Operation Management (OM) Introduction

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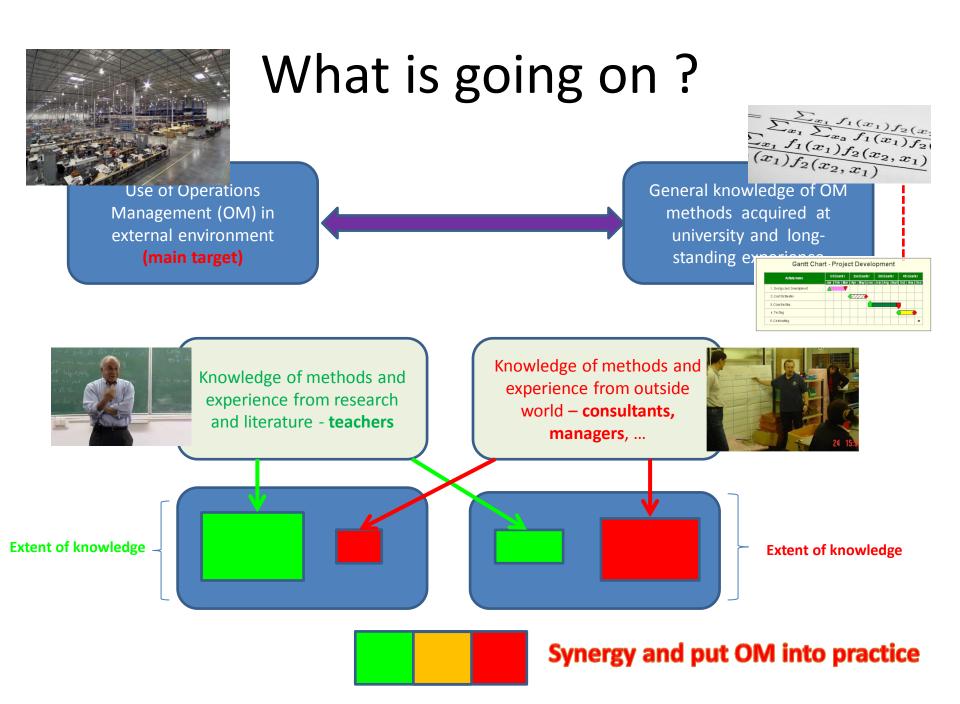
Masaryk University Brno

Czech Republic

Coordinates

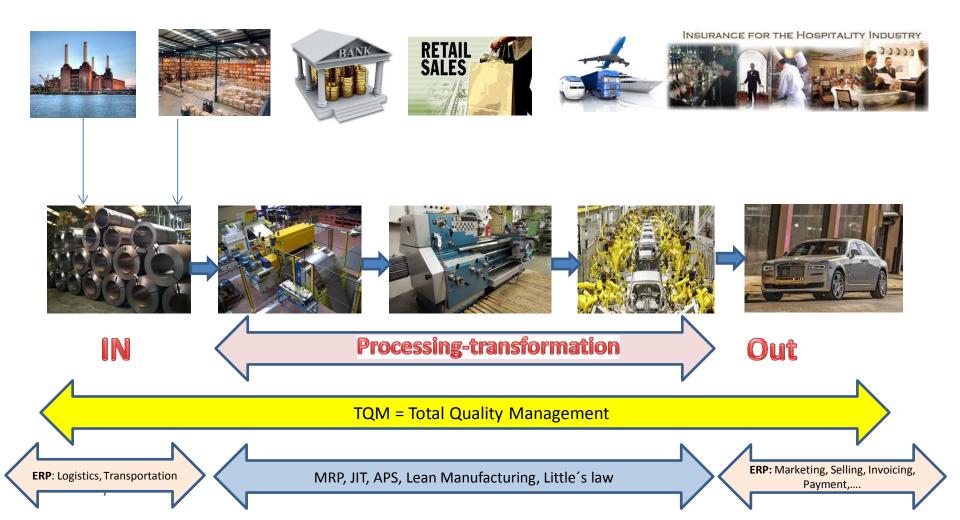
- Lecturer: Ing.Jaromír Skorkovský, CSc.
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- Study material: will be updated regularly (is.muni.cz)
- Seminar work: will assigned after some theory will be presented.
 Accepted seminar work is the second condition to be admitted to exam)

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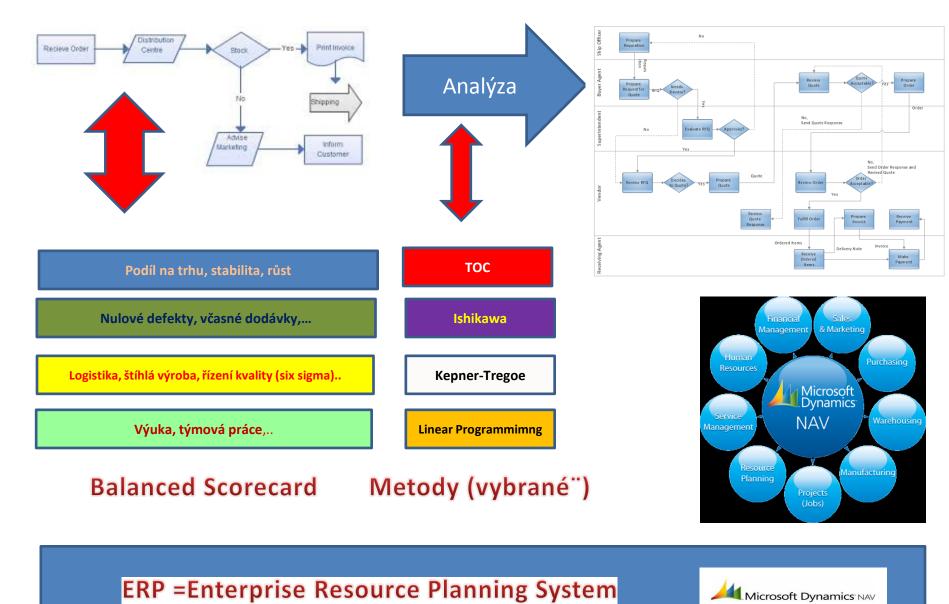
OM all around us (vertical solutions)

OM is the management of all processes used to design, supply, produce, and deliver valuable goods and services to customers



Some OM methods

- Theory of Constraints
- Balanced Scorecard (how to implement use of this tools)
- Project Management methods (Critical Chain, SCRUM,...)
- Material Requirement Planning and Just-in-Time
- Advanced Planning and Scheduling
- Six Sigma quality management (Ishikawa and Pareto synergy)
- Boston, SWOT and Magic Quadrant Matrices
- Little 's Law (relations between WIP, Throughput and Cycle time)
- Linear programming (cutting, blending,..)
- Business Intelligence principles
- Yield Management
- Kepner-Tregoe (support of decision making and MaxiMax, MaxiMax and Hurwitz)



IMICrosoft Dynamics NAV

Jazyky, které se budou používat

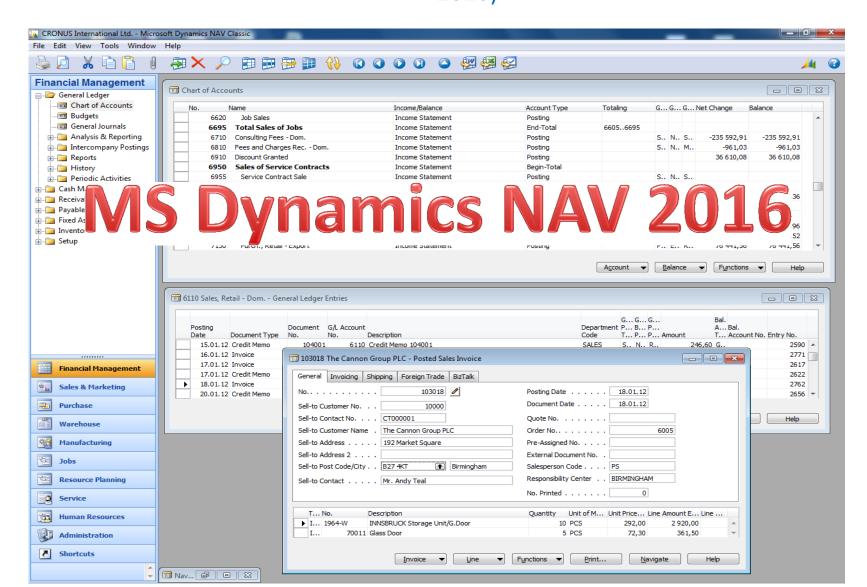




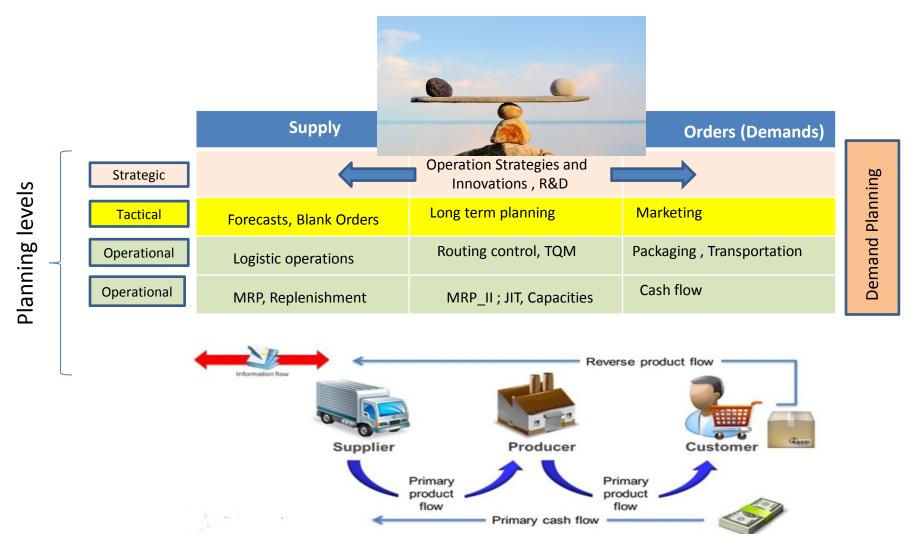
Konec třetí 4 hodinové lekce = Modelové podniky (SZZ) !!!!!

OM main tool (bude krátce ukázáno v živé ukázce ERP NAV

(bude krátce ukázáno v živé ukázce ERP NAV 2016)

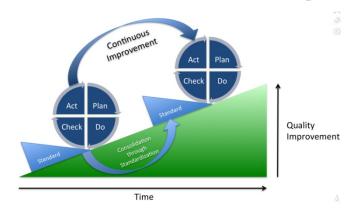


Controlling processes in Supply Chain Management (SCM)



Used abbreviations: **R&D** –Research and Development; **TQM**-Total Quality Management; **JIT**- Just –In-Time; **MRP_II**-Manufacturing and Resource Planning

Deming cycle (based on periodicity)



Plan: Define the problem to be addressed, collect relevant data, and ascertain the **problem's root cause** (e.g. by use of TOC=Theory of Constraints)

Do: Develop and implement a solution; decide upon a measurement to gauge its effectiveness.

Check: Confirm the results through before-and-after data comparison.

Act: Document the results, inform others about process changes, and make recommendations for the problem to be addressed in the next PDCA cycle.

Explanation of some terms used in PDCA Deming Cycle simple example (home study) |.

• **Service level**: represents the expected probability of not hitting a **stock-out.** This percentage is required to compute the safety stock.

Intuitively, the service level represents a trade-off (compromise) between the cost of inventory and the cost of stock-outs (which incur missed sales, lost opportunities and client frustration among others).

$$p = \Phi\left(\sqrt{2\ln\!\left(rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}rac{M}{H}
ight)}
ight)$$

M - stock-out cost (often 3 time the gross margin)

H - carrying cost per unit for the duration of the lead time

1litr milk pack -> 1.50€ selling price, 10% margin -> =0,15 €. Lead time = 4 days.

The annual carrying cost is 1.50 € (the value is high because milk is a highly perishable product).

Stock-out cost ->3 time the gross margin, that is to say->M= 0.45€.

 $H=(4/365)x 1.5\approx0.0055 H\approx0.0055$. So p=98,5%

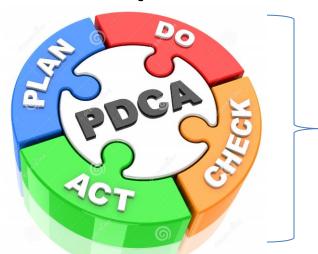
Resource: https://www.lokad.com/service-level-definition-and-formula

Explanation of some terms used in PDCA Deming Cycle simple example (home study) ||.

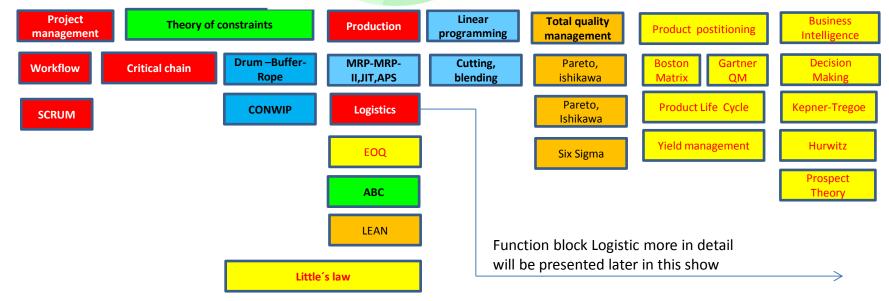
1952-W OSLO Storage Unit/Shelf - Item Card	
General Invoicing Replenishment Planning	Foreign Trade Item Tracking E-Commerce Warehouse
Reordering Policy Fixed Reorde	Reorder Cycle
Include Inventory ✓	Safety Lead Time
Reserve Optional	Safety Stock Quantity . 10
Order Tracking Policy None	Reorder Point
Stockkeeping Unit Exists .	Reorder Quantity
Critical	Maximum Inventory 0
	Minimum Order Quantity . 5
	Maximum Order Quantity 0
	Order Multiple 0
<u>I</u> tem ▼	Sales ▼ Purchases ▼ Functions ▼ Help

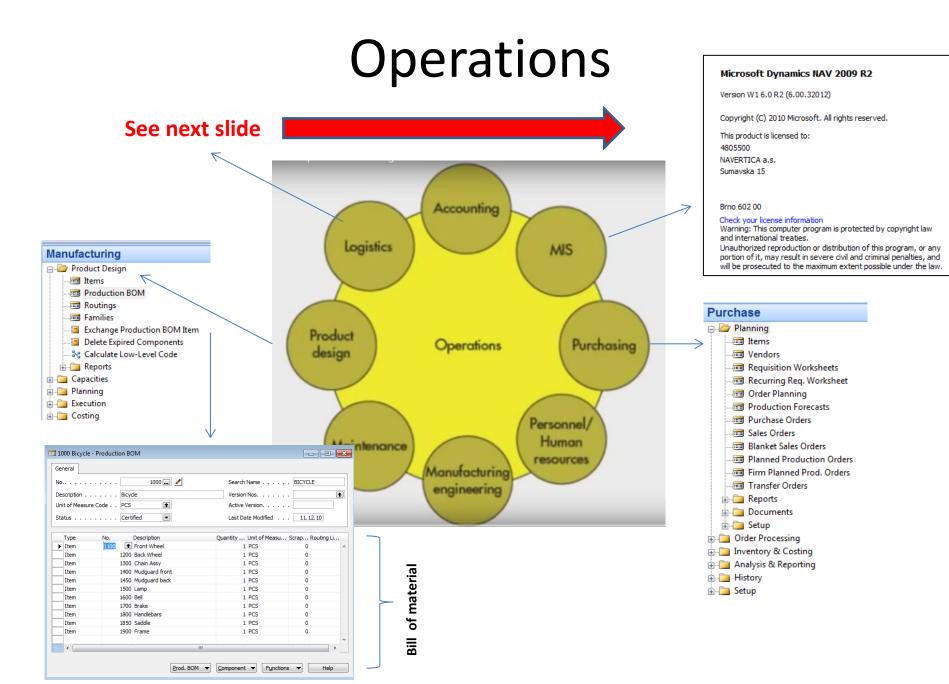
Used abbreviations: **EOQ** – Economic Order Quantity – will be explained dúrin this course

Another point of view

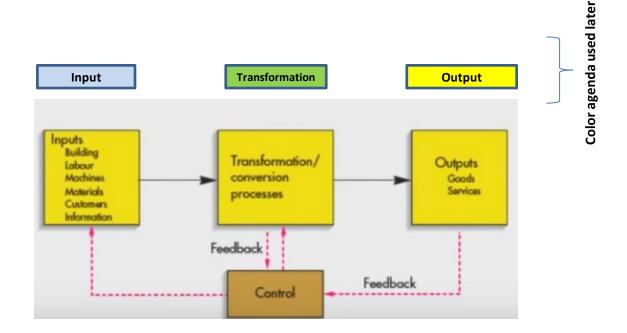


This will be modified in following **South African** project show (example of Balanced Score Card use)





Procedures-simplified

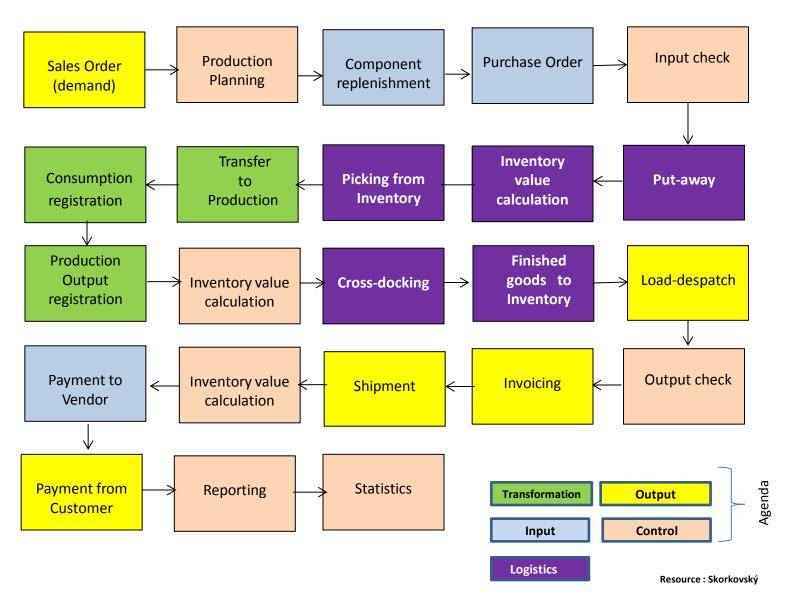


Processing (not organised set of processes, will be presented also as a introduction to project management PWP presentation later)

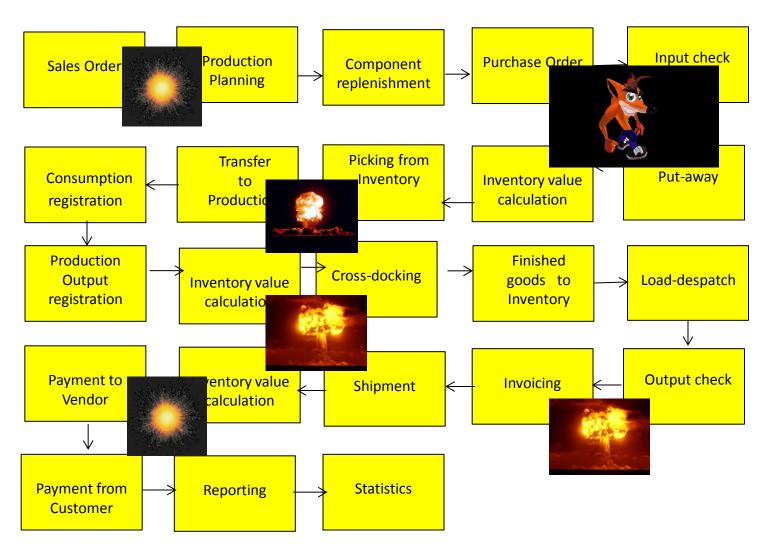
Load-despatch	Purchase Order	Reporting	Statistics
Consumption registration	Production Output registration	Inventory value calculation	Output check (Quality control)
Delivery	Production Planning	Sales Order	Component replenishment
Transfer to Production	Put-away	Cross-docking	Input check
Finished goods to Inventory	Picking from Inventory	Invoicing	Payment

Resource: Skorkovský

Your main task (to organize processes based on business logic)



Your main task (possible problems, bottlenecks, undesirable effects..)

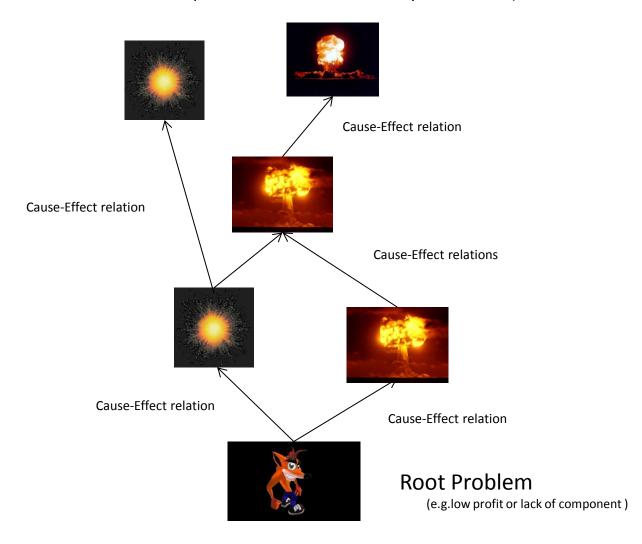


Application of TOC ->thinking tools->Current Reality Tree – first stage

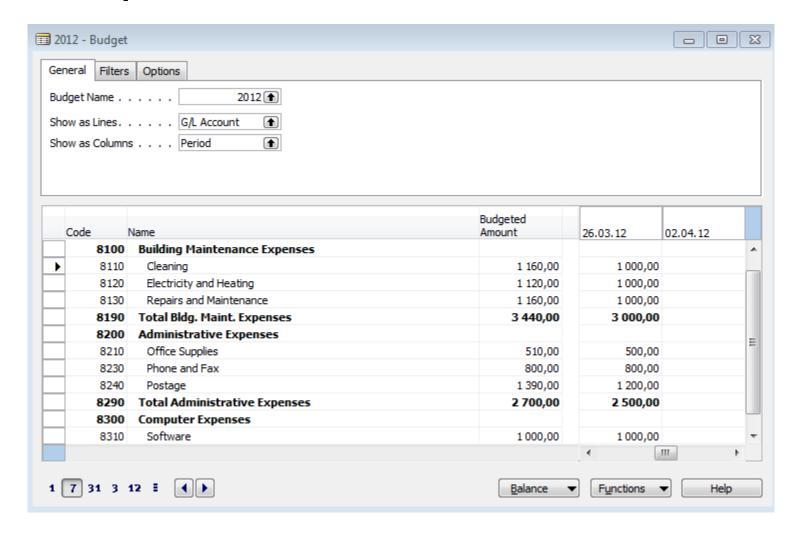
Resource: Skorkovský

Your main task

(Search - HOW ??? Measure impacts -HOW ??? and Destroy - HOW ???)

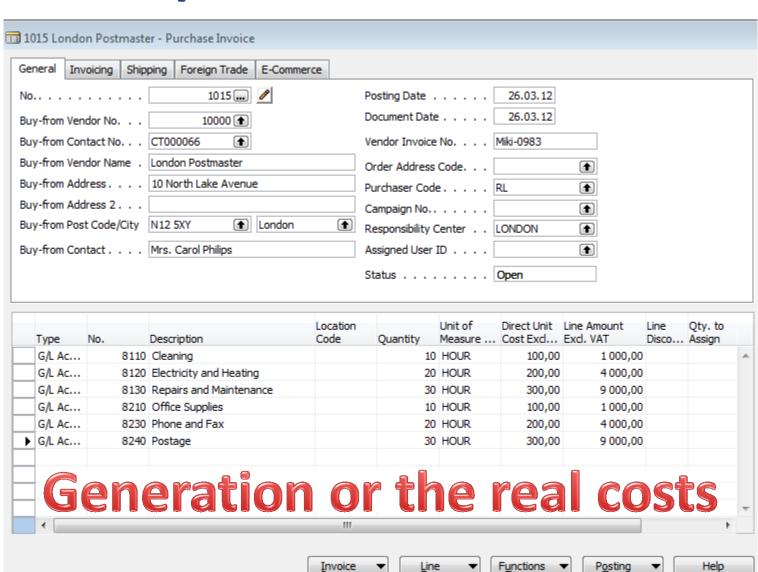


Basic problem II-I. (over budget)

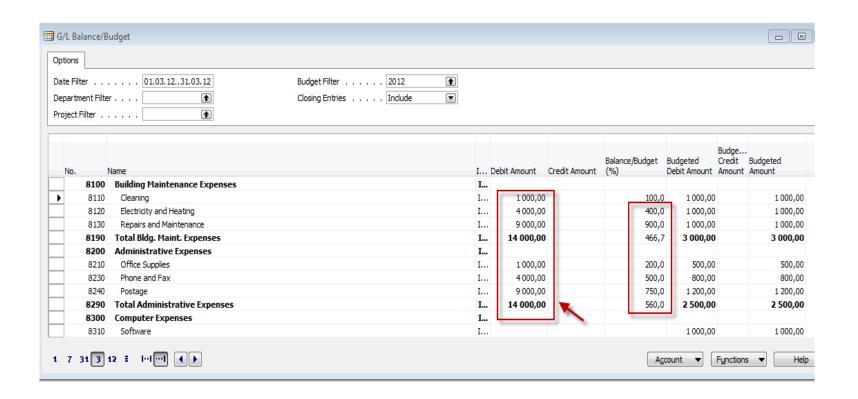




*Basic problem II-II. (over budget)



*Basic problem II-III. (over budget



Other problems (examples which could be solved are mentioned in PWP Project activities (Činnosti spojené s projektem)

Tuition —plan-theory

- OM-intro done (this slide show)
- Real project-South African client (wholesale)
- Theory of constraints
- Critical chain and project management
- Quality management I. (Pareto+ Ishikawa)
- Quality management II. (Six Sigma, Kaizen, Poka Yoke)
- Business metrics (use of matrices Boston, Gartner MQ)
- Balanced Score Card
- DBR , CONWIP
- Decision making (Kepner-Tregoe methodology,..)
- P&Q analysis (mix of products)
- Business Intelligence intro and concept
- Little's law
- Yield management intro to concept
- Linear programming concept and use
- Business Intelligence