Balanced Scorecard

Ing.J.Skorkovský,CSc.

and various listed resources

Department of Corporate Economy

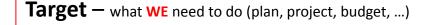
Balanced Scorecard and continuum of value (1st part)

• Balanced Scorecard is a step in the continuum describing value and how the value is created

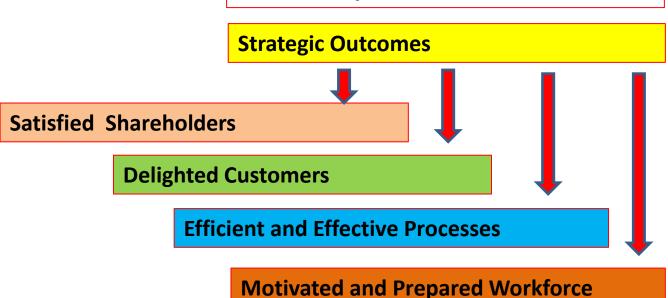


Balanced Scorecard and continuum of value (2nd part)

• Balanced Scorecard is a step in the continuum describing value and how the value is created



Personal Objectives – what I need to do



Definition

- BS developed by Robert Kaplan and David Norton
- BS examines a firm's performance in four critical areas



Basic strategy map (two lower BS levels)

Supplier Relationship

Lower cost of ownership JIT delivery TQM – High quality supply

Production and Services

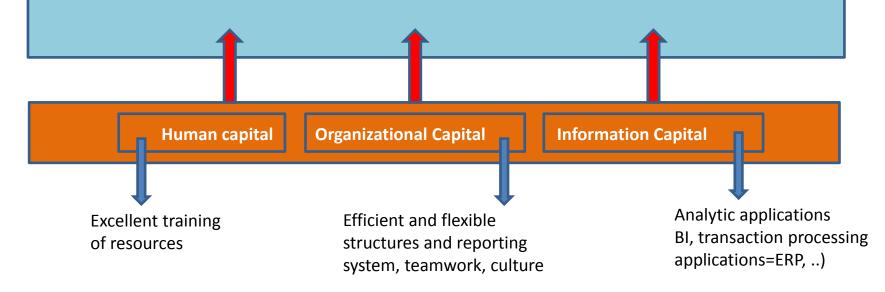
Lower cost of production Continuous improvement (Kaizen) Reduced cycle time (see Little's law) Shorter production lead times Working capital efficiency (fin. leverage) MRP,MRP_II Advanced Planning and Scheduling Good Resource Planning Perfect way of cost calculation (actualexpected) Application of Theory of Constraints

SCM-Supply Chain Management

Lower cost of transport Better way of replenishment Better delivery performance

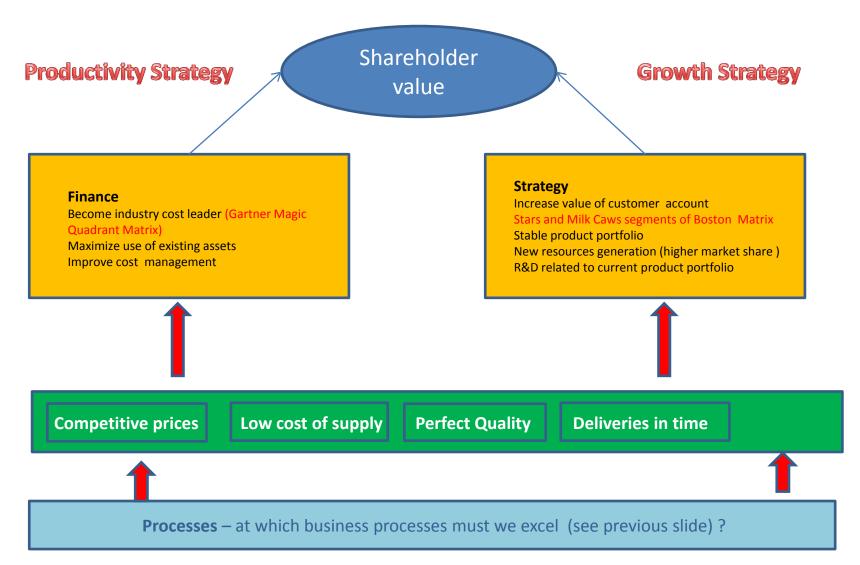
Risk Management

Financial risks Cash flow management Operational risk Technological risk



Resource : Operation Management, Quality and Competitiveness in Global Environment, Russel & Taylor (not the red ones)

Basic strategy map (two upper BS levels)



Balanced Scorcard worksheet

Dimension		Objectives	Key Performance Indicator	Goal for 2008	KPI Results to Date	Score	Mean Performance	
Finances	Productivity	Become industry cost leader	% reduction in cost per unit	20%	10%	50%	65%	
	Growth	Increase market share	Market share	50%	40%	80%	(50+80)/2	
Oustomers	Quality	Zero defects	% good quality first pass	100%	80%	80%	87%	
	Timeliness	On-time delivery	% of on-time deliveries	95%	90%	95%	0776	
	Suppliers	Integrate into production	% orders delivered to assembly	50%	40%	80%	73%	
		Reduce inspections	% suppliers ISO 9000 certified	90%	60%	67%		
	Products	Reduce time to produce	Cycle time	10 mins.	12 mins.	83%	52%	
Ses		Improve quality	# warranty claims	200	1000	20%	5∠%	
Processes	Distribution	Reduce transportation costs	% FTL shipments	75%	30%	40%	40%	
4	Post-sales Service	Improve response to customer inquiries	% queries satisfied on first pass	90%	60%	67%	67%	
	Risk	Reduce Inventory obsolescence	Inventory turnover	12	6	50%	50%	
		Reduce customer backlog	% order backlogged	10%	20%	50%	30%	
Leaming & Growing	Human	Develop quality improvement	# of six sigma Black Belts	25	2	8%	250	
	capital	skills	% trained in SPC	80%	50%	63%	35%	
	Information	Provide technology to	% customers who can track orders	100%	60%	60%	61%	
	capital	improve processes	% suppliers who use EDI	80%	50%	63%		
	Organizational capital	Create innovative culture	# of employee suggestions	100	60	60%	55%	
			% of products new this year	20%	10%	50%	3378	

Explanations : FTL-full truck load, LTL- less than truck load, SPC=statistical process control, EDI=electronic data interchange, Cycle time=time/unit=(e.g.7 min/1 customer request)

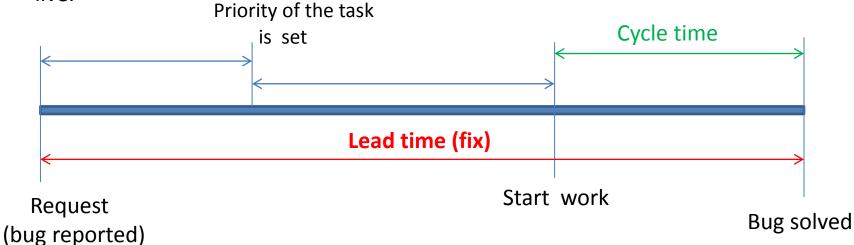
Some units NOT MPH_AOMA IIIIIIII

- Will be presented later in sections such as :
 - Little's law (LT=WIP*CT=WIP/Throughput)
 - Theory of Constraint...
- Cycle Time (CT)— time to complete task (time/unit)
- Takt Time (TT) rhythm in which we have to produce in order to satisfy customer demand (demand is 240 toaster ovens and we can produce these in 480 minutes ->TT= 480/240=2
- Lead Time (LT) Number of minutes, hours, or days that must be allowed for the completion of an operation or process, or must elapse before a desired action takes place –see next slide
- Comment : CT<>LT !!

Lead time

NOT MPH_AOMA !!!

The lead time is the time and not the effort. You may have a lead time of 100 days and only have to work 1 hour to fix the bug. Sometime you start working on the bug. The *cycle time* is the time from the start of the work until the bugfix is live.



ERP outputs and BS

Customer - Summary Aging CRONUS International Ltd.

Report generated from ERP MS Dynamics NAV

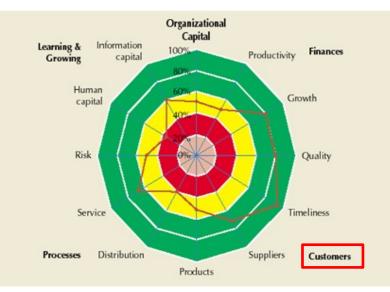
12. Červen 2015 Page 1

FINANCIAL WAY OF REPORTING

Customer: No.: 10000..50000

			03.12.12	03.01.13	03.02.13		
No.	Name	before	02.01.13	02.02.13	02.03.13	after	Balance
10000	The Cannon Group PLC	48 860,55	0,00	0,00	0,00	286 056,12	334 916,67
20000	Selangorian Ltd.	-3 467,38	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-3 467,38
30000	John Haddock Insurance Co.	340 865,40	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	340 865,40
40000	Deerfield Graphics Company	1 328,88	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1 328,88
50000	Guildford Water Department	666,75	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	666,75
Total (LCY)		388 254,20	0,00	0,00	0,00	286 056,12	674 310,32

Balance Due



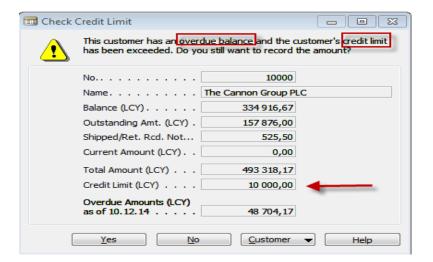
BS WAY OF REPORTING (radar chart)

Based on KPI estimation in % out analysed company is excellent, but on the other hand, collecting money, credit limit and overdue management is falling behind

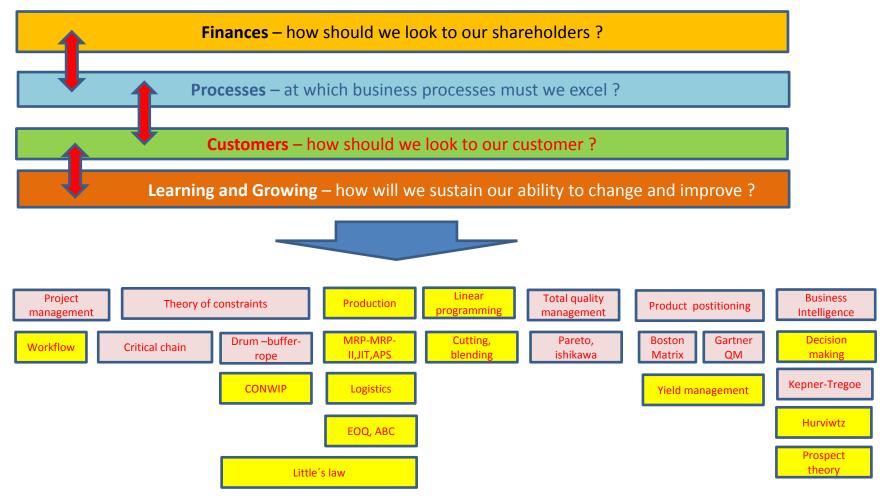
Resource : Operation Management, Quality and Competitiveness in Global Environment, Russel & Taylor (only radar chart)

ERP forms related to customer aging report

📰 10000 The Cannon Group PLC - Customer Card					
General Communication Invoicing Payments Shipping Foreig	gn Trade				
No 10000 📖 🥒	Search Name THE CANNON GR				
Name The Cannon Group PLC	Balance (LCY)				
Address 192 Market Square	Credit Limit (LCY) 10 000,00				
Address 2	Salesperson Code PS 👔				
Post Code/City B27 4KT 💼 Birmingham 💼	Responsibility Center BIRMINGHAM 👔				
Country/Region Code GB 🕥	Service Zone Code M				
Phone No	Blocked				
Primary Contact No					
Contact Mr. Andy Teal	Last Date Modified 02.03.15				



BS and OM



ERP MS Dynamics NAV 2009 !!!!!!!!

- What is the main goal of a company?
- A) Obtain the highest profit
- B) Find solutions that will be in the best interests of stakeholders
- C) Produce as many products as possible
- D) A and C
- E) None of the above

• Which of the following is Operations Management Technology not concerned with?

A)Product & Service Technology
B)Process Technology
C) Globalization technology
D)Information Technology
E)All of the above

- Which of the following would be considered an input when converting inputs into outputs during the transformation process?
- A) Land
- B) Capital
- C) Raw Materials
- D) Facilities
- E) All of the above

• Which of the following is not a key element of supply chain management ?

A)Purchasing

- **B)** Suppliers
- C) Location
- D) Logistics
- E) Managers decision