.	Process Elements (Steps)	Schedule Deliveries, Receive Product, Verify Product, Authorize Payment	
	Level 4.	Activities (Implementation)	Out of the general scope of SCOR. Specific to type of supply chain.	

### **SCOR Performance**

<u>Performance</u>. Standard metrics to describe process performance and define strategic goals. Attributes and Metrics for Reliability, Responsiveness, Agility, Costs, Assets

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<b><u>Performance Attribute.</u></b> A performance attribute is a grouping or categorization of metrics used to	
	express a specific strategy.
Metric. A metric is a standard for measurement of the performance of a supply cha	
	process

	Performance At	<u>tributes</u>	Level-1 Metrics
	Reliability The Reliability attribute addresses the ability to perform tasks as required.		Perfect Order Fulfillment
Customer	Responsiveness	The Responsiveness attribute describes the speed at which tasks are performed.	Order Fulfillment Cycle Time
Cust	Agility	The Agility attribute describes the ability to respond to external influences; the ability to and speed of change.	Upside Flexibility, Upside Adaptability Downside Adaptability, Overall Value-at-Risk
	Costs	The Cost attribute describes the cost of operating the process.	Total Cost to Serve
Internal	Assets	The Asset Management Efficiency ('Assets') attribute describes the ability to efficiently utilize assets. Asset management strategies in supply chain include inventory reduction and in-source vs. outsource.	Cash-to-Cash Cycle Time Return on Fixed Assets Return on Working Capital

## **SCOR Practices**

<u>Practices</u>. Management practices that produce significant better process performance. Emerging, Best, Standard, Declining

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Emerging	Emerging practices introduce new technology, knowledge or radically different ways of organizing processes.			
<u>Best</u>				
Standard   Standard practices are how a wide range of companies have historically done business by default or happenstance.     Declining   Declining practices represent ways of doing business, which can be widespread, that have proven to result in poor supply chain performance as indicated by key metrics.				
Resi	ces   Risks   High Moderate Low High   High Emerging Emerging   Moderate Best Low   Low Standard Declining			

## SCOR People

**<u>People</u>**. Standard definitions for skills required to perform supply chain processes. Novice, Beginner, Competent, Proficient, Expert

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## Key Elements

<u>Skill</u>	Skill is the capacity to deliver pre-determined results with minimal input of time and energy.
<b>Experience</b>	Experience is the knowledge or ability acquired by observation or active participation.
Aptitude	Aptitude is a natural, acquired, learned or developed ability to perform a certain kind of
	work at a certain level.
<b>Training</b>	Training develops a skill or type of behavior through instruction
<b>Competency</b>	Competency Level describes the level or state of qualification to perform a certain role or tasks. SCOR recognizes 5 commonly accepted competency levels.

#### **Competency Levels**

<u>Novice</u>	Untrained beginner, no experience, requires and follows detailed documentation to be able to perform the work.	
Beginner	Performs the work, with limited situational perception.	
Competent	Understands the work and can determine priorities to reach goals.	
Proficient	Oversees all aspects of the work and can prioritize based on situational aspects.	
Expert	Intuitive understanding. Experts can apply experience patterns to new situations.	

## SCOR Example

Book reference for a HOW-TO approach to SCOR in a fictitious company: Supply Chain Excellence. A Handbook for Dramatic Improvement Using the SCOR Model, Third Edition, 2012, P. Bolstorff, R. Rosembaum, AMACOM, ISBN:9780814417713.

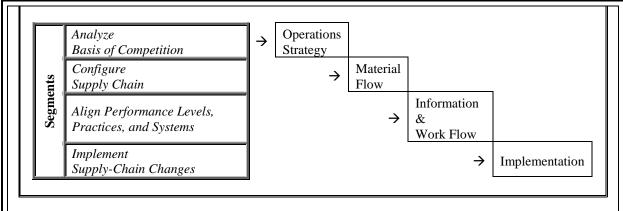
**Essential Success Factors.** 

Change	Problem-solving	Project	Business Process Engineering
Management	Techniques	Management	Techniques

**Phases of Implementation Approach.** 

	_ ]
Build Organizational Support.	
Define Project Scope.	
Analyze Performance.	
Develop Project Portfolio	
Implement Projects.	
Extend to the Greater Value Chain	_

#### SCOR Project Roadmap



<b>Operations Strategy</b>	Information and Work Flow
Supply Chain Scope	AS IS Work/Information Map
Performance Metrics	Transactional Productivity Analysis
Supply Chain SCORcard	TO BE Work/Information Map
Competitive Performance	Prioritized List of Changes
Requirements	
SCORcard Gap Analysis	
Material Flow	<b>Implementation</b>
• AS IS Material Flow	Master Schedule of Projects
Disconnect & Gross Opportunity	ROI Analysis
Analysis	Technology Selection
Supply Chain Strategy and Best	• Detail Requirements, Solution Design,
Practice Analysis	Configuration, Test & Go Live
• TO BE Material Flow	

Find a presentation of SCOR application by Peter Bolstorff on the YouTube below: APICS Webinar: SCOR 101-APICS for Business Peter Bolstorff [ https://youtu.be/58SJY2P42PE ]