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Managing Global Production Networks

Presentation at the Controller Congress 2017

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Today's Presenter





Paul Lemoine

Vice President Global Manufacturing & Operational Excellence at Inalfa Roof Systems in Venray, NL

42 years in international Business thereof 28 years experience in Lean Manufacturing and Business Excellence

Work History (amongst others):

Starting a Lean Plant (GM/ Opel Eisenach, 1992)

Restructuring a Vehicle Operations plant (brownfield) (Ford Cologne, 2002)

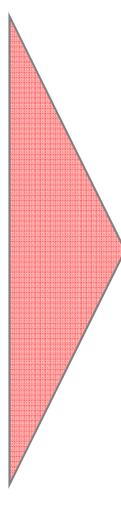
Harbour productivity report Europe: Number one and two
Lean Production Award 2006

Global Challenges and Trends



Challenges

- A globalized world requires Global presence and Global Production networks (despite some new nationalistic trends like ,America first').
- The markets underly permanent changes in high frequency. They are volatile, facing continuous technical innovations and become more complex.
- The process of becoming global to get access to growing markets or to achieve quality, service, and/or cost advantages from the reconfigured Value Chains is one of the most complex processes that companies undertake.
- Designing and implementing global manufacturing and logistics networks require innovative methodological approaches.
- The segmentation of the markets and increasing trends to customization result in smaller volumes per product type and higher variations (complexity).
- New competitors are entering the markets with innovations and new business processes.



Consequences

- Most of the companies need to analyse, assess, define, and deploy the operations strategy.
- Complex networks need effective coordination and control of the value chains.
- Flawless and aligned processes in Purchase, Logistics and Production are essential for the success of the company.
- Companies need to stay agile. Changes need to be anticipated and counter measured.
- Value chains will be integrated in global networks.
- Production will be partially localized.
- Higher complexity requires flexible manufacturing with low throughput times.
- Standard products are under high price pressure, innovations are needed for profitability (products and processes)
- Greater focus on total cost along the value chain.
- Industry 4.0 or the ,internet of things' will force the Production network into new conditions.

Essentials for a Global Production Network



- 1. Focus on customer demand, understand the local markets.
- 2. Need for a clear mission / strive for World Class
- 3. Common production philosophy, processes and tools
- 4. Decentralized Leadership, central government versus regional and local decision making
- 5. Strong representation in the region
- 6. The "Voice of Manufacturing" needs to be heard (throughout the value chain).
- 7. Minimise the input of your resources in order to stay lean/ agile.
- 8. Strong Supply Chain function to steer the global supply network from raw material to customer. Concentrate on the total value stream (holistic approach). Involve all parties within the value stream.
- 9. Excellent Controlling System to provide the decision makers with the right input (real time monitoring as much as possible, high level of data integrity)

The XX- company global Business Model:



DELIVERING PREMIUM PRODUCTS & SUPERIOR BUSINESS RESULTS

"VITAL FEW" PRIORITIES

- DELIVER QUALITY & DELIGHT THE CUSTOMER
- 2. BUILD THE BRANDS & GROW REVENUE
- 3. DEVELOP DISTINCTIVE PRODUCTS
 THAT DELIVER THE BRAND PROMISE
- 4. ACHIEVE A COMPETITIVE COST BASE
- 5. CREATE THE WINNING TEAM

INTENSIFY COMMUNICATION

COMMUNICATE CONSISTENTLY
FOCUS ON VITAL FEW PRIORITIES
KEEP THE MESSAGE SIMPLE
HELP PEOPLE PRIORITISE
REMOVE BARRIERS

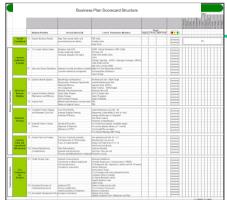
IMPROVE WORKING PROCESSES

SIMPLIFY STABILISE STANDARDISE SET CADENCE SUSTAIN

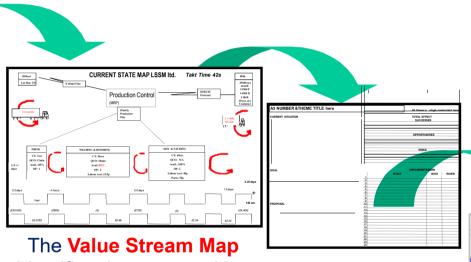
GO SIMPLE, GO COMMON, GO FAST TAKE DECISIONS AND EXECUTE! EXECUTE!

Policy Deployment over all units and entities globally



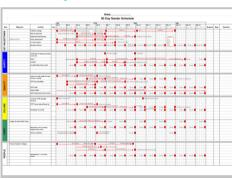


The **Scorecard** identifies the priorities and targets



identifies the opportunities

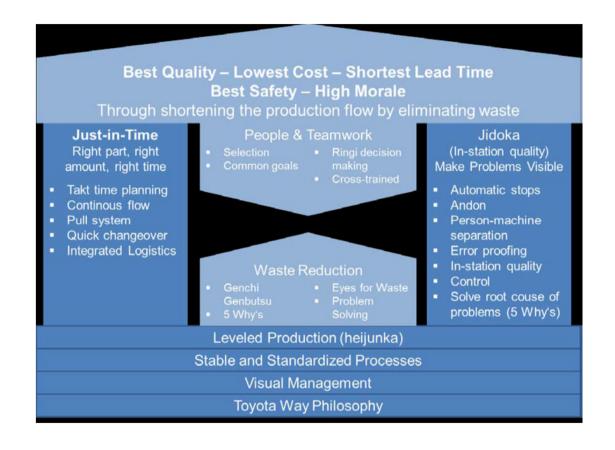
The A3 identifies the actions and the resources required



The Master Schedule identifies the timing and follow up frequency

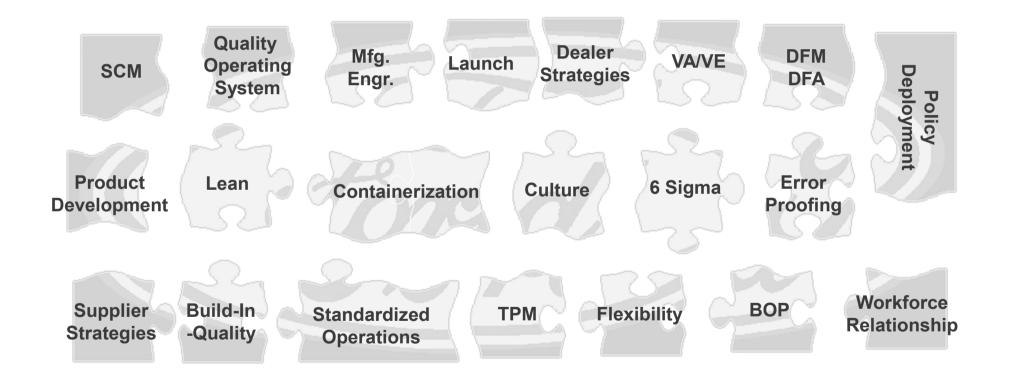
Common production philosophy – the Toyota House (e.g.)





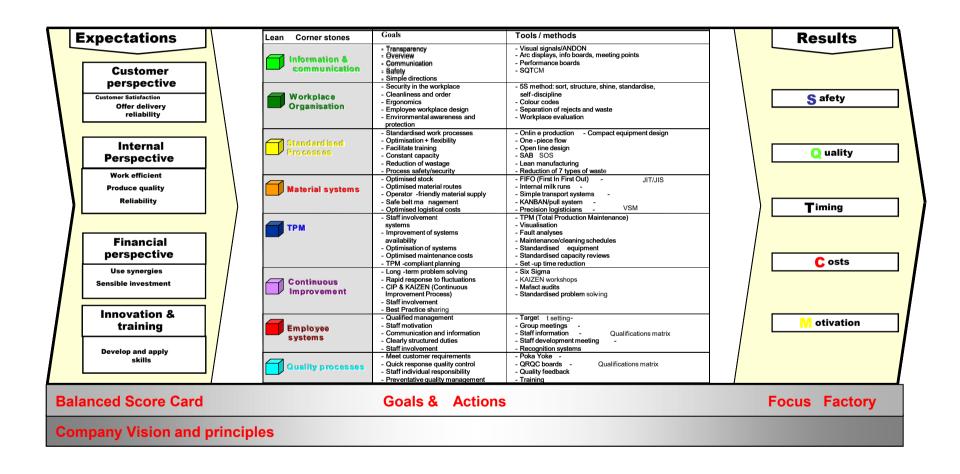
Landscapes look like this: Many Initiatives not linked and not aligned (a typical syndrome)





Example of a holistic (lean) production system

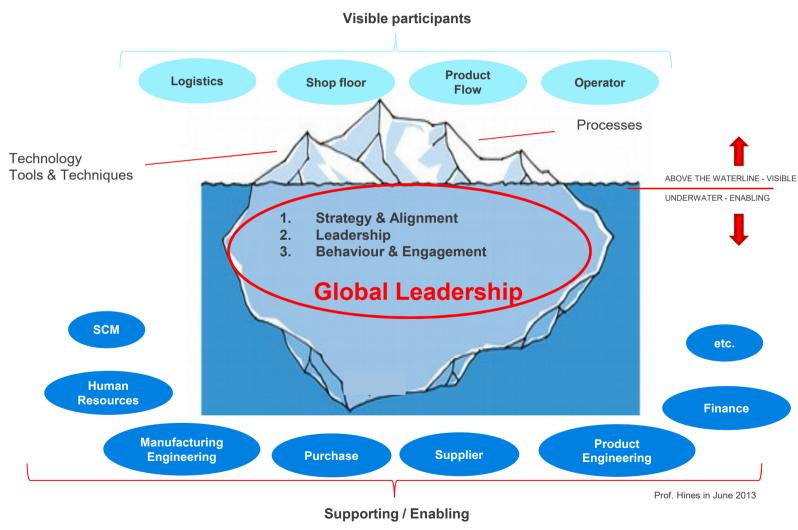




World Class Leadership thinks global



Iceberg Model – every department is globally involved and needs to think global



Quantitative and Subjective Criteria of a Global Lean Business Model



Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5
Reactive	Formal	Deployed	Autonomous	Way of Life



Processes, procedures & Systems

- Extent Clearly defined processes are found in all or required parts of the business
- •Reach The required processes have been deployed through all levels
- Adherence The required processes are effectively being used and are not passed-by

Individual & Collective Behaviour

- Engagement Leaders and Employees adhere to values and strategic and operational requirements
- Trust There is respect for others with evidence of listening and involvement
- Focus Leaders and Employees display a relentless attention to the requirement for results

Prof. Hines in June 2013

Global Production Networks need Leaders!



Manager	Leader		
Administers	Innovates		
Is a copy	Is an original		
Maintains	Develops		
Focuses on system and structure	Focuses on people		
Relies on control	Inspires trust		
Has a short-range view	Has a long-range perspective		
Asks how and when	Asks why		
Has his eye on the bottom line	Has his eye on the horizon		
Imitates	Originates		
Accepts the status quo	Challenges the status quo		
Classic good soldier	Is his own person		
Does things right	Does the right thing		

Prof. Hines in June 2013

Focus on customer's demand



Product development

Meeting customer requirements:

Fulfil specifications with minimal efforts

Tools:

Value Analysis (VA)
Value Engineering (VE)

Definition:

Technical cost reductions with VA/VE-Methods and tools



WCM Strategies and methods – Part 1: VAVE



Value Analysis / Value Engineering (VAVE):

Definition:

Technical cost reductions with VAVE Methods and tools

Conditions:

Product specifications have to be complied with and may only be changed in agreement with the customer

VAVE is a structured process

The difference between VA and VE:

- VA looks at products and services that have already been completed
- VE looks at products and services in the product development phase

What is VAVE?



- A structured effort to achieve product specification at lowest costs without negative implications on the required quality, reliability and marketability of the product.
- A proven approach to increase the value and / or to reduce the costs for products, processes, services, organisational structure and procedures.
- A comprehensive and structured way of solving problems considering tasks and requirements of the management as well as human behaviour in an open, complex and dynamic system.
- Is not only used to increase the value of existing products, however, for products which are still under development (Value engineering), also.

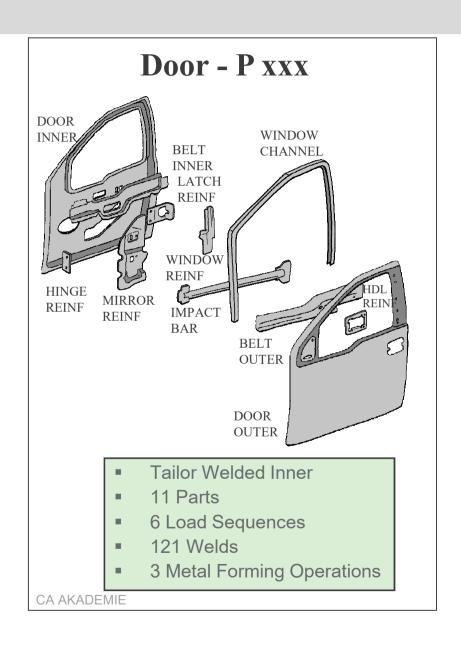
VAVE - analyzing all the aspects of production costs

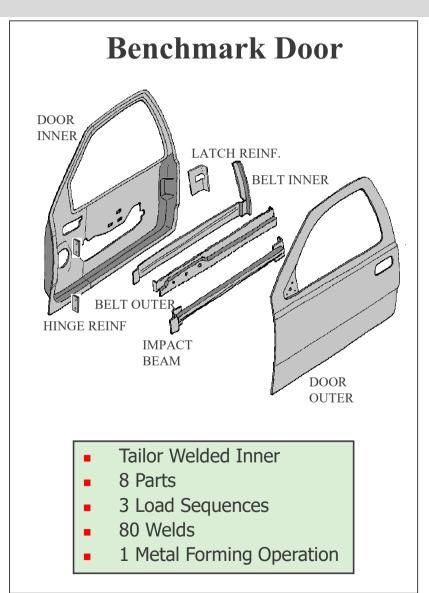


Material / Weight part part part part TOTAL			intern extern Prototype Serial TOTAL	ign	
Process 1	Material Process Developm. Quality TOTAL	mmary		Production Assembly Measuring TOTAL	g
Quality/ Guarantee Supplier In house Prod			extern intern	/Transport	

Benchmarking: Door Design Comparison

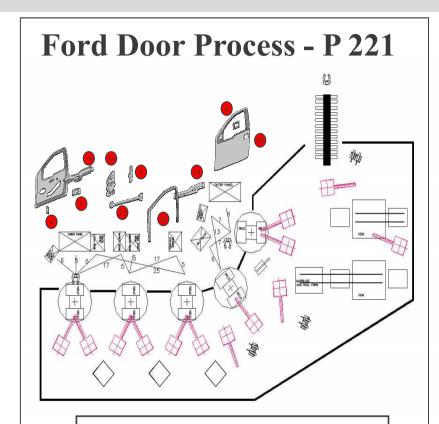




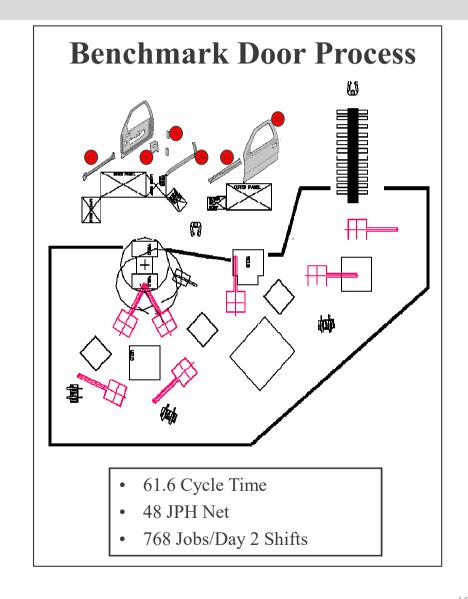


Benchmarking: Impact of Design on Process





- 67.5 Cycle Time
- 47.9 JPH Net
- 700 Jobs/Day on 2 Shifts
 (2 styles 70/30 volume swing to support 1000/day)



WCM Strategies and Methods - Part 2: Value Stream Mapping



- The Value Stream Analysis can be applied to nearly any value chain from raw material to finished products. It includes production-, materialand information-flow.
- It gives us a representation of the overall picture of a value chain from suppliers to customers. It creates transparency. Potentials are being flagged.
- All kinds of waste are shown for the entire product family and for the complete value chain.
- This results in potentials, which can be adjusted to each other in an optimal way (due to involvement of all related processes).
- Value Stream Mapping is a key element of World Class Manufacturing (WCM).

World Class Manufacturing - The Value Stream



How to design an optimal value stream?:

Always consider Total Costs / Total delivered costs

Question the value stream / speak in data

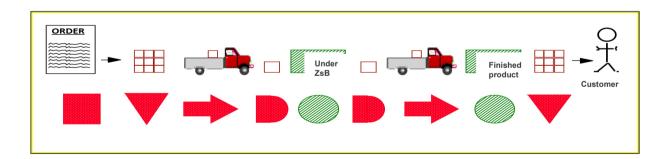
Rationalize the number of suppliers

Optimise logistics flow (information/physics)

Create product variants in the value stream process as late as possible

Tools:

- 1. Total delivered costs
- 2. Value Stream Mapping
- 3. Supplier development
- 4. Logistics optimisation
- 5. Design for Manufacturability (DFM) / Design for Assembly (DFA)



What is the customer willing to pay for?

World Class Manufacturing - Minimize the use of resources



In the area of performance:

Minimise investments
Use World Class Manufacturing techniques and tools

Tool:

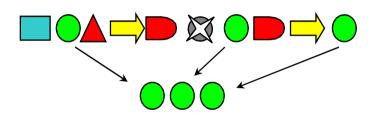
Lean Toolbox

Definition:

Achieve desired results with minimal resources

Elimination of waste as an on-

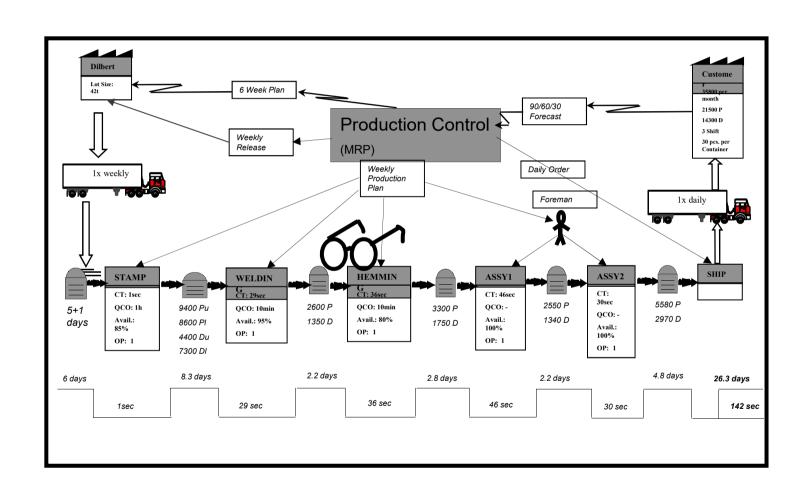
Elimination of waste as an on-going task



Revise processes – Eliminate waste

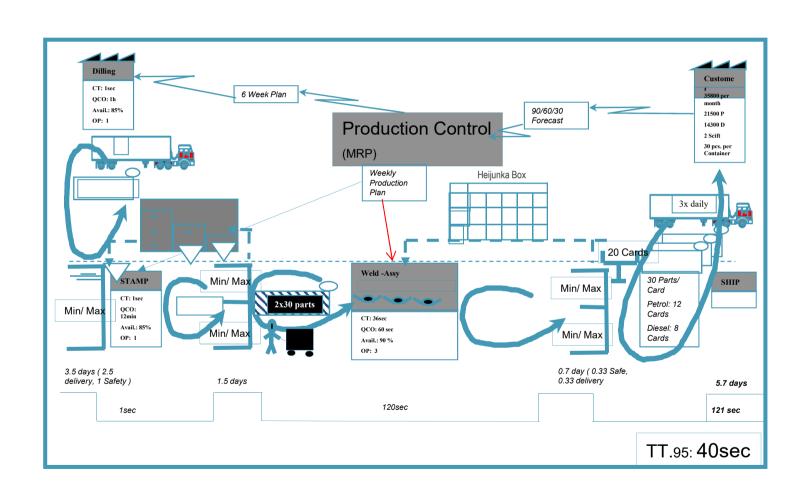
WCM Value Stream Mapping (VSM): Current State





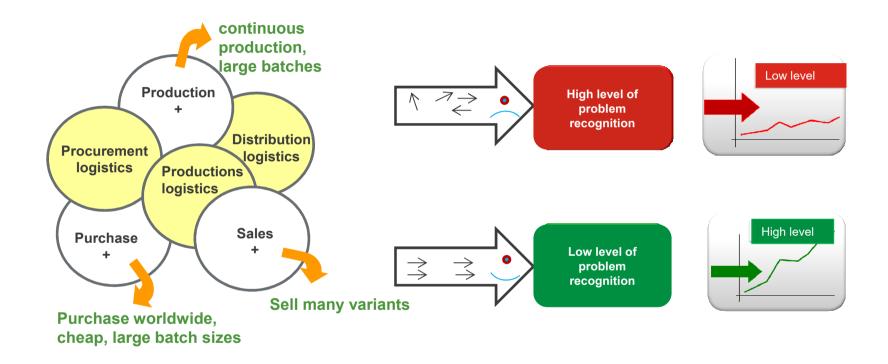
WCM Value Stream Mapping (VSM): Future State





Holistic approach as a MUST





WCM Strategies and Methods – Part 3: Continuous Improvements / KAIZEN



Organise continuous improvements (CIP)

1. Reduce material costs

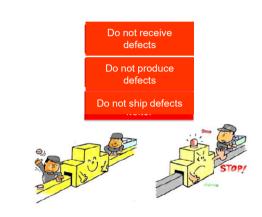
Reduce unit costs

Reduce weight

Reduce scrap

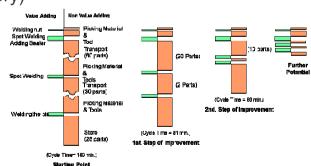
Use recycled materials

Avoid cuttings



- KAIZEN activities (from raw material until delivery)
 - Own production
 - Administrative areas
 - Suppliers

Focus: small but continual improvements



WCM Strategies and Methods – Part 3: Continuous Improvements / KAIZEN



Organise continuous improvements (CIP)

3. Quality Leadership

Objectives:

- Quality at the source / in the station
- Minimise scrap and rework

Process improvements

Reduce variabilities (6-Sigma)



4. Logistics

Objectives:

- Improve performance
- Minimise logistics costs

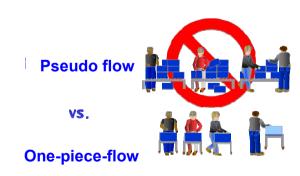
Level Schedule

"Lean Logistics" will lean out the value chain

Optimise packaging density

Improve utilization of transport capacities

Optimise total costs



WCM Strategies and Methods: Part Production Assessment Process



Quality assurance mapping

customer concern items

Process flow V31 - DOORS HANDLES V31 - BONNET V07 - FUEL FLAP PASSED TO SALES LABE WOO WINDSCHEEN 913 - ECM FLASH V09 - MOONROOF A POST DECALS B POST DECALS 705 - ISO EIX BETS UPPE ADDEC V71 DOOR CASING BHE **Process map for quality** маа егу V21 EPB assurance of key customer concerns V 19 REM 7 17 HEATED FRONT VETS 2 In Process and inspection assurance proposals for

World Class Manufacturing At Work / Best practice Sharing VAVE – case



Actions taken

Train VAVE Coordinator for the division Run VAVE workshop with intradivisonal participation / close follow up

Reduce rework in accordance with the customer

Reduce material usage (cut-out holes)

Optimize material, scrap and rework thermoforming holes

Change recipe of heavy layer (extrusion line) to lower costs

Recycling of heavy layer material

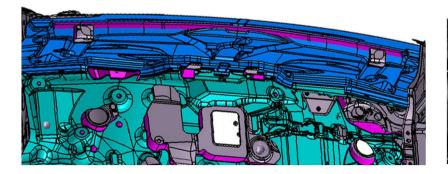
Results

152.000 € /year - less worker (3 shifts), less glue, reduction of scrap

45.000 €/year - thermoforming holes avoided, no scrap and rework

150.000 €/year (only 2013)

90.000 €/year – accomplished optimization, improved material usage





World Class Manufacturing At Work/ Best practice Sharing KAIZEN in Logistics



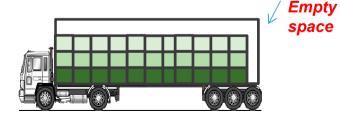
Actions taken

Truck utilization significantly increased matching trucks and packaging dimensions

increased use of mega-trailers (100cbm, 20% more compared to Euro-trailer) as standard equipment

by combining shipments from several suppliers or split shipments for better transport utilization

Previous State



Results

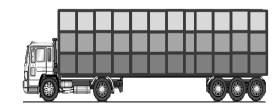
Use of ~ 80% megatrailers, smaller Euro-trailers only if required due to part and packaging dimensions

Improvement of packaging to ensure stack ability and quality (no damage)

Truck utilization increased from 79% to 91%.

Annualized transport cost savings > 1 mio €

Current State



Fully used

World Class Manufacturing At Work/ Best practice Sharing Value Stream Mapping



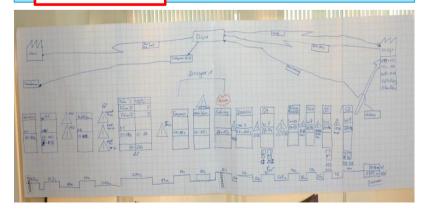
Actions taken

Utilize practical VSM approach to visualize the value stream and understand the key improvement items

Use 5-day workshop with skilled trainer

Use tacttime control, Yamazumi and "Spaghetti"-diagram

Previous State



Results

Reduction of throughput time from 2369 min. to 980 min. (=50%)

Reduction of WIP by 50%

Productivity improvement: 12%

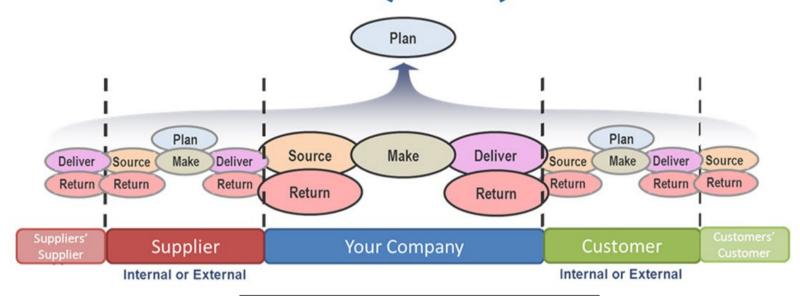
Current State



A Modern Controlling Function will support the Global Production Network Supply Chain Controlling



SUPPLY CHAIN OPERATIONS REFERENCE (SCOR) MODEL



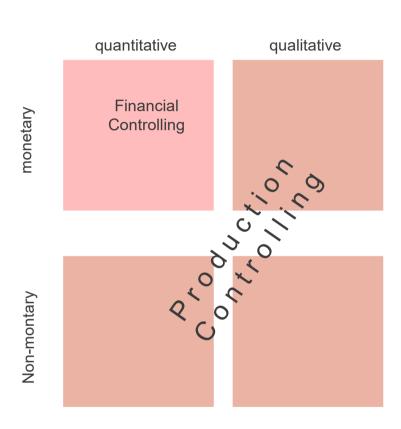
Supply Chain Controlling supports the optimization of the value chain amongst multiple companies

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Production-Controlling in a global network

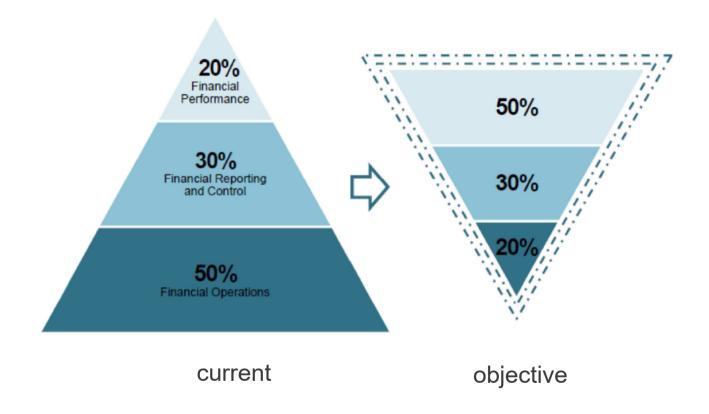


Production Controlling supports and controls the value adding processes globally with high standards and a common process / system.



Global Finance – Turning the pyramid to spend more time for strategy (= financial performance)





Common global Performance Measurement System



Differentiation	Traditional KPI system	Performance Measurement System
Time horizon	Past	Future
Primary	Financials	Monetary and Non-monetary
Interrelationship	Isolated metrics of single KPI	Cause-effect chain / reference
Targeted Direction	Finance	Customer
Leverage	Steer financial data	Control the strategy of the company
Reporting	Functionally	Process
Focus	Internal	Internal and external
Cost-performance	Costs down	Performance up
Learning	Individually	Companywide qualification

Summary



- The challenges in a globalized world need a global production network, generally.
- A global Production network needs a common vision and strategies reflecting world class standards
- Standardized processes and tools are success factors (the 'lean' toolbox)
- Organisational questions need to be clarified: Central government versus regional and local decision making
- Continuous improvements of processes and costs Best practise sharing
- The consideration of the total value stream will avoid isolated solutions and will favour holistic improvements. This will provide sustainable results.
- Governance of the value stream, strong Supply Chain Management
- Lessons learnt / best practice sharing will help to improve the results
- Total costs consideration and optimization along the value stream an efficient Production-Controlling process will steer and control the production process and the value stream.