

2021_S02_PGE_M2_OPS_0608_E_L_BOD

PO SUPPLY CHAIN : PLANNING IN AN UNCERTAIN WORLD

Semester 6, 2020 – 2021

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COURSE DELIVERABLE	DUE DATE	WEIGHT ON FINAL GRADE
Case studies on the supply chain forecasting/MRP part		40%
Exam		60%

Kedge Business School and its professors, encourage you to use your Pro-Acts, company projects and internships as privileged opportunities to apply the reflexions, theories, concepts and tools presented during this course

Supply Chain Planning

INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

Course Purpose & Objectives

The course '**Supply Chain Planning in an Uncertain World**' aims to train the students to be familiar and to use some methods and techniques that help them to make tactical and operational decisions within supply chains. The course enables students to:

- ✓ Make the right decisions related to the planning and the control of flows in a supply chain with the objective of the end-customer satisfaction and cost reduction.
- ✓ Know the main techniques that can be used to forecast sales in supply chains
- ✓ Enable the students to work on SAP which is an Advanced Planning System (APS) used by more than 40% of the companies worldwide.

Courses contribution to program objectives

- ✓ Demand forecasting is essential to most supply chain decisions at the strategic and operational level and it is the input to supply chain planning. Knowing the methods and how to use the techniques to make decisions related to supply chain planning is useful and very important for any student enrolled in a supply chain management Programme.
- ✓ The SAP case study enables the students to know SAP and to better use some of its modules to make supply chain planning decisions.

Course Contribution to Application of Critical Thinking (Optional)

Courses description

- ✓ Sales & Operations Planning (S&OP)
- ✓ Supply Chain forecasting
- ✓ Supply Chain requirements planning
- ✓ MRP calculations

COURSE MATERIAL

Textbooks

Mentzer, J. T., Moon, M. A., Estampe, D., & Margolis, G. (2006). Demand management. *Handbook of Global Supply Chain Management*, 65.

Makridakis, S.G.; Wheelwright, S.C.; Hyndman, R. (1998). *Forecasting: Methods and Applications*, Wiley, 3rd edition.

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Krajewski, L.J.; Ritzman, L.P.; Malhotra, M.K. (2010). *Operations Management*, Prentice Hall, 9th edition.

Silver EA, Pyke DF and Peterson R. (1998). *Inventory management and production planning and scheduling* (3rd edition). John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York.

Vollmann, T., Berry, W. and Whybark, D. (1992). *Manufacturing Planning and Control Systems*, Irwin, USA.

Websites

<http://go.sap.com/index.html>

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

References

D. Simchi-Levi, P. Kaminsky, E. Simchi-Levi, & Ravi Shankar, *Designing and Managing the Supply Chain: Concepts, Strategies and Case studies*, 3rd edition, McGraw Hill, 2008.

S. Chopra and P. Meindel. *Supply Chain Management: Strategy, Planning, and Operation*, 5th edition, Prentice Hall, 2014.

COURSE CONTENTS AND TIMETABLE

SESSIONS	TOPIC	PRELIMINARY READING(S) AND ASSIGNMENTS	ADDITIONAL READING(S) AND ASSIGNMENTS
1	Introduction to supply chain planning and to forecasting	Mentzer et al. (2006) Part 1	Krajewski et al. (2010) Chopra and Meindel (2014)
2	Forecasting techniques	Mentzer et al. (2006) Part 2	
3	Exercises on forecasting techniques S&OP	Prepare exercises session	
4	S&OP case study		
5	MRP	Prepare group report for the S&OP case study (continuous assessment)	
6	Exercises on MRP calculations	Prepare exercises MRP	
7	ERP and APS in supply chains	Chopra and Meindel (2014)	
8	SAP Case Study (Part 1)		
9	SAP Case Study (Part 2)		
10	Exam		

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TEACHING APPROACH/ INSTRUCTIONAL METHODS

A Word of Advice

Organization of the sessions

Session 1 is dedicated to introduce the supply chain decision levels and some basic supply chain planning concepts.

Sessions 2 to 6 are dedicated to have some knowledge on demand forecasting and material requirements planning in supply chains which are needed for the following part that is a practical work on SAP.

Sessions 7 to 9 are devoted to work on SAP through a case study on supply chain material planning.

Individual Assignments

Exam on the first part (Forecasting, S&OP and MRP) and on the SAP part

Group work

Case studies on S&OP and on the SAP work

EVALUATION OF STUDENT PERFORMANCE

DELIVERABLE	%
Case studies on S&OP (group work) and on the SAP work	40
Exam	60

Methods Used to Evaluate Student Performance

Individual Assignments (60%)

Assessment Criteria

Section	Marks	Criteria
Sections 1 to 6	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ability to understand the main issues related to supply chain planning and flow management.- Ability to make decisions related to demand forecasting, S&OP and material requirements planning in order to achieved a high customer service level and reduce costs.
Sections 7 to 9	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ability to understand the main functionalities of the Material Management Module of SAP.

And/Or

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Rubric	Below Requirements	Meets Requirements	Exceeds Requirements

Collective assessment (40%)*Criteria of evaluation*

Section	Marks	Criteria
Sections 1 to 6	50%	- Ability to understand a real case and to provide solutions to the questions raised in the case study.
Sections 7 to 9	50%	- Ability to manipulate the 'Material Management' module of SAP and to make decisions by using this tool for the case study.

And/Or

Criteria	Below Requirements	Meets Requirements	Exceeds Requirements

BIOGRAPHY



Fauzi Zowid is PhD candidate in Production Management at the University of Bordeaux. He obtained a MSc in Operations and Project Management from Southern New Hampshire University (USA) in 2012. He has also held a Teaching position at Umm Al-Qura University in Saudi Arabia. His research interests include products' classification, inventory management and multi-criteria decision making.



Olivier Dupouët is Professor affiliated to the Operations Management and Information Systems (MOSI) department at Kedge Business School since September 2008. He holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Strasbourg. His main research and teaching interests are the knowledge Management and organizational learning. He is the author of several articles and books on these topics. Before joining Kedge, he worked as consultant in French banks in the domain of Information Systems.

ACADEMIC FRAUD

Definition

Academic fraud is a breach of ethics.

“Is achieved using unfair means or deception, to obtain material or undue moral advantage, or with the intent to avoid the enforcement of laws”. (Translated from the original source: Dictionnaire Juridique des Lois, 2010, available at: www.dictionnaire-juridique.com/definition/fraude/php)

Plagiarism consists of attributing authorship by (partial or total) copying, imitation or misappropriation.

The act of fraud is committed by one or more students/participants when they:

- appropriate written or oral work to themselves when they are not the author (in whole or in part) of the work, by omitting any references or quotations to the author or to the owner of the work;
- present any data that has been falsified or invented in any way;
- use the identity of the author, attributing the contents of and/or a resource to him/her, but without explicitly mentioning that they are not the author;
- appropriate the creative work of someone else and present it as their own;
- acquire excerpts of texts, images, results etc. from external sources by including them in their own work without mentioning the origins of the excerpts;
- summarise the original idea of an author by expressing it in their own words but omit quoting the source;
- cheat in an academic evaluation.

Plagiarism can occur in:

- an academic article or book;
- an exercise or a case study;
- a study or a report;
- a dissertation or a thesis;
- any document of which the student/participant is not, but purports to be the author.

Sanctions

Any student/participant having committed academic fraud, or having participated in it, will be sanctioned by the professor in charge of the course. The professor can apply 1st and 2nd level sanctions (detailed below). The professor will send a copy of the sanction to the student's/participant's programme. The student/participant will be informed/and or convoked by the programme director (or his/her representative) to a hearing prior to the possible convening of the Kedge Business School Disciplinary Council. In the case of a hearing of the Disciplinary Council, they can decide to apply 3rd and 4th level of sanctions.

Any student/participant guilty of academic fraud will receive one of the following sanctions:

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- Applied by the professor in charge of the course, Kedge Business School faculty member (1st and 2nd level):
 - A grade of zero for the work concerned and a formal warning;
 - A grade of zero for the course or module concerned and a formal warning.
- Applied by Kedge Business School's Disciplinary Council (3rd and 4th level):
 - Suspension from the programme for one or two semesters;
 - Exclusion from the programme.

N.B.: Plagiarism within a partner institution can result in these sanctions being applied by Kedge Business School, notwithstanding partner's decision.