

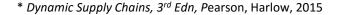


Keynote: Designing contemporary supply chains, from 'outside-in'; developing new theory from empirical observations in the field

Dr John Gattorna, Adjunct Professor, UTS Business School, & Global Supply Chain 'Thought Leader' and Author*

ANZAM Operations Supply Chain & Service Management Symposium 2016

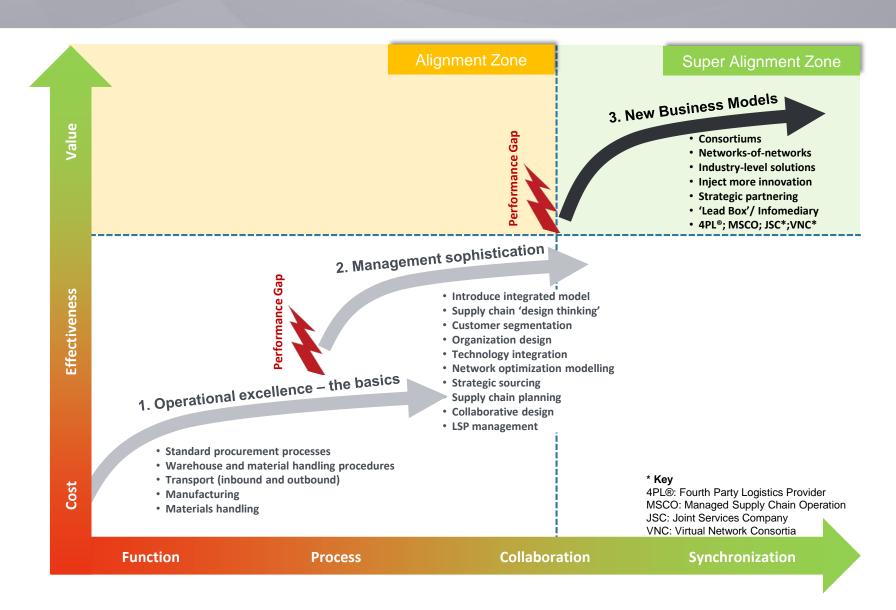
Sydney • 14 June 2016







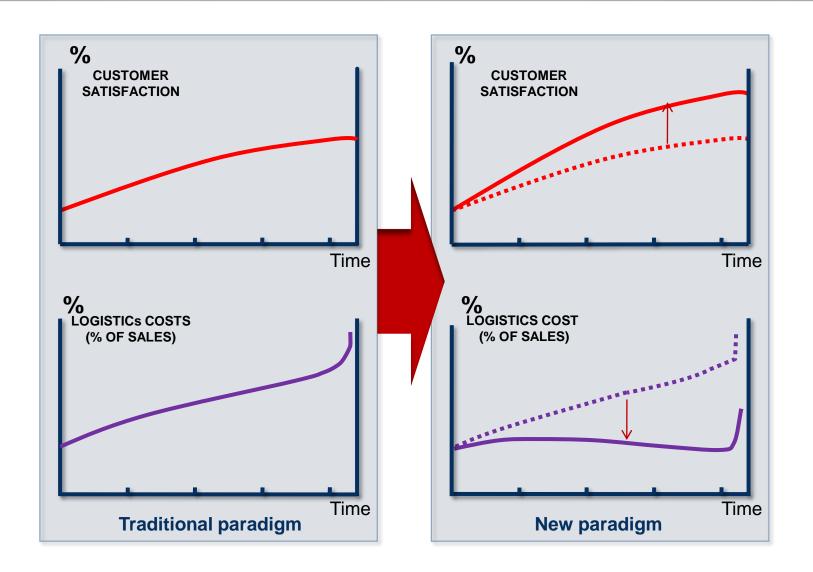
Performance/capability continuum



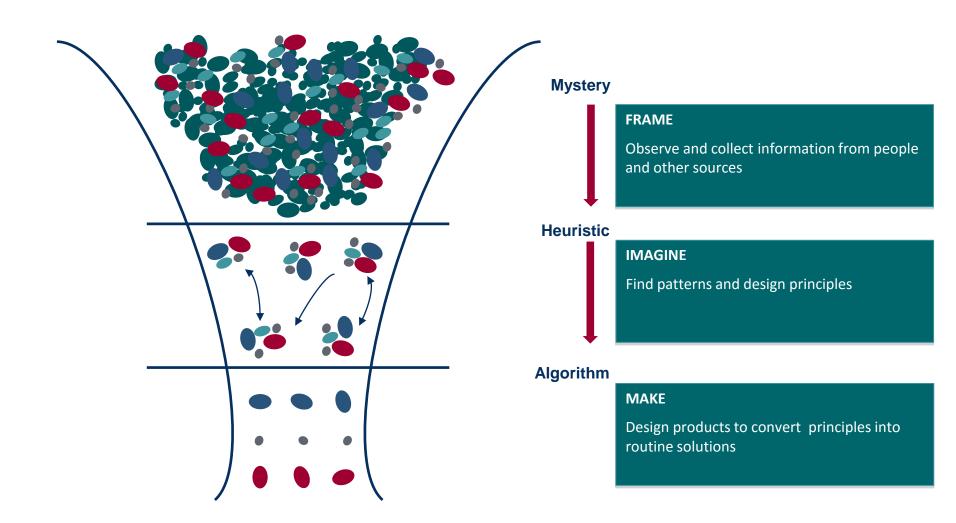
^{*} JSC and VNC are new terms coined by John Gattorna



'Best-of-both-Worlds' Strategy

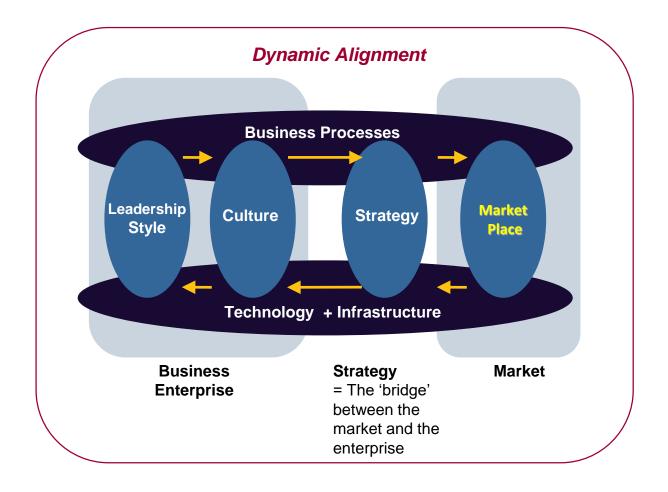


The Knowledge Funnel in design thinking

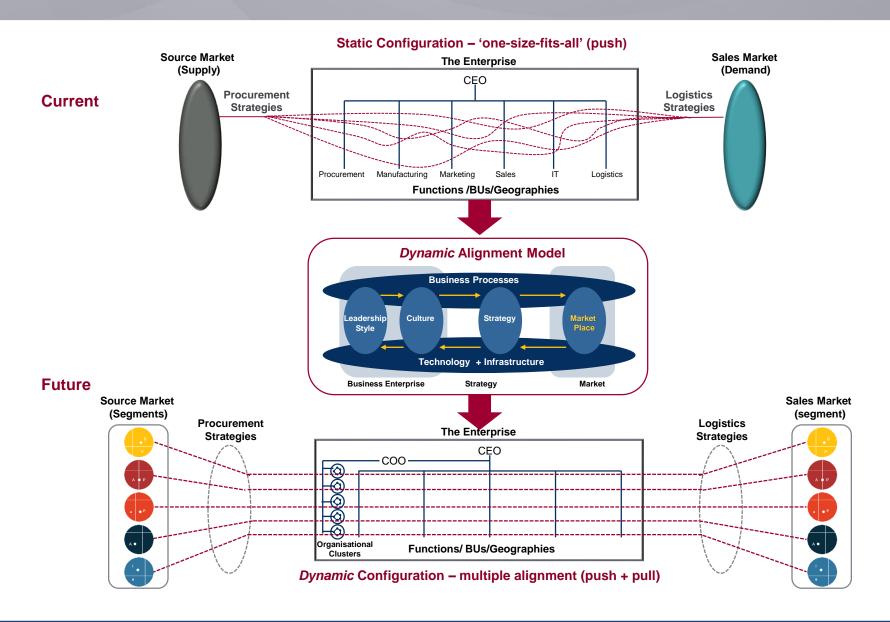


Source: Adopted from Roger Martin, The Design of Business, HBR Press, 2009, Figure 1-1, p-8

Dynamic Alignment™ business model and heuristic – from a supply chain perspective



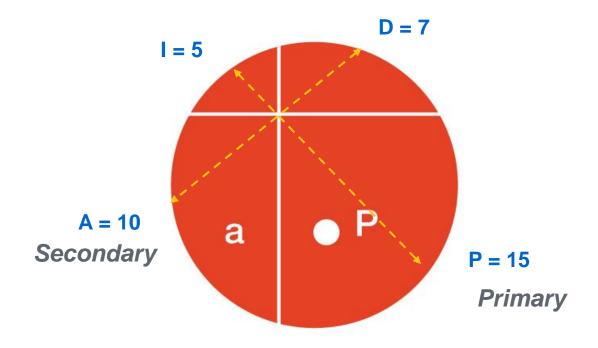
From 'Static" to 'Dynamic' design of enterprise supply chains



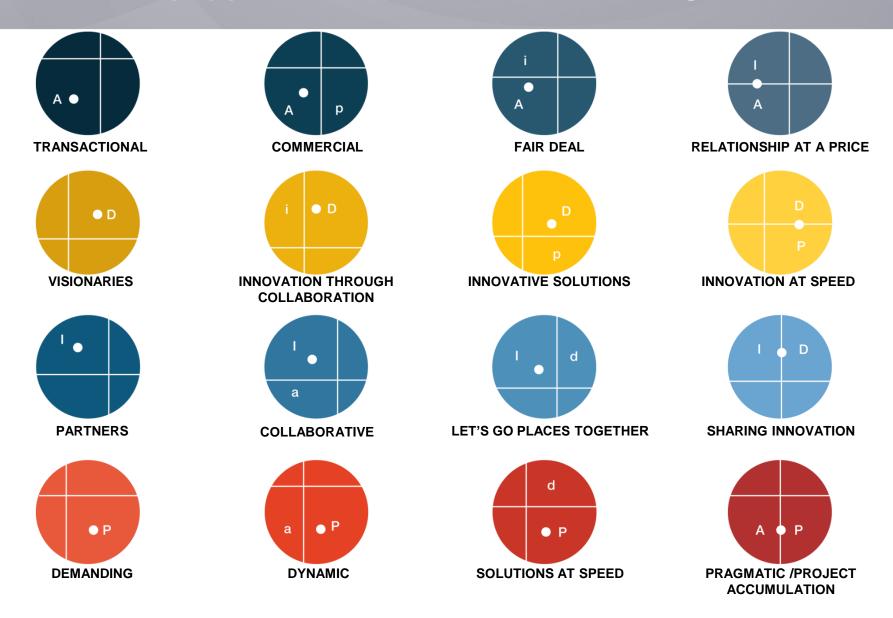
6

Typical bias of behavioral forces at play in markets

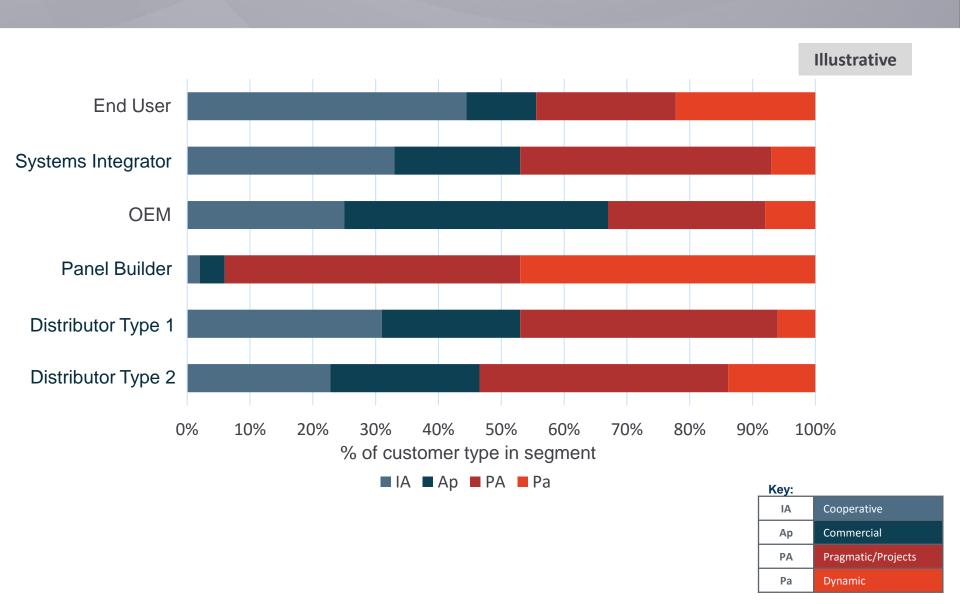
ILLUSTRATIVE



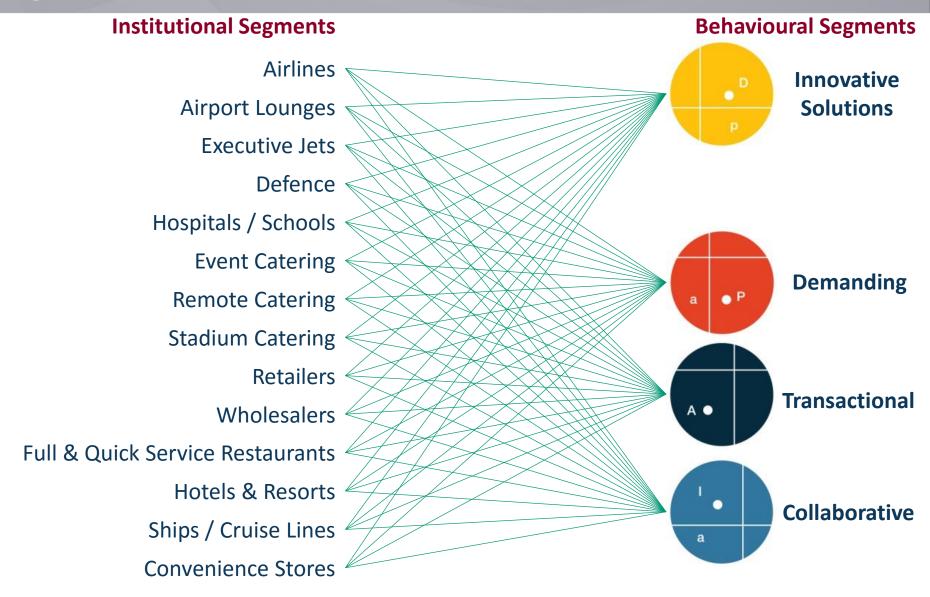
The sixteen (16) possible dominant behavioral segments



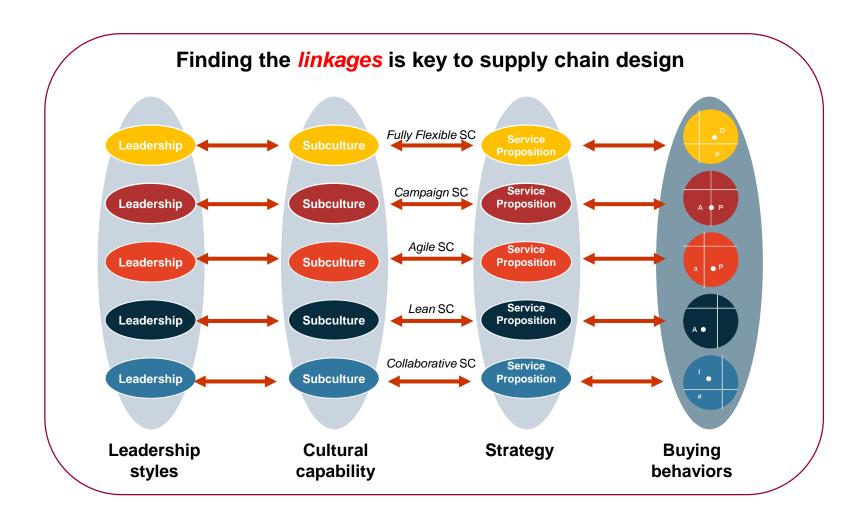
Mix of behavioural segments in each institutional segment



Reducing complexity from Institutional to Behavioural segmentation



Multiple supply chain alignment: Level 1: customer-side



The five most commonly observed dominant buying behaviours

Collaborative

Close working relationships for mutual gain

Transactional

Consistent low-cost response to largely predictable demands

Dynamic

Rapid response to unpredictable supply and demand conditions

Project Accumulation

Delivery to project site on time and complete

Innovative Solutions

Supplier-led development and delivery of new ideas



- Mostly predictable
- Regular delivery
- Mature or augmented products
- Primary source of supply
- Trusting relationship
- Teamwork/partnership
- Information sharing
- Joint development
- Forgiving
- Price not an issue



- Predictable demand within contract
- Regular delivery
- Efficiency, low-cost focus
- Multiple sources of supply
- Little sharing of information
- More adversarial
- Standard processes
- Power imposed
- Transactional
- Very price sensitive



- Unpredictable demand
- Commodity relationship
- Time priority/urgency
- Opportunity focus
- Ad hoc source of supply
- Low loyalty, impersonal
- Fewer processes
- Outcome oriented
- Commercial deals based on pragmatism
- Price aware

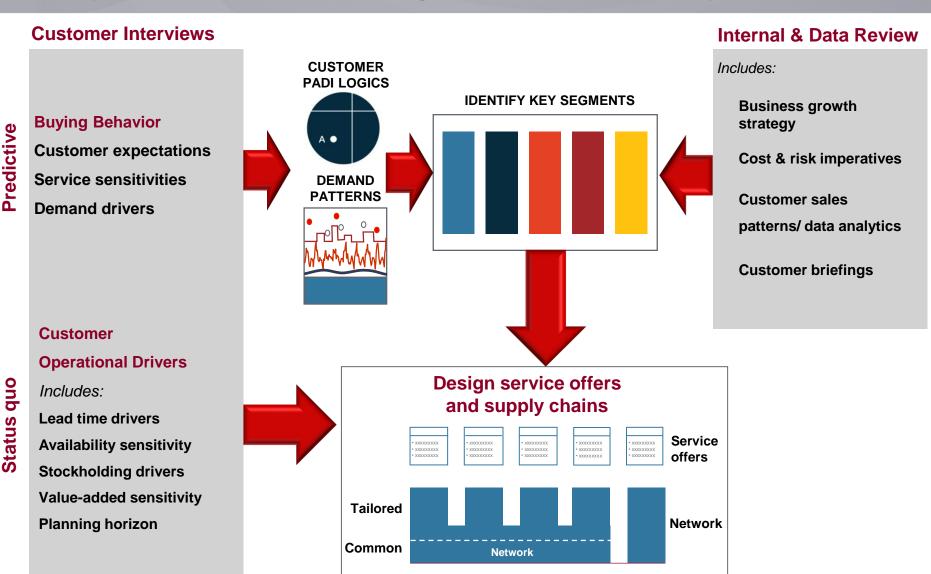


- Time-specific deliveries
- Stock reservation system
- Completed deliveries
- Expedite if necessary
- Accumulation off-site
- Standard processes
- Special packaging
- Special transport if necessary
- Fixed price
- Delay avoidance
- Risk migration (liquidated damages)
- Systematic and detailed supervision



- Very unpredictable demand
- Higher risk
- •Flexible delivery response
- Innovation focus
- Rapid change
- Individual decision making
- Solutions oriented
- •Management of IP
- Incentives/ego
- No price sensitivity

Research inputs to dynamic supply chain design – primary research - customer segmentation - data analytics



Source: Gattorna Alignment research

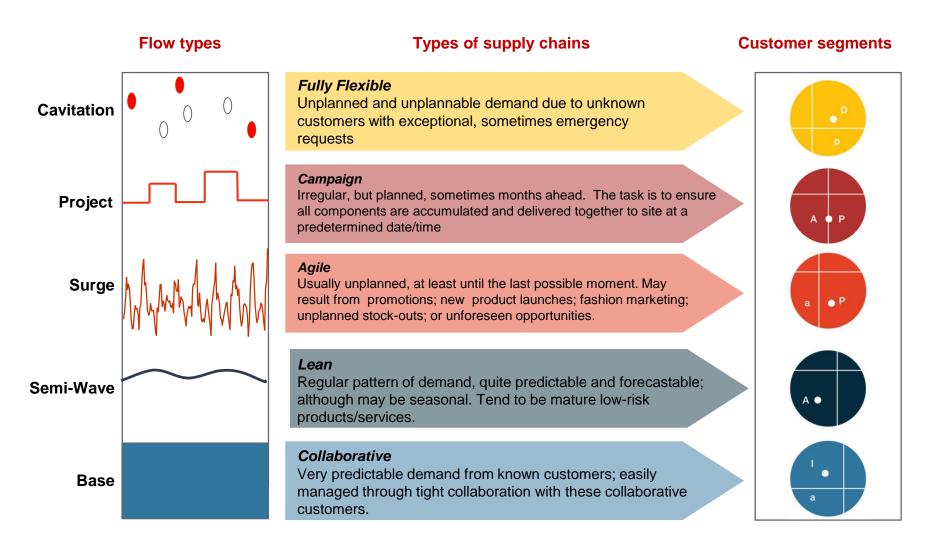
13

Matching SC types for the five most common behavioural segments

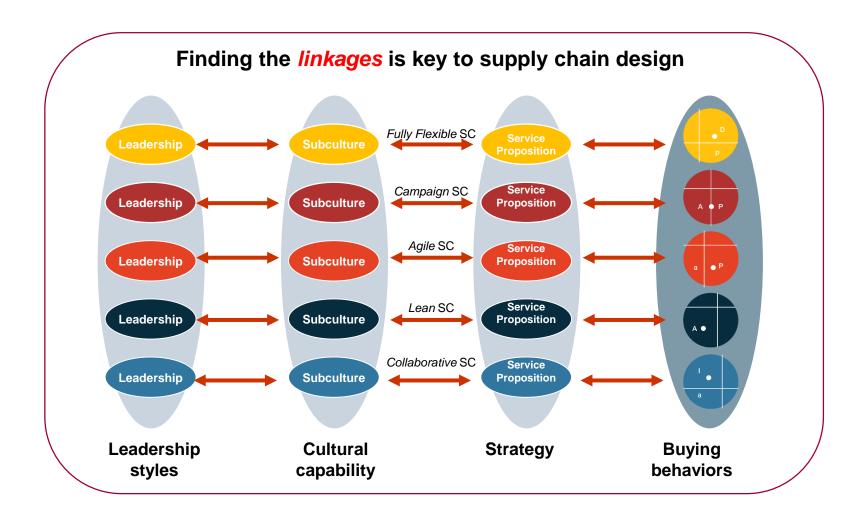
SEGMENT Innovative Solutions Collaborative **Transactional Dynamic Project Accumulation Close working Delivery to project** Supplier-led Consistent low-cost Rapid response to relationships for development and response to largely unpredictable supply site on time and complete mutual gain predictable demands and demand delivery conditions of new ideas **SC RESPONSE COLLABORATIVE LEAN SUPPLY AGILE SUPPLY FULLY FLEXIBLE** CAMPAIGN/ **SUPPLY CHAIN CHAIN PROJECT SUPPLY SUPPLY CHAIN CHAIN CHAIN**

SUPPLY CHAIN THOUGHT LEADERSHIP

Flow characteristics typical of each supply chain configuration



Multiple supply chain alignment: Critical linkages



16

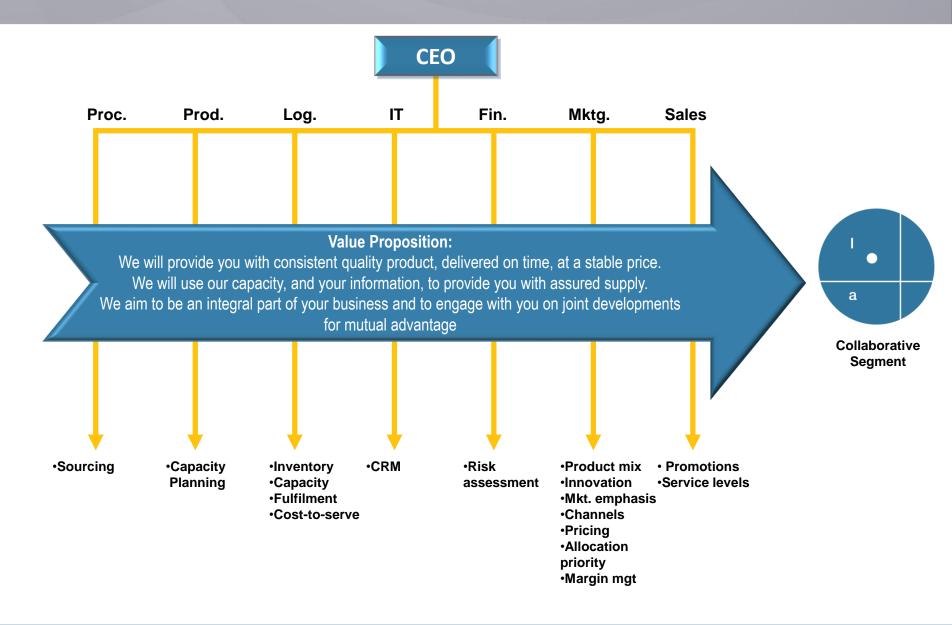
Strategic dimensions for formulating supply chain strategies

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- 2. Innovation emphasis
- 3. Marketing emphasis
- 4. Channels of distribution
- 5. Pricing regime
- 6. Promotional activity
- 7. Service emphasis
- 8. Procurement/sourcing approach

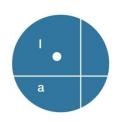
- 9. Production
- 10. Capacity considerations
- 11. Fulfilment emphasis
- 12. Relationship intensity
- 13. Systems/IT support
- 14. Resource allocation priorities
- 15. Strategic risk profile
- 16. Financial considerations

Value proposition for Collaborative supply chains



Collaborative supply chain strategy - Protective

	STRATEGIC DIMENSION	IDEAL STRATEGY
1	Product mix	Emphasis on mature, branded and augmented products
2	Innovation emphasis	Big emphasis on product quality and joint product development. Innovate to improve relationship
3	Marketing emphasis	Build brand loyalty
4	Channels of distribution	Either direct or via trusted outlets
5	Pricing regime	Price according to strength of brand; moderate price sensitivity
6	Promotional activity	Low promotional activity – not needed
7	Service emphasis	Empathy with loyal customers; consistency of service; trust
8	Procurement/ sourcing approach	Select suppliers on basis of relationships
9	Production	Low volume – high value add. Collaborate to reduce costs
10	Capacity considerations	Maximum utilization achievable consistent with serving customers
11	Fulfilment approach	Reliable/scheduled delivery; shared forecasts
12	Relationship intensity	Mutual dependence between customer and supplier
13	Systems/ IT support	Emphasis on customer management, CRM essential
14	Resource allocation priorities	Focus on supporting the relationship to retain customer
15	Strategic risk profile	Low
16	Financial Considerations	Relax credit terms. Undertake customer account profitability analysis



Practical Implications of *Collaborative* Supply Chain Configurations

Network

Supply

Long term best value (life cycle cost)
Stable Volumes
Stable supply paths

Base – committed capacity plans
Agreed plans
Stable regional/local mix

a

DCs/Depots

Manufacturing

Transport

Minimise stock level by removing variability
Optimise stock holding location between customer and supplier

Firm contracts with 3PLs – assured volumes and routine schedules to minimise price

Planning

Demand Planning/ Forecasting

Production Planning

Inventory

Deployment

Demand / Order Capture Collaborative planning and forecasting – at SKU level

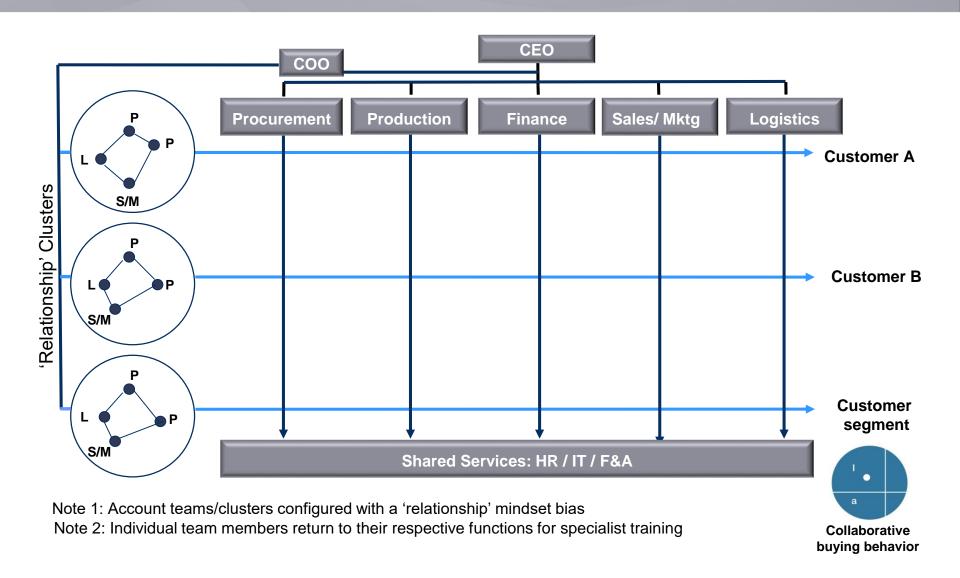
Firm plans to meet commitments
Coordinated S&OP

Minimal inventory associated with low variability and high visibility

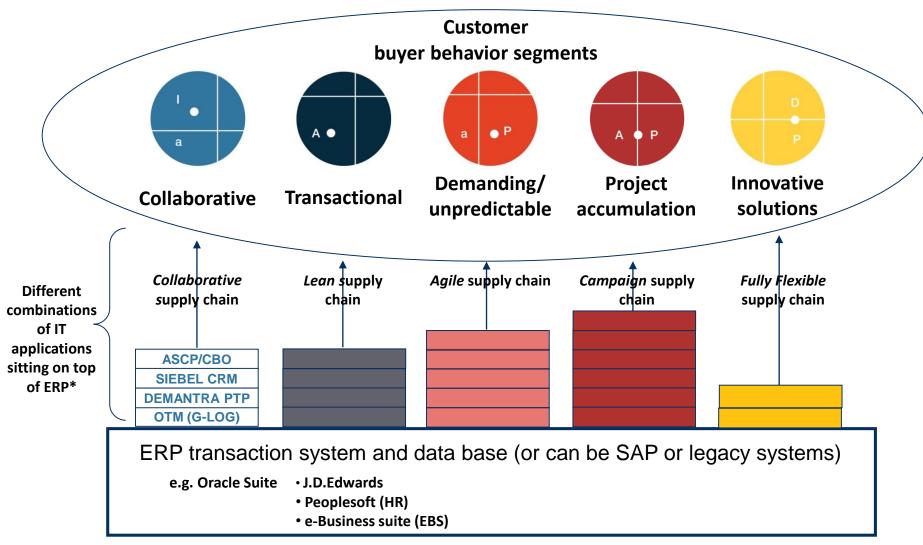
Minimise stock levels by removing variability
Where volumes justify; more direct from plant to customer

Default orders
VMI?
Full visibility, true demand

Collaborative supply chain organization clusters

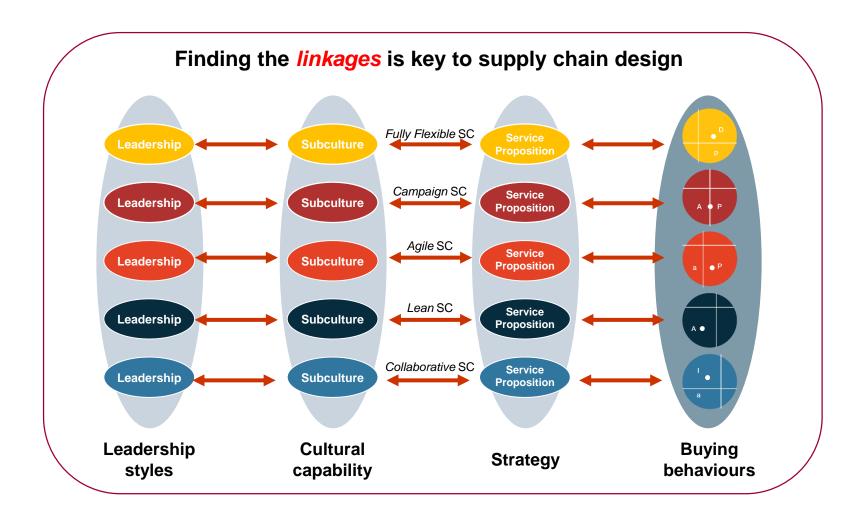


Requisite technology for Collaborative supply chains

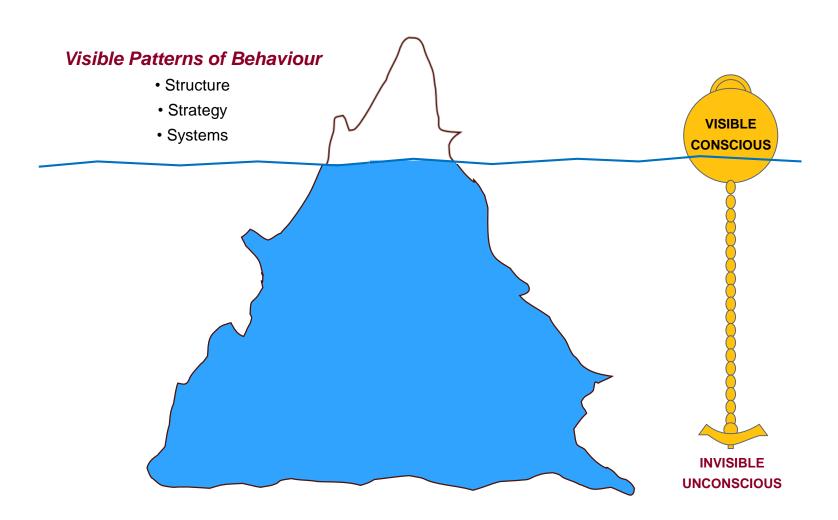


^{*} Using Oracle Suite as sample to demonstrate

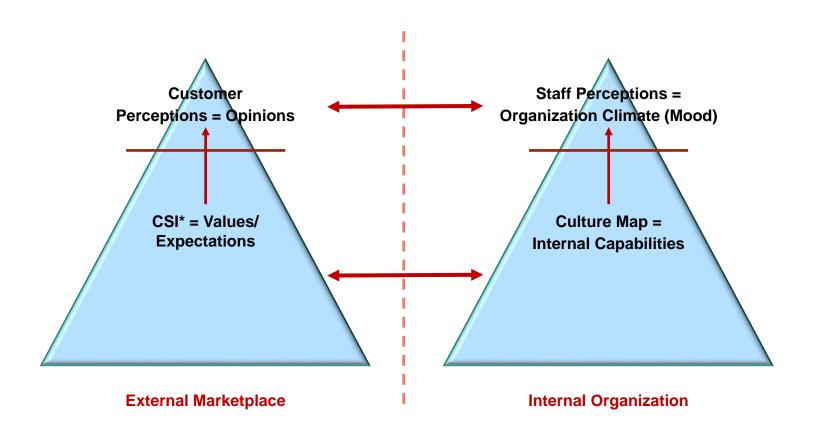
Level 3: Cultural capabilities



The 'performance iceberg'

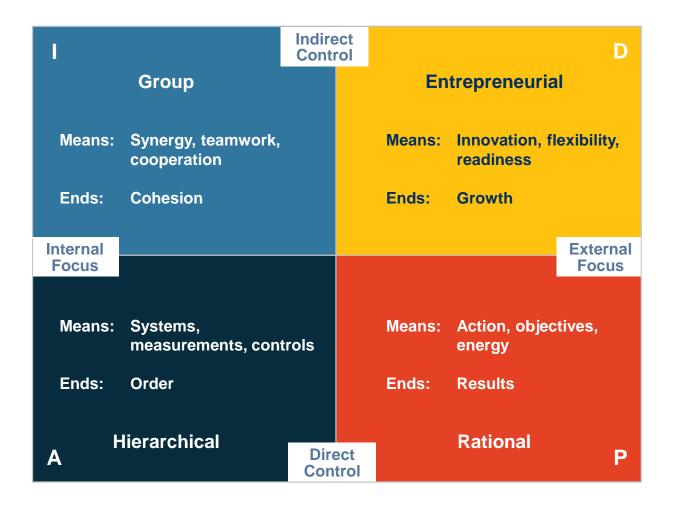


The two sides of values, behaviours and perceptions – 'inside' and 'outside' the enterprise



^{*} Customer Satisfaction Index

The four generic enterprise subcultures



The embedded emphasis of the four generic subcultures

Emphasis on Cohesion, Teamwork, Synergy and Consensus

- Define 'what we stand for' statement
- Emphasise teamwork
- Consensus decision-making
- Define common values
- Joint-peer job design
- Informal standards for performance assessment of teams based on cohesion
- Reward team effort, loyalty and commitment.
- Cash based rewards for team (gain-sharing)
- Training emphasises personal interaction and team building
- Recruit 'l' people

Emphasis on Stability, Order, Systems, Control

- Define 'how we do things' statement
- Centralise decision-making, especially for cost control measures
- Change guidelines to rules
- Define jobs by method
- Formulate policy and procedure manuals
- Set efficiency/productivity objectives
- Measure and reward conformance to systems and procedures
- Provide cash rewards based on productivity, "sticking to the rules"
- Establish a formal, regular, structured, systematic communication process on "need to know only" basis
- Training programs which emphasise planning, measuring, controlling and "use of systems"
- Recruit 'A' people

Α

Emphasis on Creativity, Innovation and Flexibility

- Define 'our future potential'
- Allow people to work on their own to fulfil their potential
- Make individuals accountable for their decisions
- Formulate vision
- Job design to increase autonomy
- Informal standards of performance assessment for individuals based on creativity, flexibility
- Reward creativity of solutions, ideas, experimentation, lateral thinking
- Incentives for individuals, e.g. learning experience
- Open, informal communication for whoever is around at the time
- Training in creative thinking; creative problem solving
- Recruit 'D' people

Emphasis on Results, Urgency, High Levels of Activity

- Define 'what we are fighting for' statement
- Decentralise decision-making; encourage staff to solve problems
- Specify clear guidelines, not rules
- Job design based on results, outputs
- Formalise position descriptions; individual performance objectives
- Measure performance against objectives
- Provide regular feedback on performance
- Reward achievement of objectives; speed of response.
 Provide incentives/merit-pay, based on results for *individuals*
- Establish a timely and speedy communication process
- Training programs which emphasise optimum use of time and resources
- Monitor competitor information and market conditions
- Recruit 'P' people

P

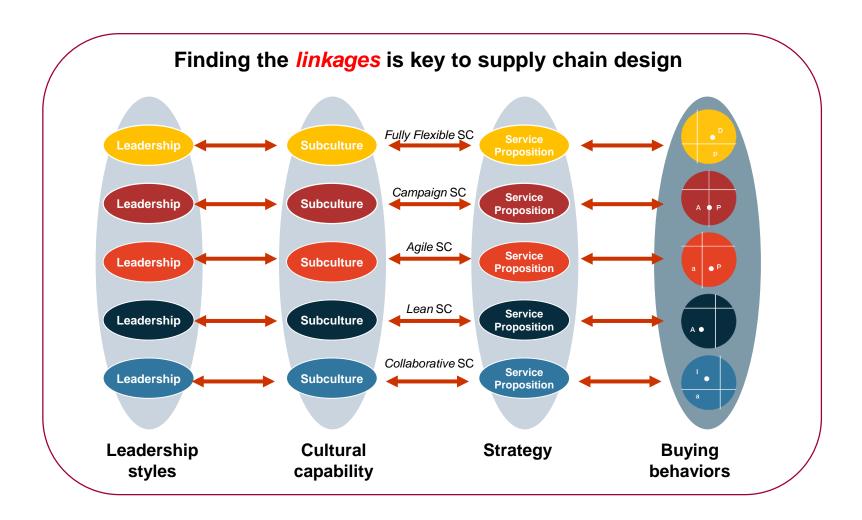
Internal capabilities required to propel Collaborative supply chains

	CAPABILITY AREA	CAPABILITY	
1	Customer interaction	Customer Call Center (CCC) - joint responsibility* Rolling annual CSI/NPS surveys*	
2	Transformation	Translate strategy into working models*	
3	Organization	 Risk management/ mitigation OD: multi-disciplinary cluster People selection and positioning :ensure bias of relationships (Ia) in cluster Analytics* Risk management/ mitigation Project management* Strategic partnering 	
4	Processes [standard]	Customer Account Management (CAM) Key Account Management (KAM)	
5	Planning	VMI CPFR S&OP Co-planning with selected customers	
6	IT Systems	 CRM for selected customers EDI Network Optimization modelling* Inventory management Track & Trace 	
7	Operations	 Delivery reliability [DIFOT] MTS FTL/FCL delivered direct from source Transport selection and management 	
8	Culture	 Minimize change: keep status quo Internal collaboration-teaming Consensus decision making Shared KPIs: emphasis on loyalty and retention Incentives: encourage participative schemes Job design: degree of autonomy negotiated by consensus Internal communications: consultative/ face-to-face Training & development; team building Role modelling: managers with ESFP MBTI profile ideal Recruiting: team players Leadership style: Coach: conscientious; lead by teaching; concerned for others; loyal, committed, politically astute; seeks agreement by consensus 	

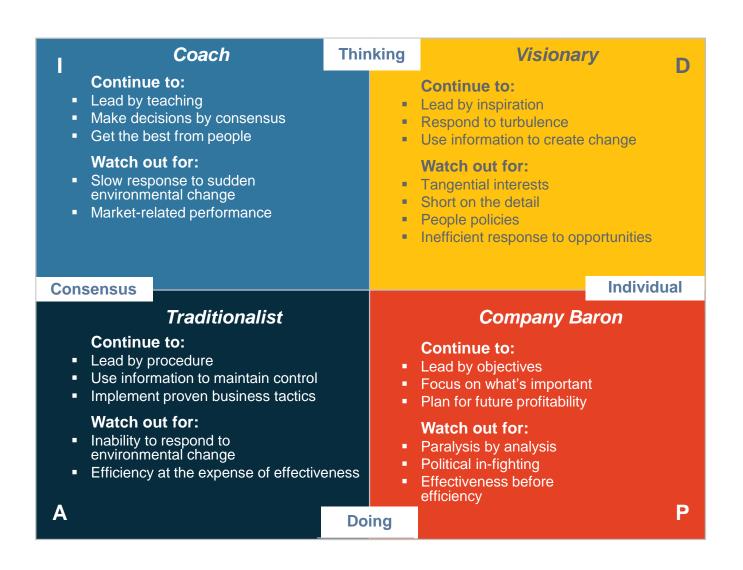


* Common across all supply chain types

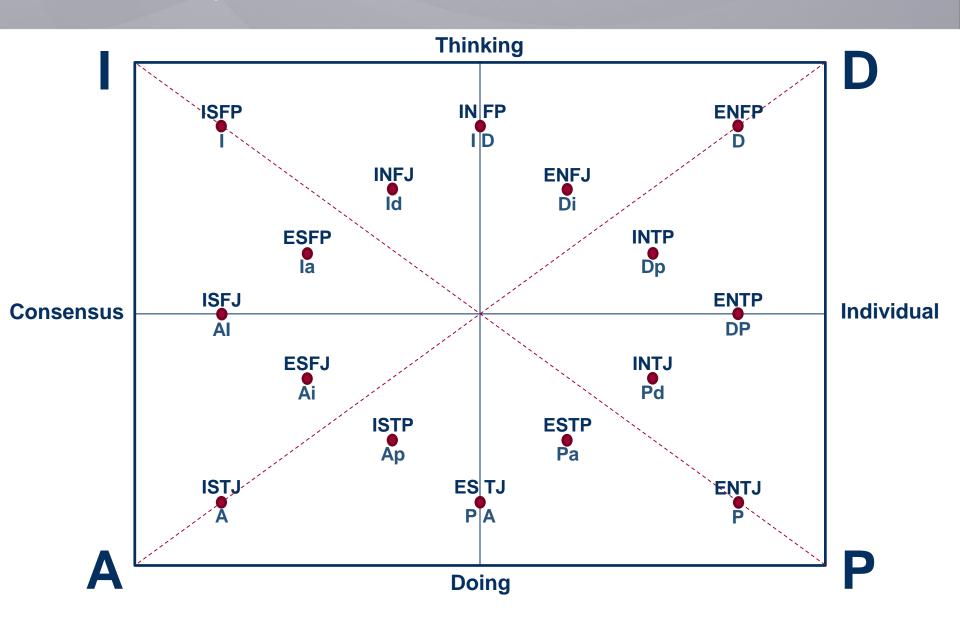
Multiple supply chain alignment: Level 4: Leadership styles



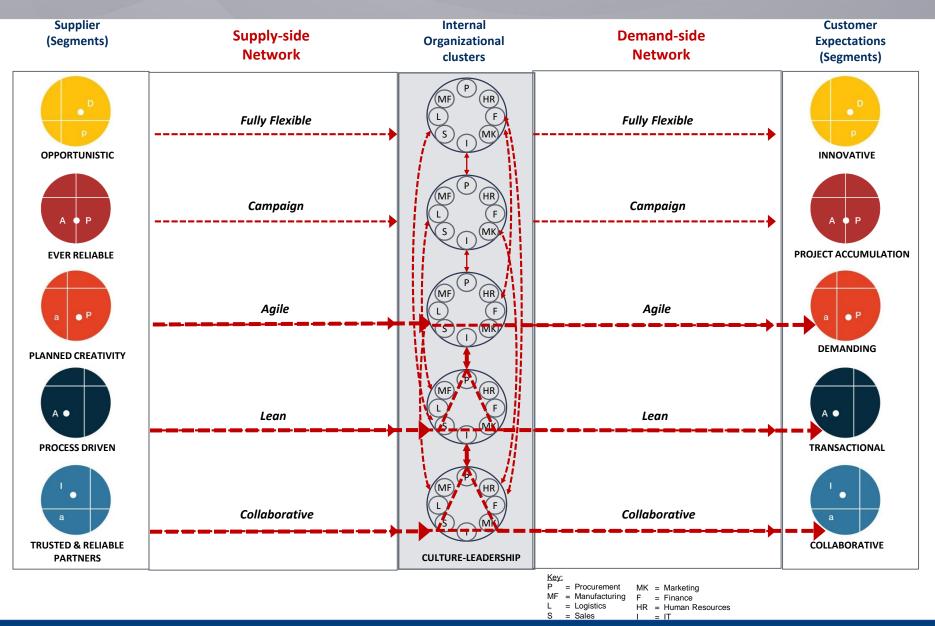
Leadership styles



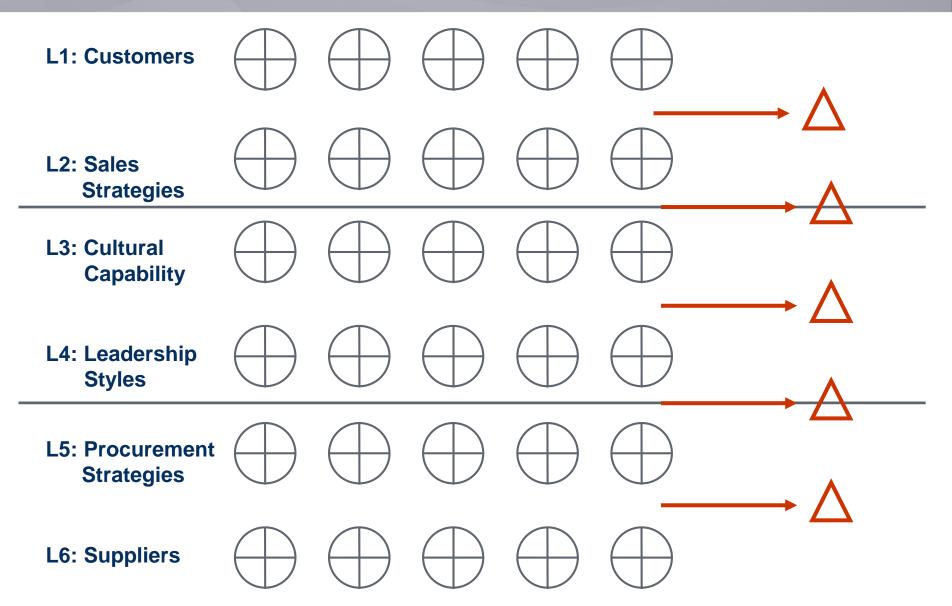
MBTI® overlay on P-A-D-I framework



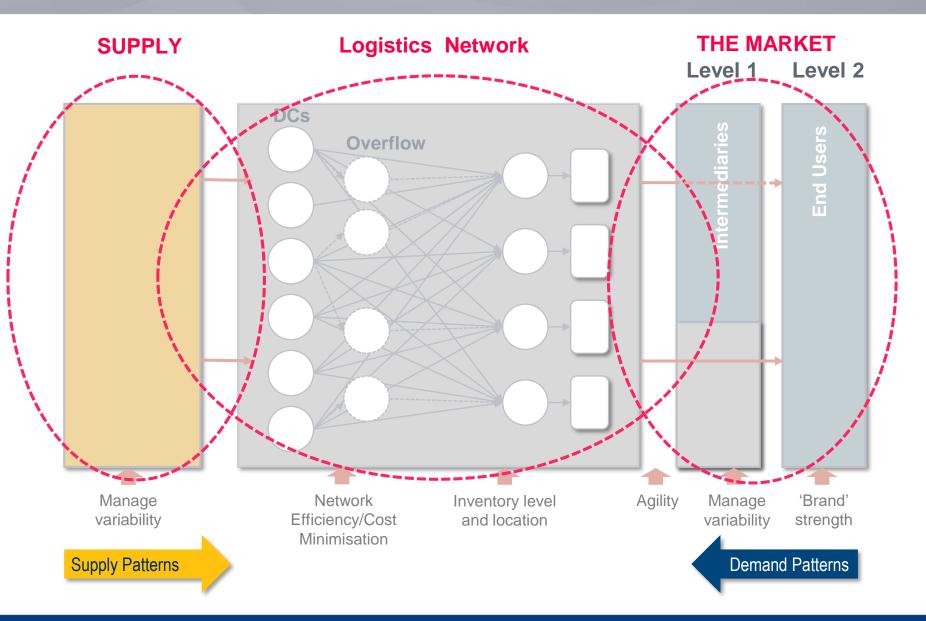
A new dynamic business model for supply chains of the future



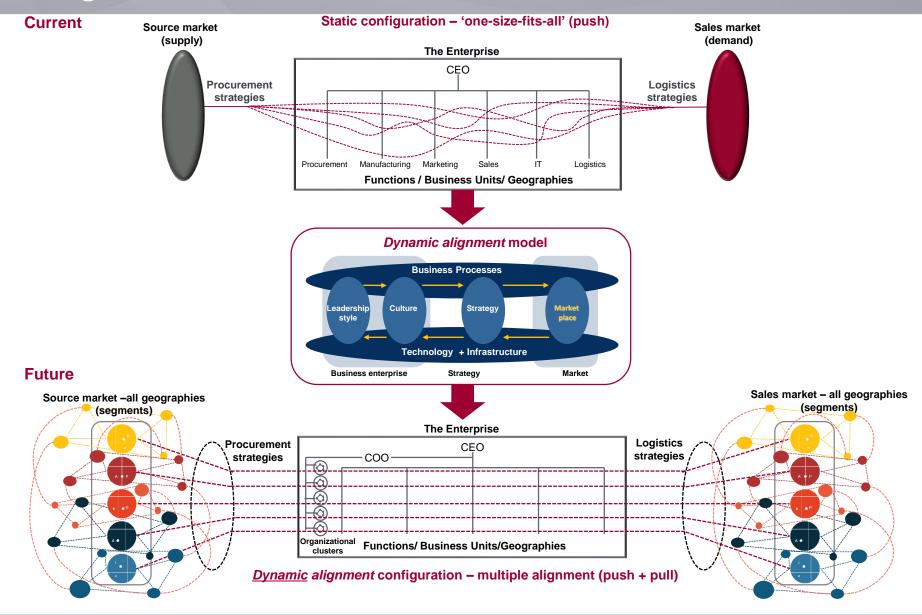
The misalignment possibilities are enormous, especially with changing buying behaviours of Customers (Level 1)



Linking all three subsystems is the 'secret sauce'



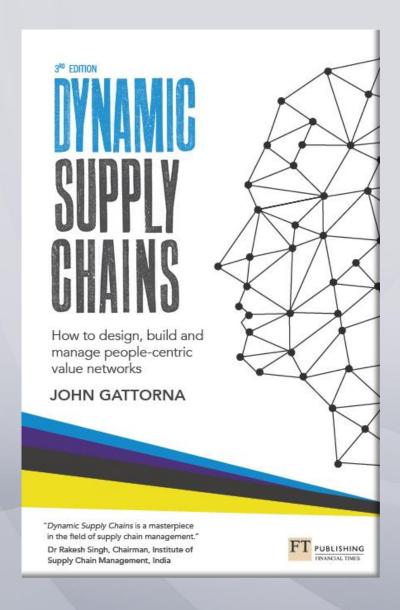
From 'static' to 'dynamic' design of enterprise supply chains in a 3D digitised world



Maze of complexity



Source: Getty Images Figure 17.2: Maze of complexity



New Release

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