

# **APPLIED IT FOR BUSINESS**

## **Chapter 8**

### **Enterprise Business Systems**

**Irawan Afrianto, M.T**

**Program Magister Manajemen**

**Univesitas Komputer Indonesia (UNIKOM)**

# Learning Objectives

- Identify and give examples to illustrate the following aspects of customer relationship, enterprise research, and supply chain management systems
  - Business processes supported
  - Customer and business value provided
  - Potential challenges and trends

# Customer Relationship Management

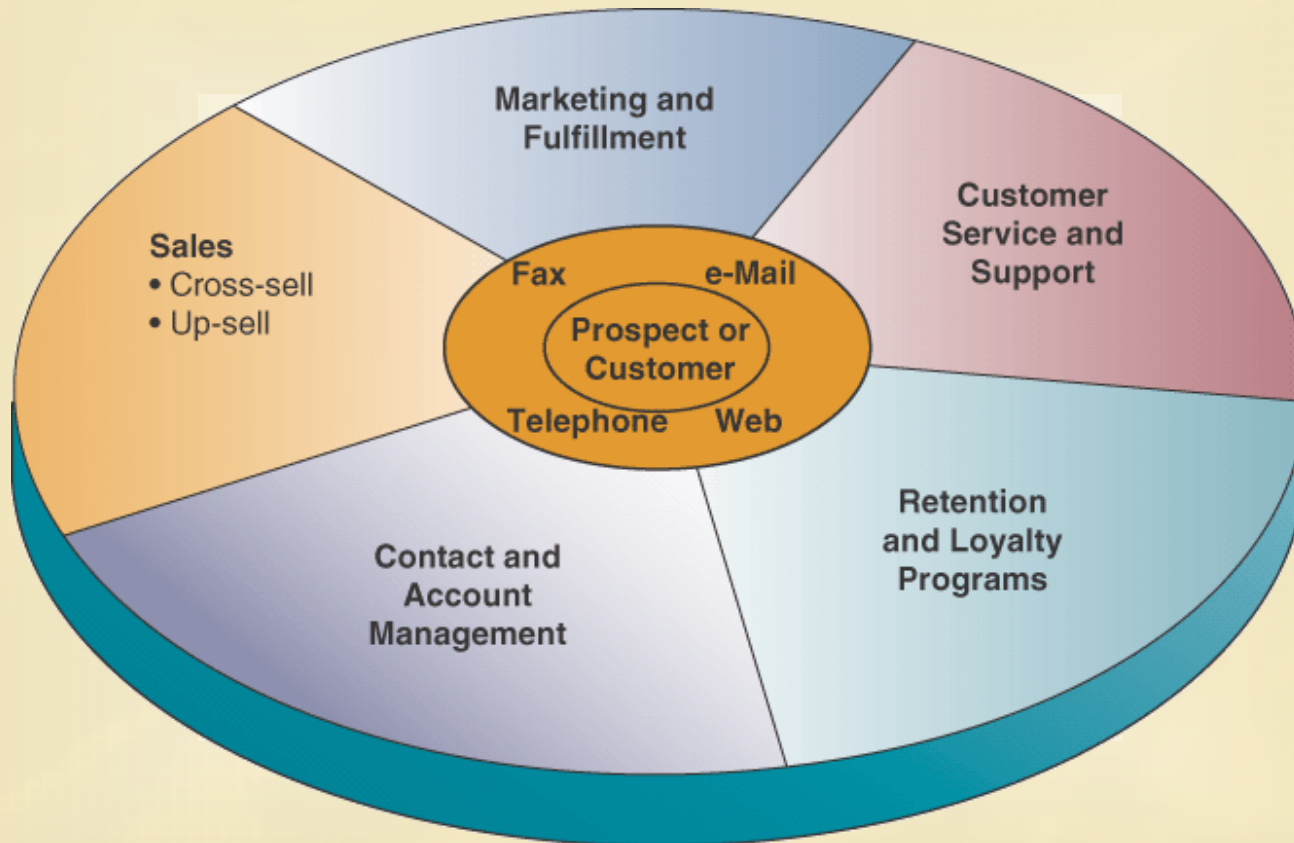
- A customer-centric focus
  - Customer relationships have become a company's most valued asset
  - Every company's strategy should be to find and retain the most profitable customers possible

# What is CRM?

- Managing the full range of the customer relationship involves
  - Providing customer-facing employees with a single, complete view of every customer at every touch point and across all channels
  - Providing the customer with a single, complete view of the company and its extended channels
- CRM uses IT to create a cross-functional enterprise system that integrates and automates many of the customer-serving processes



# Application Clusters in CRM



# Contact and Account Management

- CRM helps sales, marketing, and service professionals capture and track relevant data about
  - Every past and planned contact with prospects and customers
  - Other business and life cycle events of customers
- Data are captured through customer touchpoints
  - Telephone, fax, e-mail
  - Websites, retail stores, kiosks
  - Personal contact

# Sales

- A CRM system provides sales reps with the tools and data resources they need to
  - Support and manage their sales activities
  - Optimize cross- and up-selling
- CRM also provides the means to check on a customer's account status and history before scheduling a sales call

# Marketing and Fulfillment

- CRM systems help with direct marketing campaigns by automatic such tasks as
  - Qualifying leads for targeted marketing
  - Scheduling and tracking mailings
  - Capturing and managing responses
  - Analyzing the business value of the campaign
  - Fulfilling responses and requests



# Customer Service and Support

- A CRM system gives service reps real-time access to the same database used by sales and marketing
  - Requests for service are created, assigned, and managed
  - Call center software routes calls to agents
  - Help desk software provides service data and suggestions for solving problems
- Web-based self-service enables customers to access personalized support information

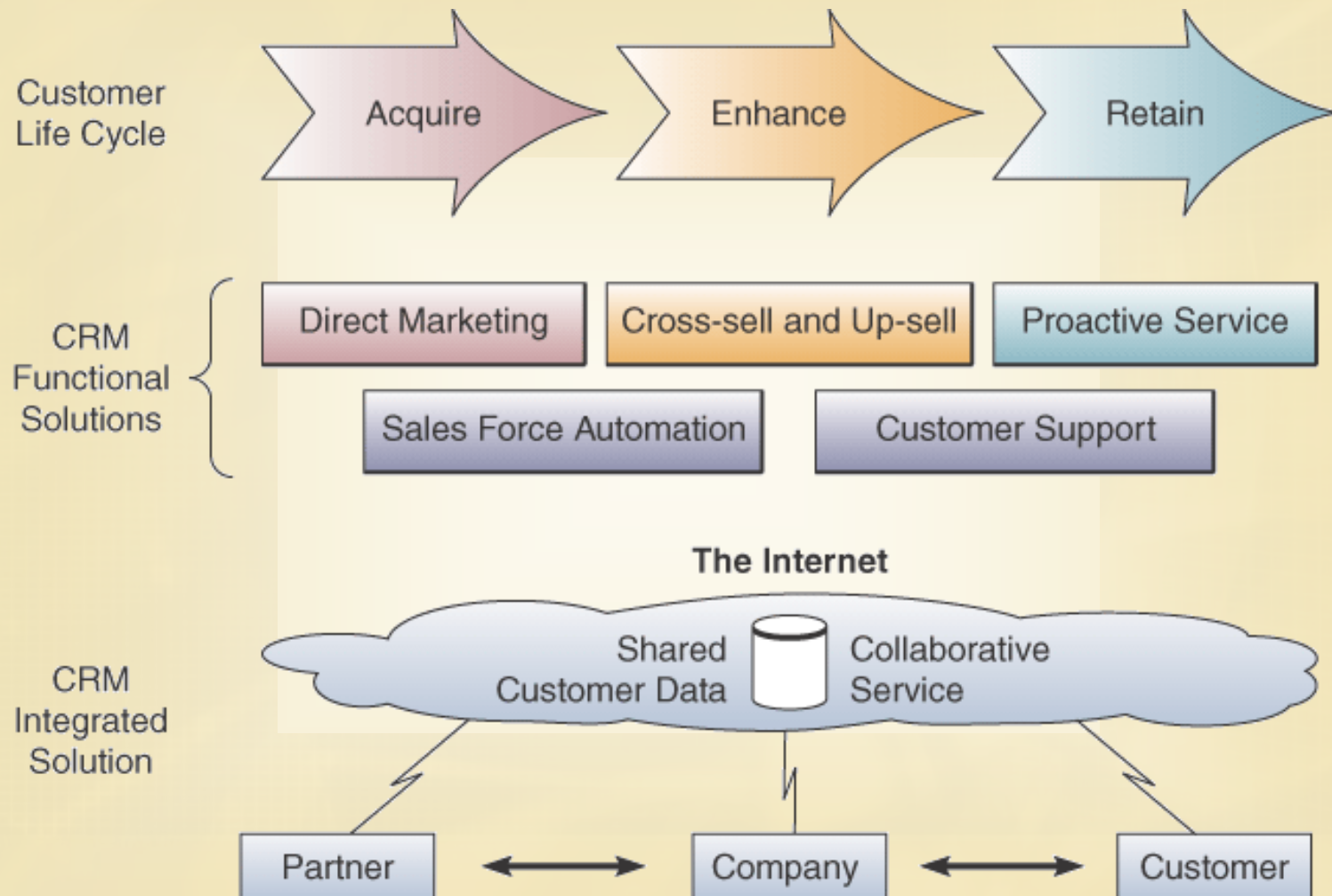
# Retention and Loyalty Programs

- It costs 6 times more to sell to a new customer
- An unhappy customer will tell 8-10 others
- Boosting customer retention by 5 percent can boost profits by 85 percent
- The odds of selling to an existing customer are 50 percent; a new one 15 percent
- About 70 percent of customers will do business with the company again if a problem is quickly taken care of

# Retention and Loyalty Programs

- Enhancing and optimizing customer retention and loyalty is a primary objective of CRM
  - Identify, reward, and market to the most loyal and profitable customers
  - Evaluate targeted marketing and relationship programs

# The Three Phases of CRM





# Benefits of CRM

- Benefits of CRM
  - Identify and target the best customers
  - Real-time customization and personalization of products and services
  - Track when and how a customer contacts the company
  - Provide a consistent customer experience
  - Provide superior service and support across all customer contact points

# CRM Failures

- Business benefits of CRM are not guaranteed
  - 50 percent of CRM projects did not produce promised results
  - 20 percent damaged customer relationships
- Reasons for failure
  - Lack of understanding and preparation
  - Not solving business process problems first
  - No participation on part of business stakeholders involved

# Trends in CRM

- Operational CRM
  - Supports customer interaction with greater convenience through a variety of channels
  - Synchronizes customer interactions consistently across all channels
  - Makes the company easier to do business with

# Trends in CRM

- Analytical CRM
  - Extracts in-depth customer history, preferences, and profitability from databases
  - Allows prediction of customer value and behavior
  - Allows forecast of demand
  - Helps tailor information and offers to customer needs



# Trends in CRM

- Collaborative CRM
  - Easy collaboration with customers, suppliers, and partners
  - Improves efficiency and integration throughout supply chain
  - Greater responsiveness to customer needs through outside sourcing of products and services

# Trends in CRM

- Portal-based CRM
  - Provides users with tools and information that fit their needs
  - Empowers employees to respond to customer demands more quickly
  - Helps reps become truly customer-faced
  - Provides instant access to all internal and external customer information

# ERP: The Business Backbone

- ERP is a cross-functional enterprise backbone that integrates and automates processes within
  - Manufacturing
  - Logistics
  - Distribution
  - Accounting
  - Finance
  - Human resources

# What is ERP?

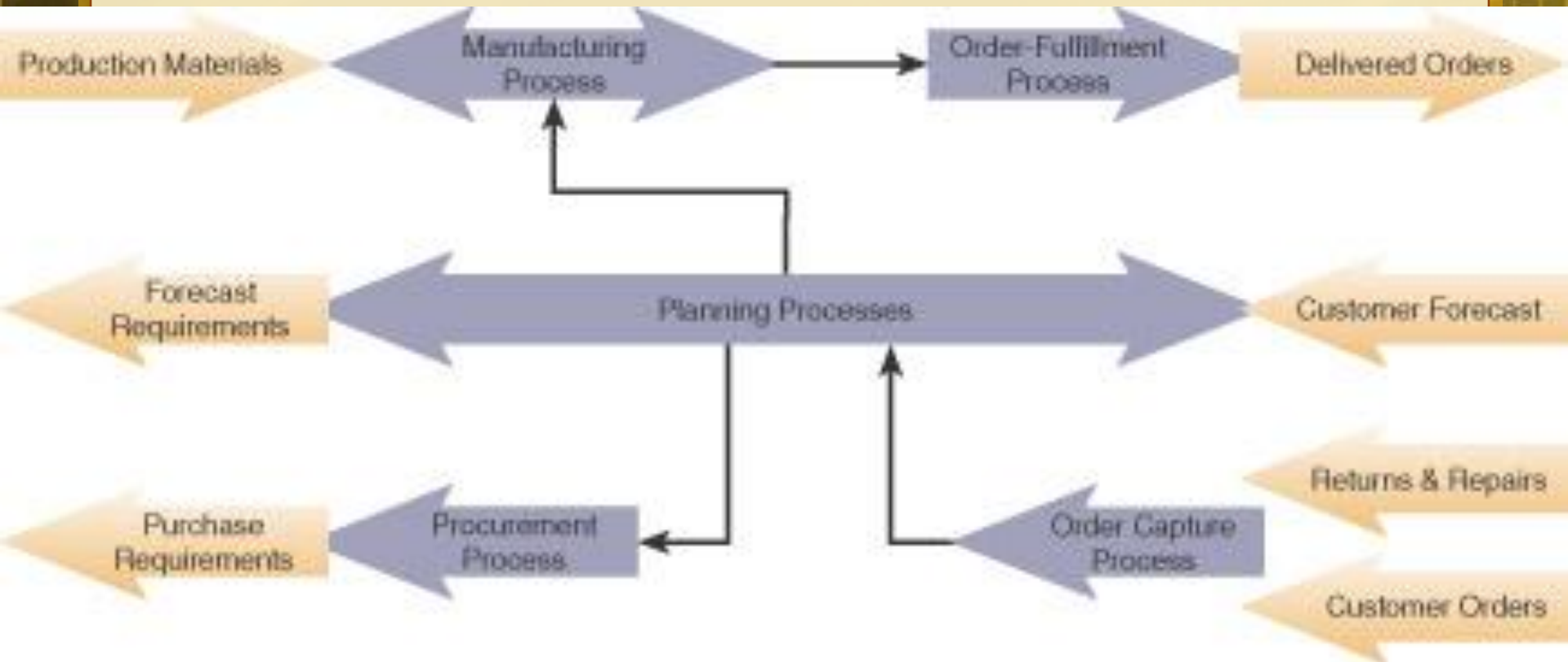
- Enterprise resource planning is a cross-functional enterprise system
  - An integrated suite of software modules
  - Supports basic internal business processes
  - Facilitates business, supplier, and customer information flows



# ERP Application Components



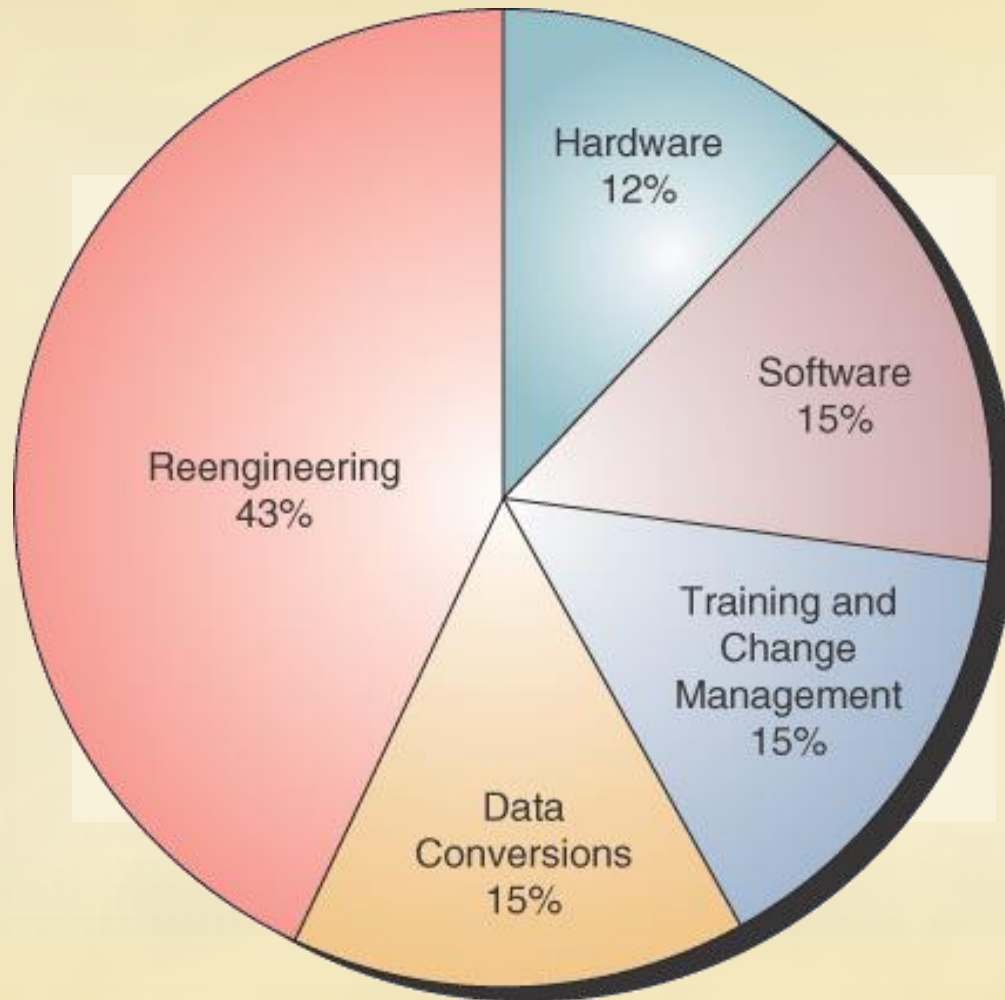
# ERP Process and Information Flows



# Benefits and Challenges of ERP

- ERP Business Benefits
  - Quality and efficiency
  - Decreased costs
  - Decision support
  - Enterprise agility
- ERP Costs
  - Risks and costs are considerable
  - Hardware and software are a small part of total costs
  - Failure can cripple or kill a business

# Costs of Implementing a New ERP

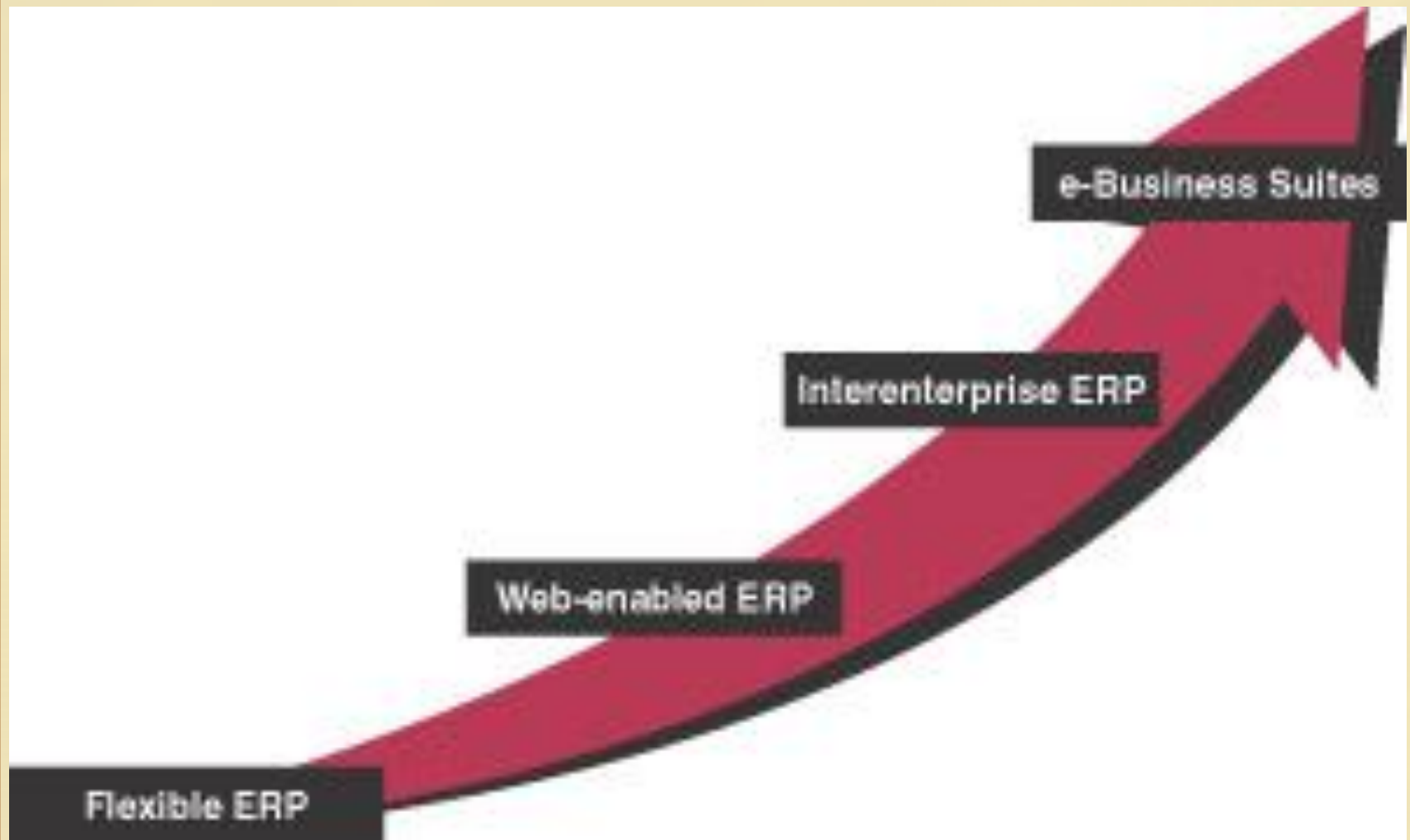




# Causes of ERP Failures

- Most common causes of ERP failure
  - Under-estimating the complexity of planning, development, training
  - Failure to involve affected employees in planning and development
  - Trying to do too much too fast
  - Insufficient training
  - Insufficient data conversion and testing
  - Over-reliance on ERP vendor or consultants

# Trends in ERP



# Supply Chain Management (SCM)

- Fundamentally, supply chain management helps a company
  - Get the right products
  - To the right place
  - At the right time
  - In the proper quantity
  - At an acceptable cost

# Goals of SCM

- The goal of SCM is to efficiently
  - Forecast demand
  - Control inventory
  - Enhance relationships with customers, suppliers, distributors, and others
  - Receive feedback on the status of every link in the supply chain



# What is a Supply Chain?

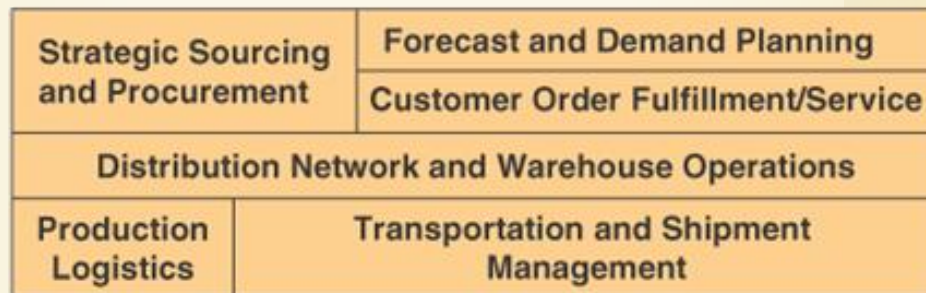
- The interrelationships
  - With suppliers, customers, distributors, and other businesses
  - Needed to design, build, and sell a product
- Each supply chain process should add value to the products or services a company produces
  - Frequently called a value chain

# Supply Chain Life Cycle

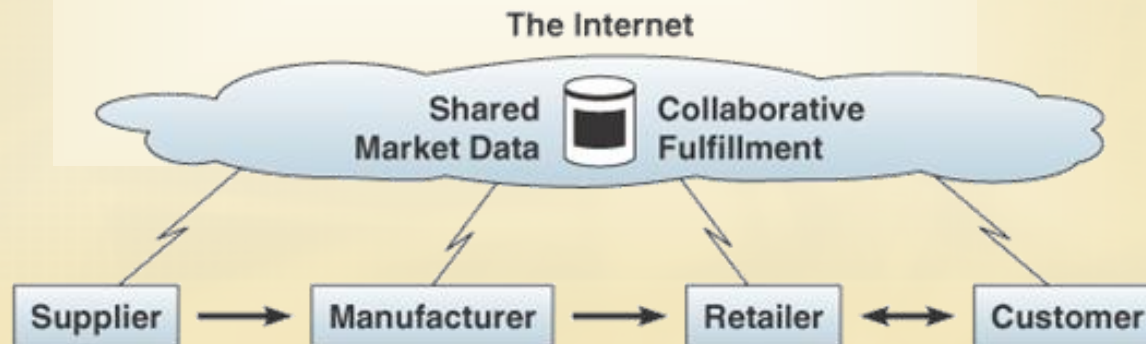
Supply Chain Life Cycle



SCM Functional Processes



SCM Integrated Solution

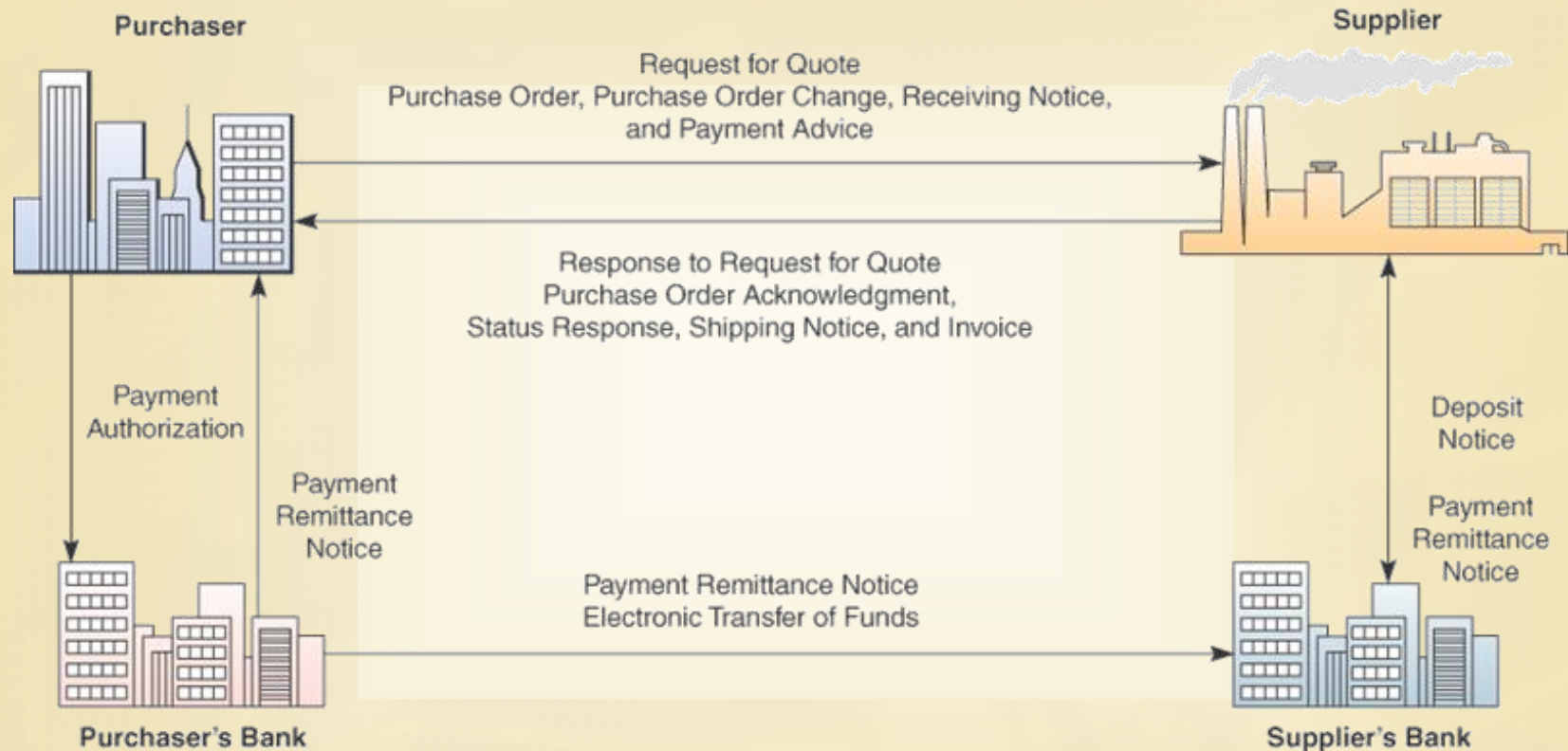


# Electronic Data Interchange

- EDI
  - One of the earliest uses of information technology for supply chain management
  - The electronic exchange of business transaction documents between supply chain trading partners
  - The almost complete automation of an e-commerce supply chain process
  - Many transactions occur over the Internet, using secure virtual private networks



# Typical EDI Activities





# Roles and Activities of SCM in Business

SCM Objectives		SCM Outcomes
<b>What?</b> Establish objectives, policies, and operating footprint	Strategic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objectives</li> <li>• Supply policies (service levels)</li> <li>• Network design</li> </ul>
<b>How much?</b> Deploy resources to match supply to demand	Tactical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demand forecast</li> <li>• Production, procurement, logistics plan</li> <li>• Inventory targets</li> </ul>
<b>When? Where?</b> Schedule, monitor, control, and adjust production	Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work center scheduling</li> <li>• Order/inventory tracking</li> </ul>
<b>Do</b> Build and transport	Execution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Order cycle</li> <li>• Material movement</li> </ul>

Source: Adapted from Keith Oliver, Anne Chung, and Nick Samanach, "Beyond Utopia: The Realist's Guide to Internet-Enabled Supply Chain Management," *Strategy and Business*, Second Quarter, 2001, p. 99.

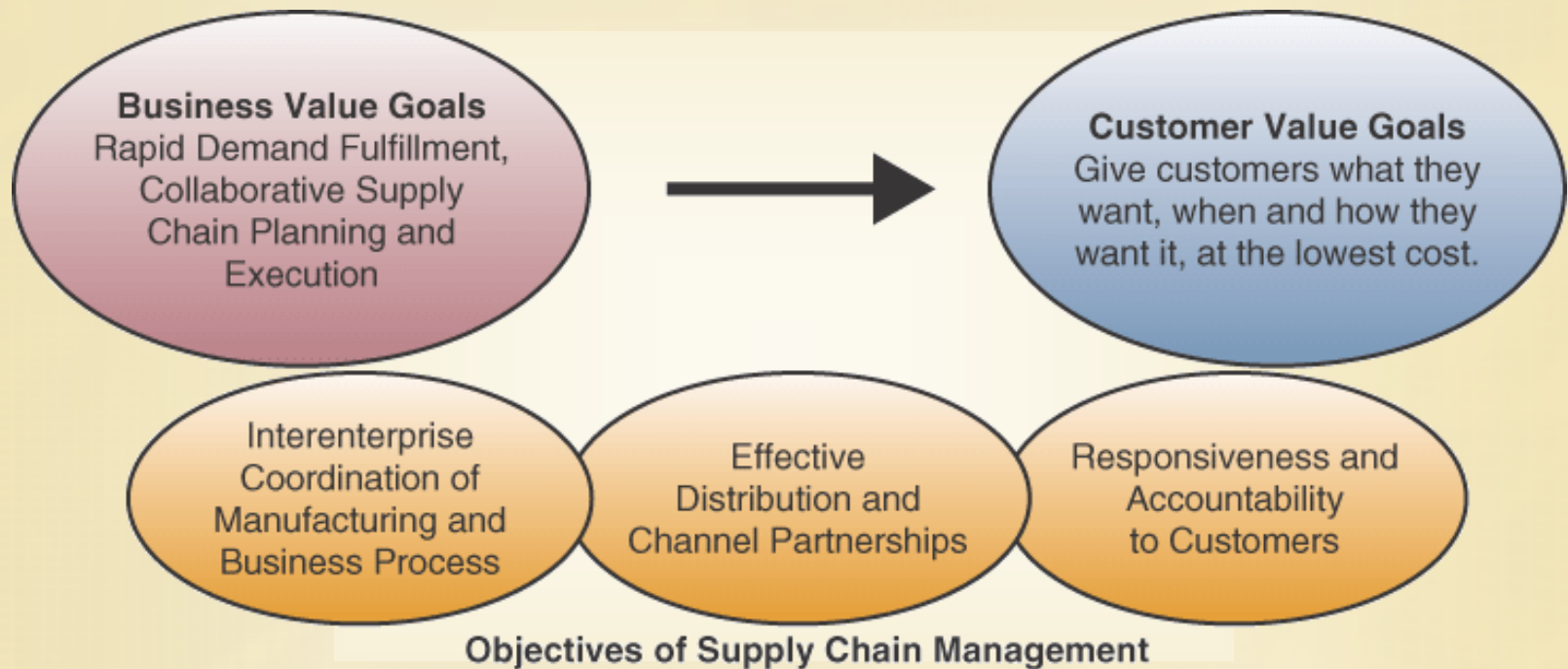
# Planning & Execution Functions of SCM

- Planning
  - Supply chain design
  - Collaborative demand and supply planning
- Execution
  - Materials management
  - Collaborative manufacturing
  - Collaborative fulfillment
  - Supply chain event management
  - Supply chain performance management

# Benefits and Challenges of SCM

- Key Benefits
  - Faster, more accurate order processing
  - Reductions in inventory levels
  - Quicker times to market
  - Lower transaction and materials costs
  - Strategic relationships with supplier

# Goals and Objectives of SCM





# Benefits and Challenges of SCM

- **Key Challenges**
  - Lack of demand planning knowledge, tools, and guidelines
  - Inaccurate data provided by other information systems
  - Lack of collaboration among marketing, production, and inventory management
  - SCM tools are immature, incomplete, and hard to implement

# Trends in SCM



## SCM Stage 1

- Current supply chain improvement
- Supply chain, e-commerce loosely coupled



## SCM Stage 2

- Intranet/extranet links to trading partners
- Supplier network expansion



## SCM Stage 3

- Collaborative planning and fulfillment
- Extranet and exchange-based collaboration

# Thank U

