MANUFACTURING SALES & OPERATIONS PLANNING



PERFORMANCE BLUEPRINT APPLICATION BRIEF

A WEB-BASED PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT APPLICATION

INTRODUCTION

Manufacturing Sales & Operations Planning (S&OP) has captured much attention as a result of the globalization and the dual requirements of meeting customer demand and providing optimal operational efficiencies. Traditionally, the marketing, sales, and manufacturing groups within an organization have operated in "silos" with different goals, which may threaten overall enterprise objectives. But increasingly, companies are recognizing the need for a robust S&OP model that allows the various groups to jointly address operational issues affecting overall corporate goals.

Basic to an S&OP application are:

- The requirement for an integrated model which gives all groups within the company both visibility and the ability to respond to one another.
- The requirement for quick response and delivery to customers and distributors in order to remain competitive.
- The requirement to quickly incorporate and plan for new products, so that ever-increasing demand for the "latest and greatest" can be met.
- The ability to plan and distribute manufacturing operations in the most cost- and time-efficient manner.
- The ability to plan for third-party—such as off-shore or contractor—sourcing.



BLUEPRINT OBJECTIVE

The Cognos Sales & Operations Planning Blueprint offers an integrated performance management model that allows companies to effectively plan sales and operations across manufacturing plants. Both top-down and bottom-up planning are enabled. The Blueprint ensures that plans align with corporate goals and enables information-sharing and more efficient analysis among the various groups.

Key Cognos Planning Benefits

- Flexible model development to support a wide variety of planning models.
- Web- or Excel-based deployment of models for data collection and consolidation.
- Easy version control.
- Real-time workflow to enhance collaboration.
- Real-time consolidation.
- Real-time reporting.

- Real-time browser-based calculation to provide immediate results.
- Audit and user text annotations at cell, worksheet, and model levels to further improve collaboration.
- Drop-down validation lists to ensure data consistency.
- Scalable architecture with proven deployments to thousands of users.
- Linking functionality to provide divergent, yet interrelated components of planning environment.
- Off-line capabilities.
- Custom dating capabilities with no limit on time dimensions, allowing planning by the week, season, period, quarter, or year.
- Unique multi-directional calculation engine allows input across any dimension at detail or total levels.

OVERVIEW

Production planning is often the primary focus of a manufacturer's profit-and-loss statement. Forward-looking collaboration must occur so that sales demand can be profitably supported by production capacity.

The Sales & Operations Blueprint allows manufacturers to deploy demand planning to the appropriate level in the field sales organization (sales managers, manufacturers' representatives, salespersons, or externally to customers) to plan anticipated demand for a region or selected channel. An easily updated model gives plant managers and production planners the capability to manage production and meet anticipated demand levels. In this model, we assume that production will align with geographic demand.

The *Blueprint* focuses on a golf equipment manufacturer whose plants are assigned one or more product lines. For example, the Moline plant may produce both golf clubs and golf balls. It is realistic to also assume that different plants manufacture the same product or product line and that production allocation decisions are based, not only on capacity, but also on other factors, such as geography or plant production costs.

The S&OP Blueprint calculates production costs by product by plant, so that the decision on where to produce can be based on the most efficient model and assumptions. It also allows for the fact that, in some situations, it may be more cost-efficient to outsource

production. In many companies, certain product lines are manufactured solely by contractors. This is also true in our example, where it is assumed that clothing is outsourced.

The starting point for the *Blueprint* is the Customer Demand application, which focuses on demand forecasting and pricing. The field sales organization will see a current-year baseline forecast together with prior year's forecast by product. They make adjustments to this forecast based on their intimate knowledge of the market. Corporate provides an overall pricing and promotions plan. Regional sales managers can also plan their own promotions. Once these are input, the demand forecast is completed and ready for submission and approval.

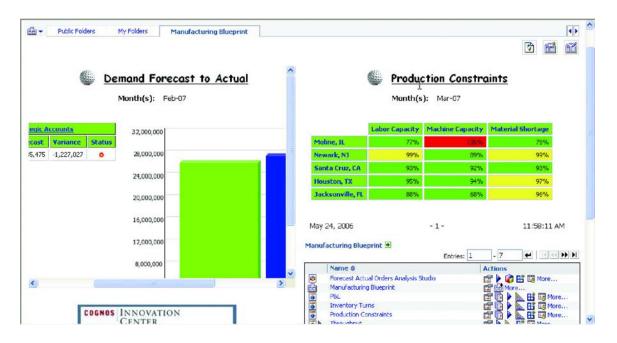
When the demand forecast has been submitted, it is linked to the Operations application. The Operations application requires very little manual input from manufacturing plant managers. Most of the production factors such as labor, machine capacity, and material requirements will be linked in from an ERP system. The percentage of production allocated to specific plants will be decided upon and input by a master planner through centrally controlled assumptions. Based on this determination, the production capacities required to meet plant demand will be output. It is anticipated that multiple iterations of this plan can be performed by the master planner to accommodate expected customer demand and correctly determine production across plants.

REPRESENTATIVE WORKFLOW

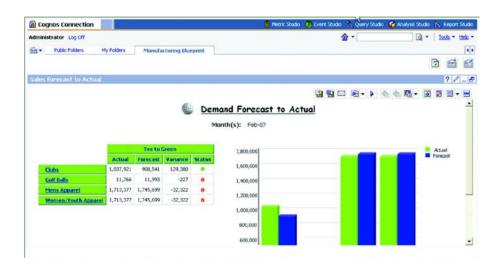
The following sections of this application brief describe the basic workflows in which a sales or manufacturing plant manager might participate during the planning process.

After Cognos Information Portal sign-on, the first screen displayed is a dashboard, which provides significant information.

- 1. The upper left shows a graphical representation of actual and forecast sales demand for the current month.
- 2. To the right is a "heat map" providing immediate alerts to operational constraints on production facilities
- 3. An area at the bottom shows other key reports as well as links to customer demand and operational planning models.



Clicking on this graphic reveals more detail about specific customers and products. You can see, for example, that actual sales for both men's and women's apparel is lower than was forecast.

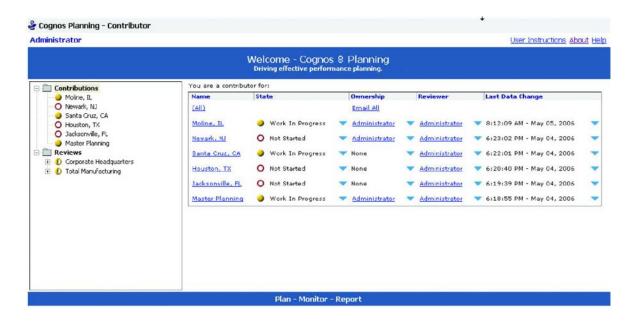


The heat map on the right identifies the nature and location of any operational constraints. Here, the Moline plant is unable to support its allotted production due to machine constraints. By allocating some production to Newark, demand can still be met.

REAL-TIME WORKFLOW VISIBILITY

The master planner has real-time, company-wide visibility—either as a "parent" or reviewer—to the work-flow status of each plant. As workflow status changes, data consolidation and aggregation occur in real-time—without batch processing—driving down the time needed to perform the planning iteration.

Before data is entered, the plan is Not started. Once saved, it becomes a Work in Progress and remains accessible for editing. When ready for review and submitted, the plan is Locked and no more changes can be made. A reviewer can review the plan in any state, but can only reject a locked item. When rejected, it is again a work in progress.



REPRESENTATIVE WORKFLOW

The *Sales & Operations Performance Blueprint* is designed to be used collaboratively by sales, marketing, master planning/scheduling, and plant managers to enable sales demand to be met by manufacturing plants. The *Blueprint* provides a real-time view of the plants' capacities to meet forecast demand. It allows all groups to plan with the goal of achieving overall company targets.

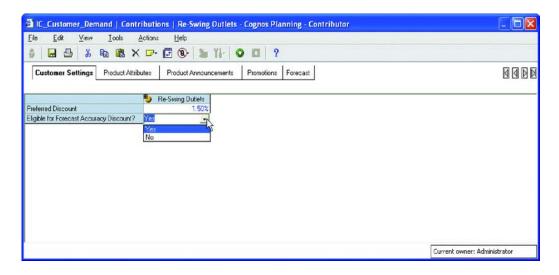
The following sections of this document describe the basic workflows in which:

- Field sales organization inputs demand forecast and promotions by product.
- Master planner links and loads sales demand by product from the customer demand model.
- Demand is adjusted by the master planner and allocated among plants.
- Plant managers can link to the master plan to view allocated plant demand.
- Plant managers determine capacity to meet volume demand by adjusting labor, material, and machine assumptions.
- Master planner views all plant capacities and as necessary reallocates demand among the plants or outsources to contractors.

FIELD SALES ORGANIZATION VIEW

Customer Settings

This tab is used to input customers' Preferred Discount amount and eligibility for a Forecast Accuracy Discount, which rewards key customers and distributors if they provide accurate demand to the manufacturing organization. A sales associate inputs the discount percentage and simply selects *Yes* or *No* from the dropdown. No input is necessary if there is no customer or applicable forecast accuracy discount.



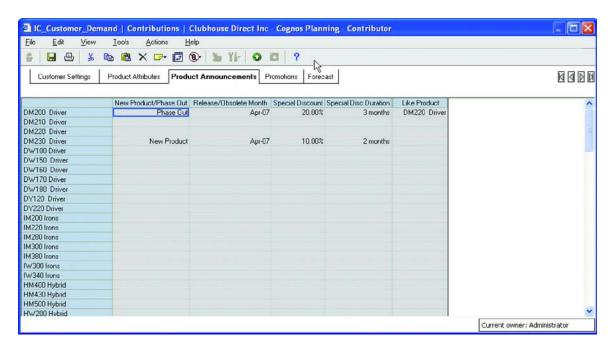
Product Attributes

This tab contains the corporate List Price, anticipated Price Increases, Minimum Order, and Volume Discounts by product. The tab is provided for informational purposes and to display assumptions used in other tabs. No input is required.



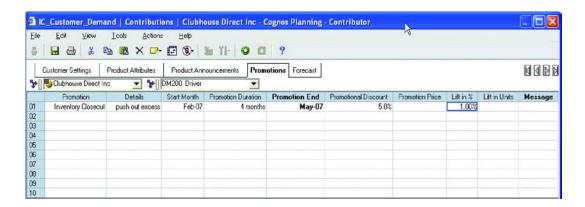
Product Announcements

No input required. The tab displays company-wide assumptions regarding new products, existing product phase-outs, and obsolescence. If a product will become obsolete, the tab shows its available replacement.



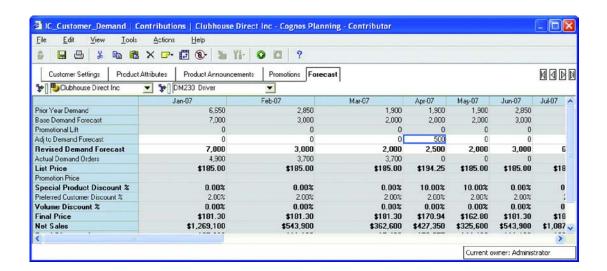
Promotions

This tab is used to detail specific planned promotions. It allows sales managers to input ten different promotions at the product detail level and specify the anticipated % Lift or Unit Lift in demand from these promotions.



Forecast

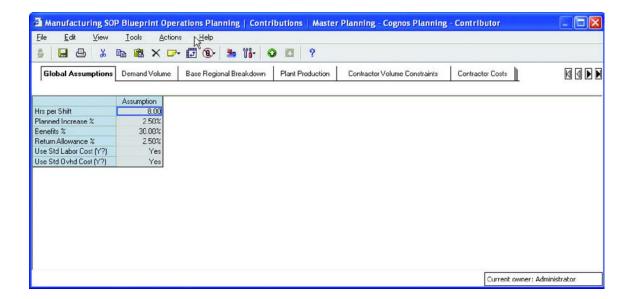
This tab may be used to enter adjustments in Demand to the Base Forecast. These are adjustments in addition to the Promotional "lift" from the Promotions tab. As can be seen in this example, the planner anticipates higher demand for the *DM230 Driver* in April. This type of adjustment is usually based on specific knowledge about customers that was not reflected in the Base Demand. If the product is no longer available, feedback will be given and a similar product is recommended.



MASTER PLANNER VIEW

Global Assumptions

The first tab seen by all users in this model is *Global Assumptions*. It displays corporate assumptions for all planners. Included are drivers as well as costing provisions.



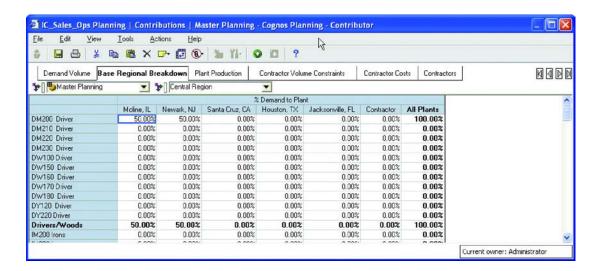
Demand Volume

This tab illustrates the master planner's view derived from the *Forecast* tab in the *Customer Demand* model. It shows product demand both by region and at the aggregated Total Company level. The master planner has "View" rights into the *Customer Demand* application. If the plan is satisfactory to both the sales and operations groups, the master planner can run a real-time link from the *Customer Demand* model to the *Demand Volume* tab in the *Sales & Operations Planning* model. The total company demand by product can now be apportioned across manufacturing plants.

Master Planning	Central Region	n <u>•</u>							
		Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07
DM200 Driver	Actual Qty Ordered	19,750	21,600	21,900	1,000	200	0	0	
	Forecast Demand	1,023,008	1,026,000	971,000	843,000	1,121,500	1,586,000	1,360,000	1,530
	Master Planner Adjustment	[2,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Adjusted Demand	1,021,008	1,026,000	971,000	843,000	1,121,500	1,586,000	1,360,000	1,530
DM210 Driver	Actual Qty Ordered	9,700	17,700	18,000	0	0	0	0	
	Forecast Demand	765,000	425,000	510,000	595,000	595,000	510,000	595,000	595
	Master Planner Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Adjusted Demand	765,000	425,000	510,000	595,000	595,000	510,000	595,000	595
DM220 Driver	Actual Qty Ordered	14,900	14,700	15,300	0	6,000,000	0	0	
	Forecast Demand	510,000	510,000	1,190,000	510,000	340,000	1,020,000	1,700,000	680
	Master Planner Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Adjusted Demand	510,000	510,000	1,190,000	510,000	340,000	1,020,000	1,700,000	680
	Actual Qty Ordered	20,200	8,950	9,700	0	0	0	0	
	Forecast Demand	11,900,000	5,100,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	5,100,000	10,200,000	11,900
M230 Driver	Master Planner Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Adjusted Demand	11,900,000	5,100,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	5,100,000	10,200,000	11,900.
	Actual Qty Ordered	14,500	13,850	14,400	0	0	0	0	
	Forecast Demand	8,500,000	15,300,000	1,700,000	13,500,000	1,700,000	6,800,000	17,000,000	6,800
W100 Driver	Master Planner Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Adjusted Demand	8,500,000	15,300,000	1,700,000	13,600,000	1,700,000	6,800,000	17,000,000	6,800
	Actual Qty Ordered	13,300	24.750	24,900	0	0	0	0	
W150 Driver	Forecast Demand	6,800,000	13,600,000	5,100,000	17,000,000	13,600,000	17,000,000	15,300,000	13,600
W 150 Dilver	Master Planner Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Adjusted Demand	6,800,000	13,600,000	5,100,000	17,000,000	13,600,000	17,000,000	15,300,000	13,600.
	Actual Qty Ordered	15,500	23,050	23,100	0	0	0	0	
W160 Driver	Forecast Demand	17,000,000	1,700,000	17,000,000	11,900,000	11,900,000	5,100,000	13,600,000	3,400
W 160 Driver	Master Planner Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Adjusted Demand	17,000,000	1,700,000	17,000,000	11,900,000	11,900,000	5,100,000	13,600,000	3,400
	Actual Qty Ordered	6,700	9,550	10,100	0	.0	0	0	
W/170 Driver	Forecast Demand	1,700,000	6,800,000	17,000,000	5,100,000	3,400,000	17,000,000	13,600,000	13,600
W1/UDINet	Master Planner Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Adjusted Demand	1,700,000	6,800,000	17,000,000	5,100,000	3,400,000	17,000,000	13,600,000	13,600.
V.400.0	Actual Qty Ordered	11,500	13,850	14,600	0	0	0	0	
DW/180 Driver	Forecast Demand	17,000,000	5,100,000	13,600,000	11,900,000	3,400,000	15,300,000	1,700,000	13,600
									>

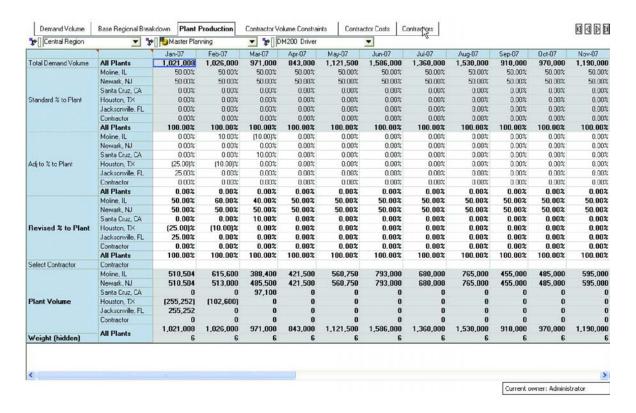
Base Regional Breakdown

This tab represents the default regional production allocation. It is based on the correspondence between demand geography and plant geography. The view shows the apportionment of production among plants in the Central Region. This data may be preloaded from historical information.



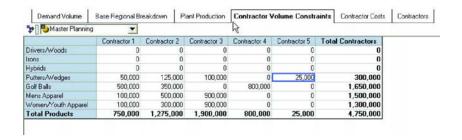
Plant Production

This tab enables the master planner to make adjustments to the *Base Regional Breakdown* tab. In the example below, while most plants manufacture golf clubs, while clothing is outsourced, nothing prohibits plants from manufacturing either golf balls or clothing. The master planner may revise the allocation to plants by input to the field "Adj to % to Plant." It is also possible to adjust this allocation by entering the total percentages in "Revised % to Plant." These will breakback (allocate) the adjustment percents.



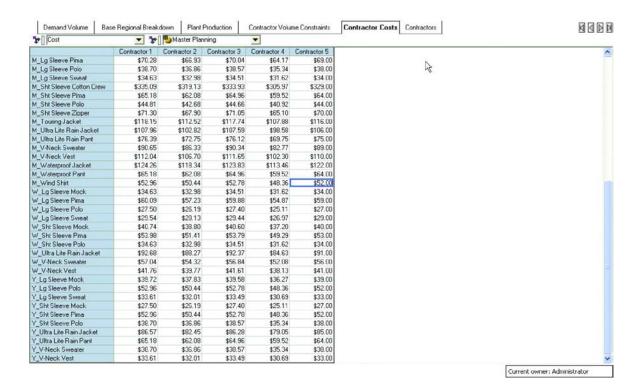
Contractor Volume Constraints

This tab is used to input contractor constraints by product line, which is used to determine capacities.



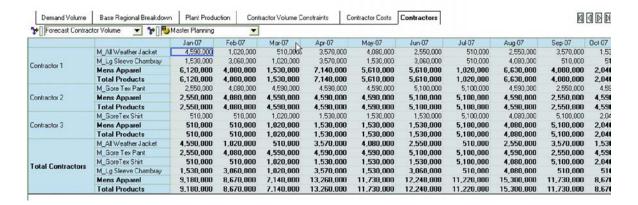
Contractor Costs

This tab represents the average cost per product by contractor. It is assumed that the data from this tab will be linked in from an external source such as Purchasing.



Contractors

The tab allows the master planner to view all production by product and contractor.



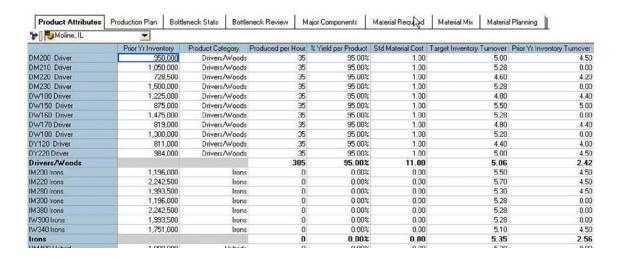
PLANT MANAGER VIEW

The plant manager's view of the model is the same for all manufacturing plants. Each will see only the products or product line(s) specific to that plant. The manager's first task will be to load apportioned product demand from the master planner.

The first tab is *Global Assumptions* (see above).

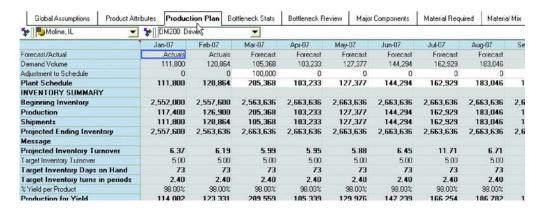
Product Attributes

The *Product Attributes* tab gives the plant manager a view of current inventory by product as well as metrics for production, yield, standard material cost, target, and historical inventory turnover. Much of this information will be linked from an ERP system. Other data such as target inventory turnover by product may be input.



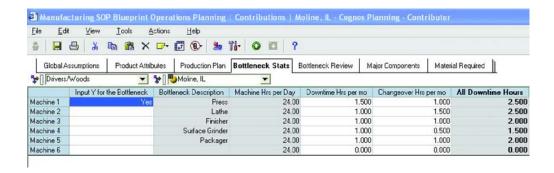
Production Plan

The data for this tab can be populated via real-time links from the *Plant Production* tab in the master planner's view. It shows plant managers their production allocation by product. They are able to make further schedule adjustments, see real-time impact on inventory as adjustments are made, and instantaneously view turnover metrics.



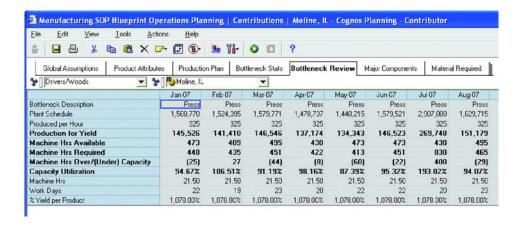
Bottleneck Stats

This tab is used to input a plant's machine bottleneck metrics. A manager enters the anticipated bottlenecks along with associated downtime and changeover hours.



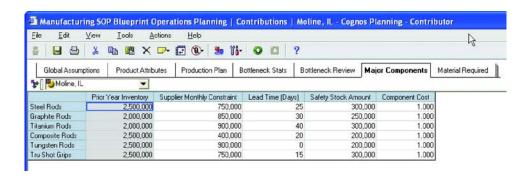
Bottleneck Review

This tab requires no input. It contains assumption data for each machine in the plant. Data from the *Production Plan, Product Attributes*, and *Bottleneck Stats* tabs is linked to this cube. Resultant calculations show whether machine capacity is over or under required levels.



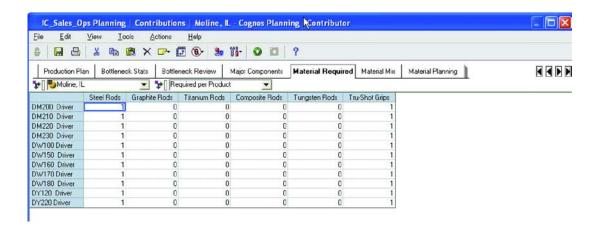
Major Components

This tab contains information about the five main material components required for production by product, which is imported from source systems.



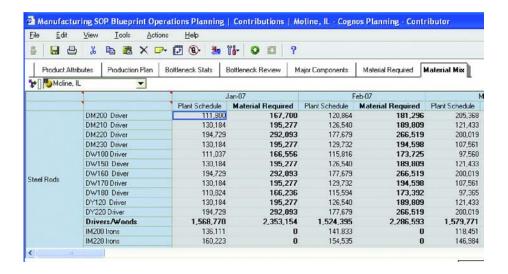
Material Required

This tab contains information about the material components required for each individual product, which is imported from source systems.



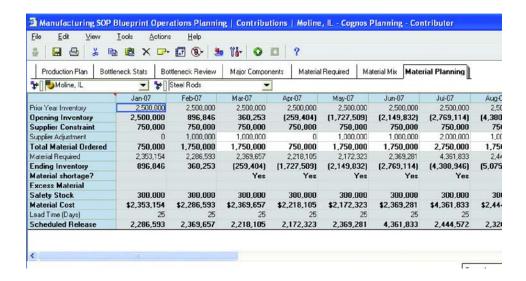
Material Mix

The data in this tab is linked from the *Material Required* and *Plant Volume* tabs. It shows the amount of material by product required to meet current plant demand production.



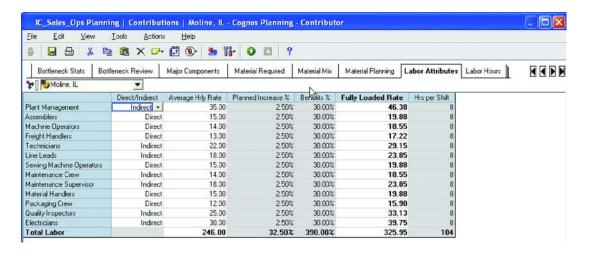
Material Planning

The data in this tab is linked from the previous material tabs to show the final results of material constraints. *Material Planning* allows for further input for material adjustment if the outcome shows material excess or a material shortage.



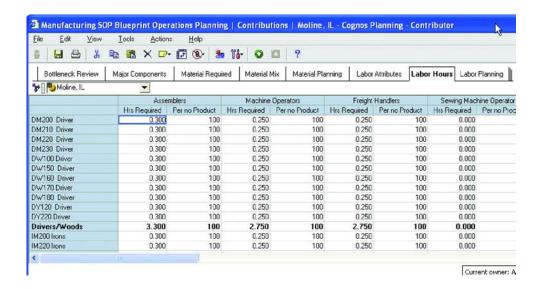
Labor Attributes

This tab represents the labor data for the major positions at the plant. Information can be imported from source systems or input manually.



Labor Hours

This tab contains data for labor required by each workforce category for each product. Information may be imported from source systems.



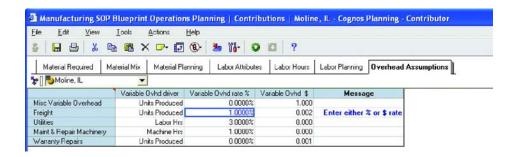
Labor Planning

The final labor tab, *Labor Planning*, contains the calculated results of previous labor- related tabs and shows a plant's final labor constraints. It contains information for both direct and indirect labor as well as labor cost.



Overhead Assumptions

The tab is used to input data for overhead driver and rates. Driver and rate data is applied to all products for the accounts selected. Users can tailor rows or columns to include more, less, or different accounts. In our example, five overhead accounts were selected, including one miscellaneous. A message appears if both rate and dollars are used.



Production Constraints

This tab gives all users (including the master planner) a quick view of plant capacity constraints for material, machines, and labor. It will be used to assess the allocation of production among the various plants. In some cases, a plant manager may be able to change initial assumptions—for example, to hire additional headcount to meet increased demand. Likewise, if material shortages exist, a plant manager may be able to contract with alternate suppliers. Machine constraints may be less flexible. If plant demand does need to be renegotiated, the master planner may be able to shift demand to another plant or to a contractor in order to meet demand.



Plant P&L

The tab shows all plant production costs. Examination of this tab may be useful in assessing plant allocation. It is possible that production costs differ for each plant. Labor costs, for example, may vary by geographic location.

Material Required Material N	Mix Material Plann	ing Labor Attr	ibutes Labor H	ours Labor Plann	ing Overhead	Assumptions	Production Constraints	
Moline, IL	_		37	- 1		98	28.77	
	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	
Plant Volume	41,774,714	40,932,624	33,728,470	39,502,819	38,997,979	42,799,457	77,579,501	
Net Sales	337,577,228	316,337,542	307,164,354	319,190,398	311,410,338	342,282,007	645,076,966	
Labor	8,484,003	8,244,029	7,983,552	7,928,200	7,831,959	8,592,701	15,596,632	
Material	5,656,002	5,496,019	5,322,368	5,285,467	5,221,306	5,728,467	10,397,755	
Overhead	2,828,001	2,748,010	2,661,184	2,642,733	2,610,653	2,864,234	5,198,877	
Variable Overhead Expense	5,720,174 5,558,377		5,483,890	5,345,435	5,280,546	5,793,462	10,515,727	
Misc Variable Overhead	5,656,002	5,496,019	5,422,368	5,285,467	5,221,306	5,728,467	10,397,755	
Freight	56,560	54,960	54,224	52,855	52,213	57,285	103,978	
Utilities	1,782	1,731	1,708	1,665	1,645	1,804	3,275	
Maint & Repair Machinery	175	170	168	163	161	177	322	
Warranty Repairs	5,656	5,496	5,422	5,285	5,221	5,728	10,398	
Fixed Overhead Expense	93,428	88,531	101,590	91,796	114,883	122,975	106,848	
Plant Salaries-Indirect	66,928	62,031	75,090	65,296	88,383	96,475	80,348	
Truck & Automobiles	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Rental Exp Equip	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	
Depreciatioin	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
Insurance Exp-Prop & Equip	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Other Misc Period Costs	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
Total Overhead Expense	186,973	168,879	186,973	180,942	186,973	180,942	186,973	
Total Production Cost	16,968,006	16,488,058	15,967,105	15,856,401	15,663,917	17,185,402	31,193,264	1
Gross Profit	320,609,222	299,849,484	291,197,249	303,333,997	295,746,420	325,096,605	613,883,702	33

ABOUT THE COGNOS INNOVATION CENTER FOR PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The Cognos Innovation Center was established in North America and Europe to advance the understanding of proven planning and performance management techniques, technologies, and practices. The Innovation Center is dedicated to transforming routine performance management practices into "next practices" that help cut costs, streamline processes, boost productivity, enable rapid response to opportunity, and increase management visibility.

Staffed globally by experts in planning, technology, and performance and strategy management, the Innovation Center partners with more than 600 Cognos customers, academicians, industry leaders, and others seeking to accelerate adoption, reduce risk, and maximize the impact of technology-enabled performance management practices.

