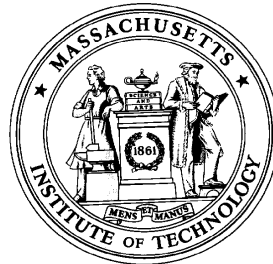


eClockspeed-based Principles for Supply Chain Design*

*

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Professor Charles Fine
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Sloan School of Management
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142

January 2001

charley@mit.edu

<http://www.clockspeed.com>

Tel: 1-617-253-3632, Fax: 1-617-258-7579

***Based in part on *Clockspeed: Winning Industry Control in the Age of Temporary Advantage*,
by Charles H. Fine, Persues Books, 1999.**

eClockspeed-based Principles for Value Chain Design

*

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- 1. Fruit Flies & Temporary Advantage**
(defs, Intel, dependence, Helix, acceleration)
- 2. Supply Chain Design & 3-DCE**
(architectures, dependencies, core comps, make/buy, mapping, decision process)
- 3. eBusiness Phenomena:**
Business Model Innovation
(e-tailing, B2B=mkts+e2e+NPD, CPM, free info flow)

*

Value Chain Design in a **Fast-Clockspeed** World: © MIT 2000 Study the **Industry Fruitflies** clockspeed.com

Evolution in the natural world:

FRUITFLIES

evolve faster than

MAMMALS

evolve faster than

REPTILES

THE KEY TOOL:

***Cross-SPECIES
Benchmarking
of Dynamic Forces***

Evolution in the industrial world:

INFOTAINMENT evolves faster
than

MICROCHIPS evolve faster than

AUTOS evolve faster than

AIRCRAFT evolve faster than

MINERAL EXTRACTION

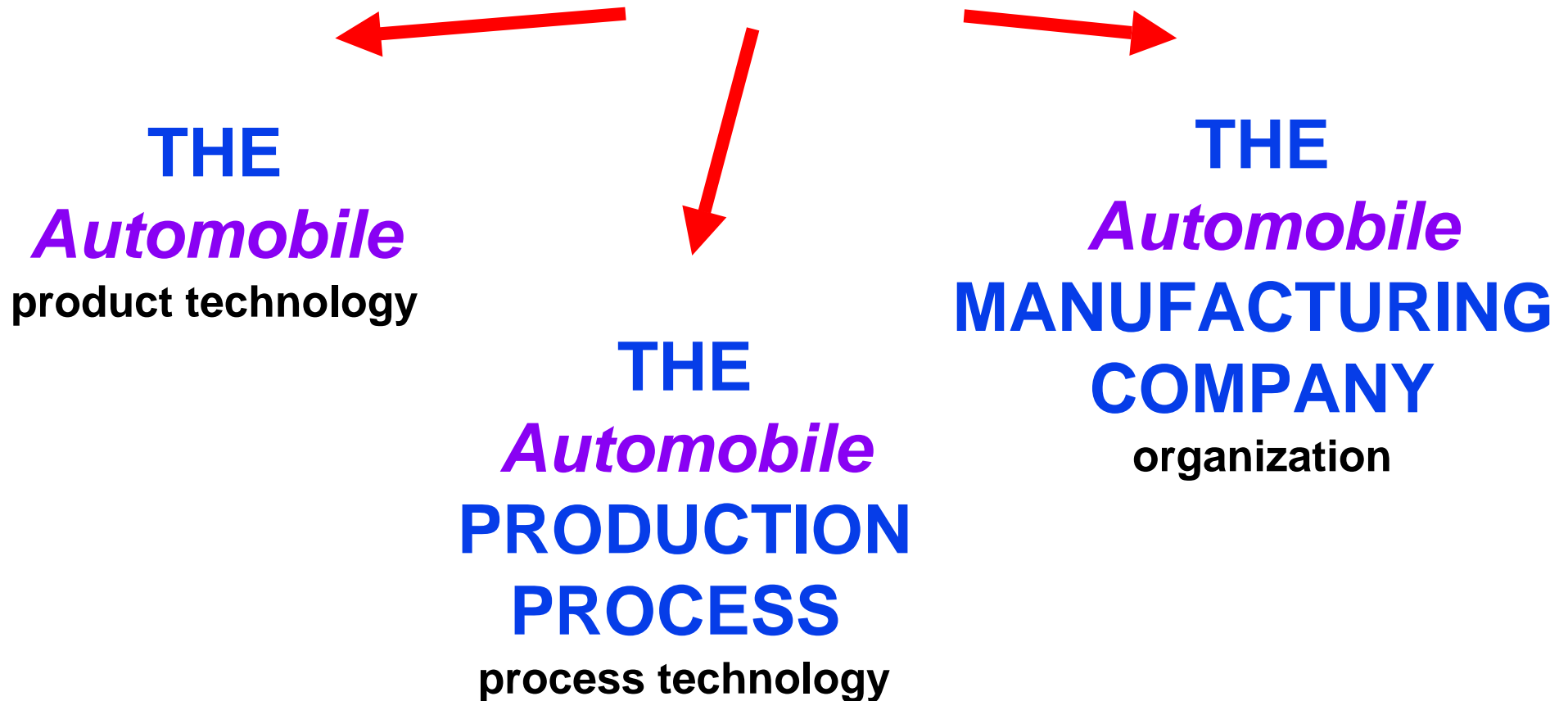
THE KEY TOOL:

***Cross-INDUSTRY
Benchmarking
of Dynamic Forces***

**INDUSTRY CLOCKSPEED IS A COMPOSITE:
OF PRODUCT, PROCESS, AND ORGANIZATIONAL
CLOCKSPEEDS**

*
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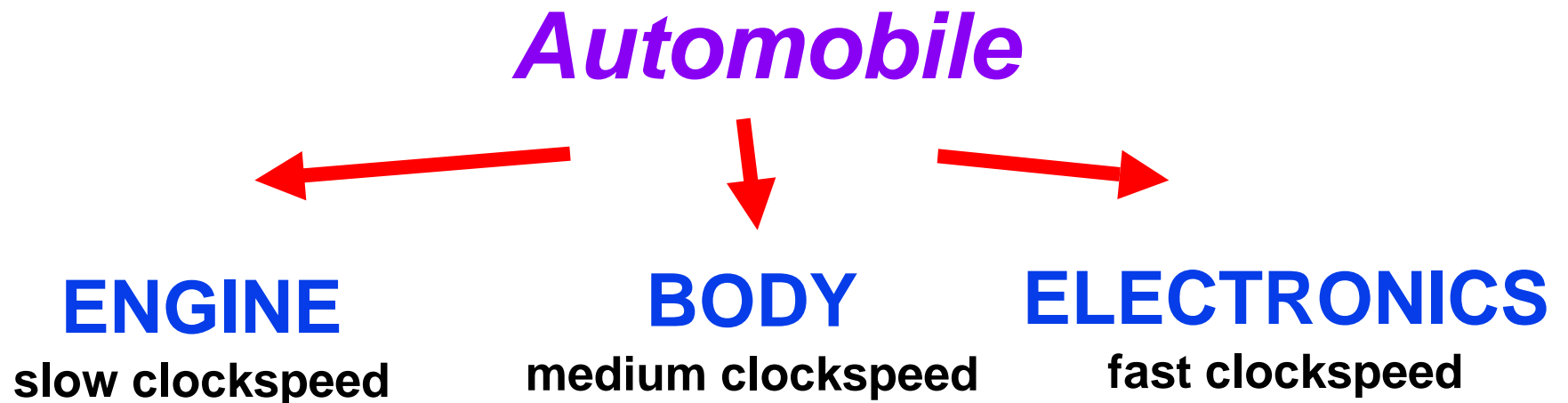
***Automobile* INDUSTRY CLOCKSPEED**



Automobile CLOCKSPEED IS A MIX OF ENGINE, BODY & ELECTRONICS

*

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ISSUE: MOST AUTO FIRMS OPERATE AT
ENGINE OR BODY CLOCKSPEEDS; IN THE
FUTURE THEY WILL NEED TO RUN
AT **ELECTRONICS CLOCKSPEED.**

*

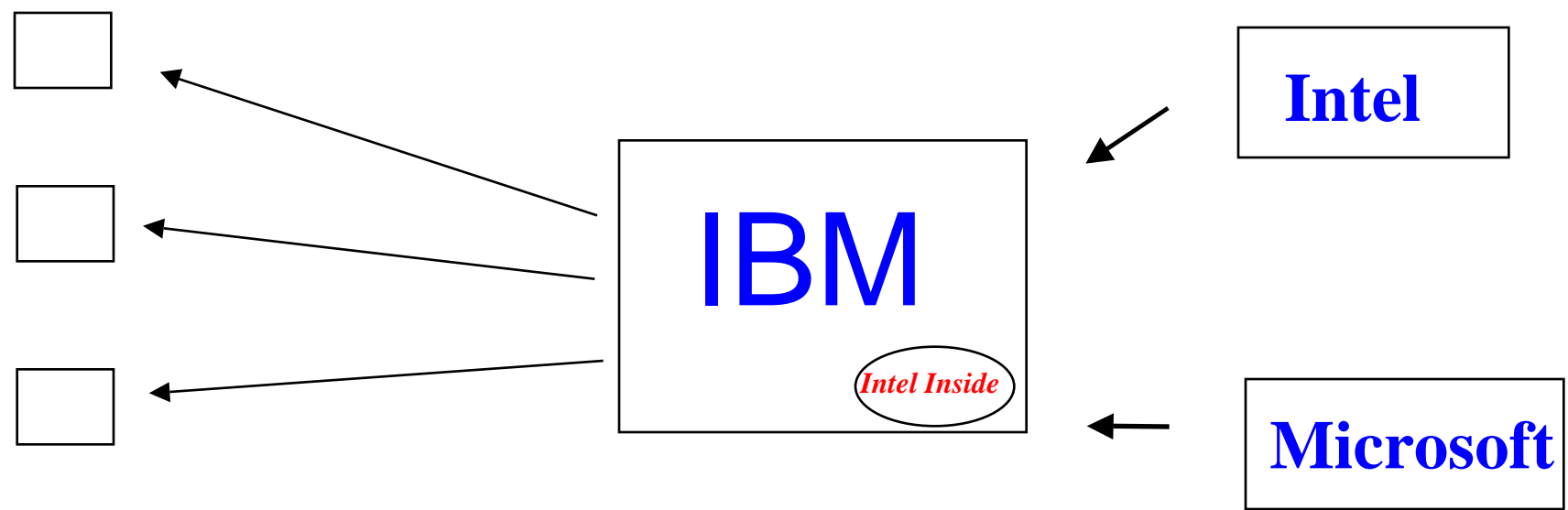
The Strategic Leverage of Supply Chain Design

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Who let Intel Inside?

1980: IBM designs a product, a process, & a supply chain

Customers



The Outcome:

- A phenomenally successful product design**
- A disastrous supply chain design (for IBM)**

LESSONS FROM A FRUIT FLY: *THE PERSONAL COMPUTER*



*

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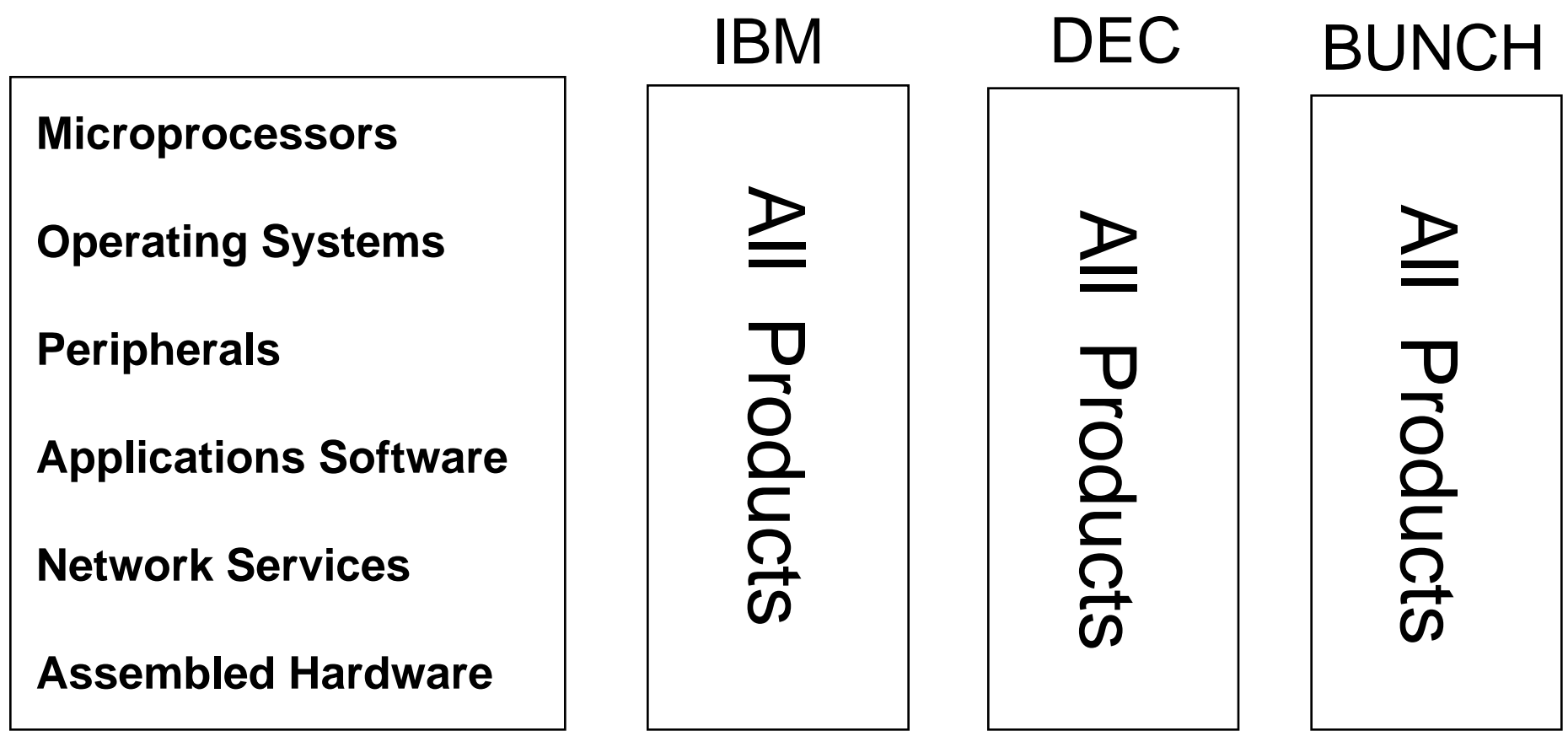
1. BEWARE OF *INTEL INSIDE*
(Regardless of your industry)
2. MAKE/BUY IS **NOT** ABOUT WHETHER IT IS
TWO CENTS CHEAPER TO OUTSOURCE
3. SUPPLY CHAIN DESIGN CAN DETERMINE
THE FATE OF **COMPANIES** AND **INDUSTRIES**,
AND OF **PROFIT** AND **POWER**
4. THE LOCUS OF SUPPLY CHAIN CONTROL
CAN SHIFT IN **UNPREDICTABLE** WAYS

*

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Vertical Industry Structure with *Integral* Product Architecture

Computer Industry Structure, 1975-85



(A. Grove, Intel; and Farrell, Hunter & Saloner, Stanford)

*

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Horizontal Industry Structure with **Modular** Product Architecture

Computer Industry Structure, 1985-95

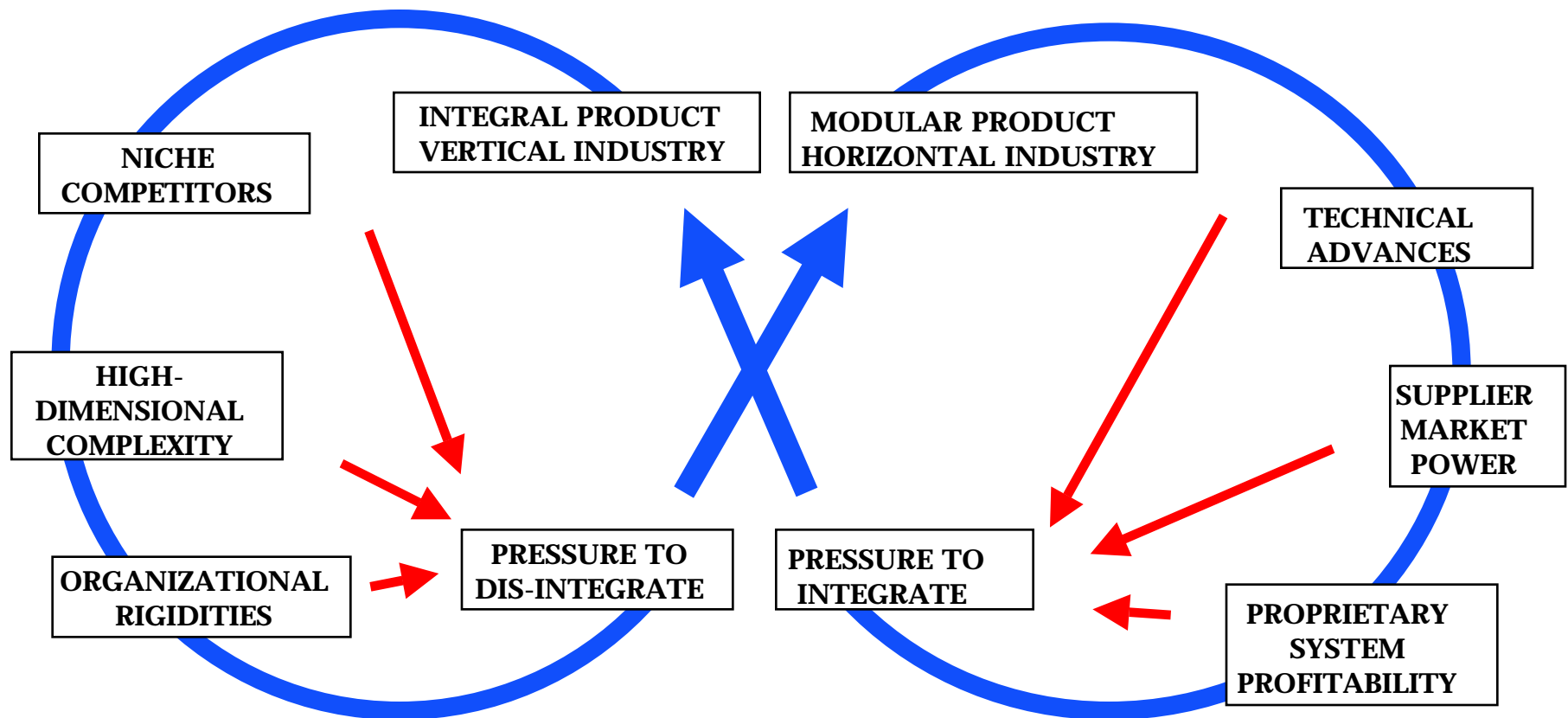
Microprocessors	Intel	Moto	AMD	etc
Operating Systems	Microsoft	Mac	Unix	
Peripherals	HP	Epson	Seagate	etc etc
Applications Software	Microsoft	Lotus	Novell	etc
Network Services	AOL/Netscape	Microsoft	EDS	etc
Assembled Hardware	HP	Compaq	IBM	Dell etc

(A. Grove, Intel; and Farrell, Hunter & Saloner, Stanford)

THE DYNAMICS OF PRODUCT ARCHITECTURE* AND INDUSTRY STRUCTURE:

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THE DOUBLE HELIX



Fine & Whitney, "Is the Make/Buy Decision Process a Core Competence?"

THE **DOUBLE HELIX** IN OTHER INDUSTRIES

*

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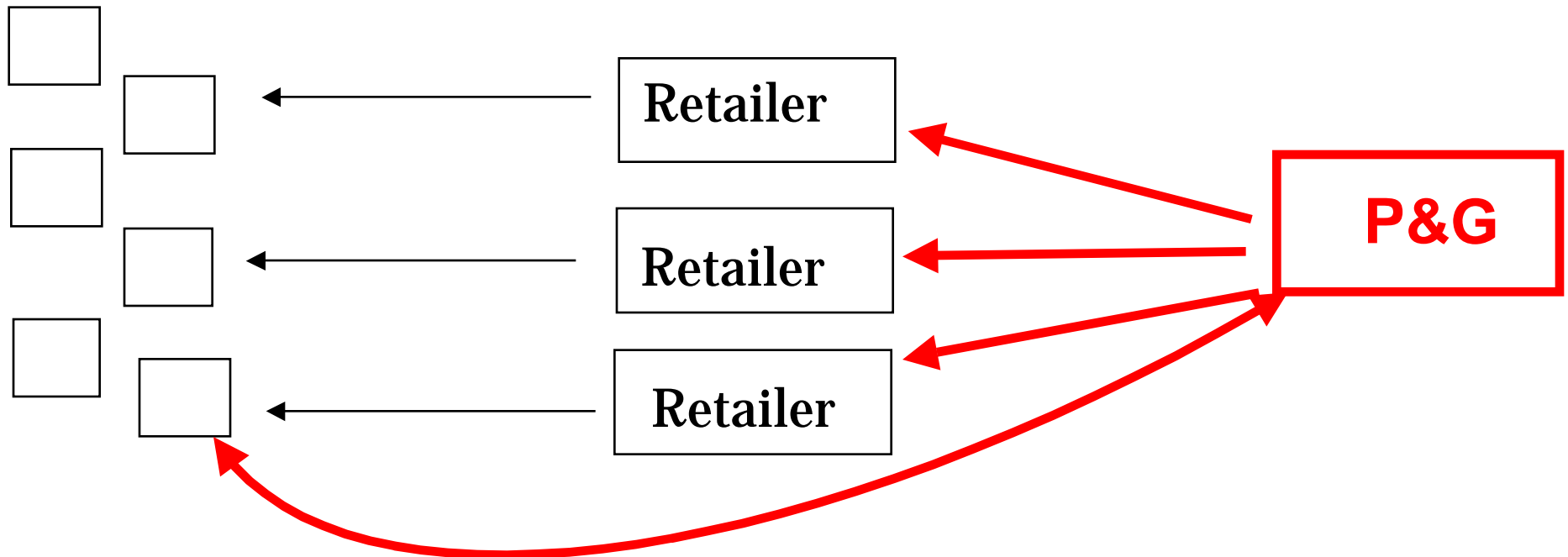
- **TELECOMMUNICATIONS--**
 - “**MA BELL**” was **Vertical /Integral**
 - **BABY BELLS & LONG LINES & CELLULAR** are **Horizontal/Modular**
 - **Today’s AT&T** going back to **Vertical /Integral**
- **AUTOMOTIVE--**
 - **Detroit in the 1890’s** was **Horizontal/Modular**
 - **Ford & GM in the mid 1900’s** were **Vertical /Integral**
 - **Today’s Auto Industry** is going back to **Horizontal/Modular**
- **TELEVISION--**
 - **RCA** was **Vertical /Integral**
 - **1970’S THROUGH 1990’S** were **Horizontal/Modular**
 - **Today’s media giants** are going back to **Vertical /Integral**
- **BICYCLES--**
 - **Safety Bikes to 1890’s boom to Schwinn to Shimano Inside**

Controlling the Chain Through Distribution: **The End of *P&G Inside* ?**

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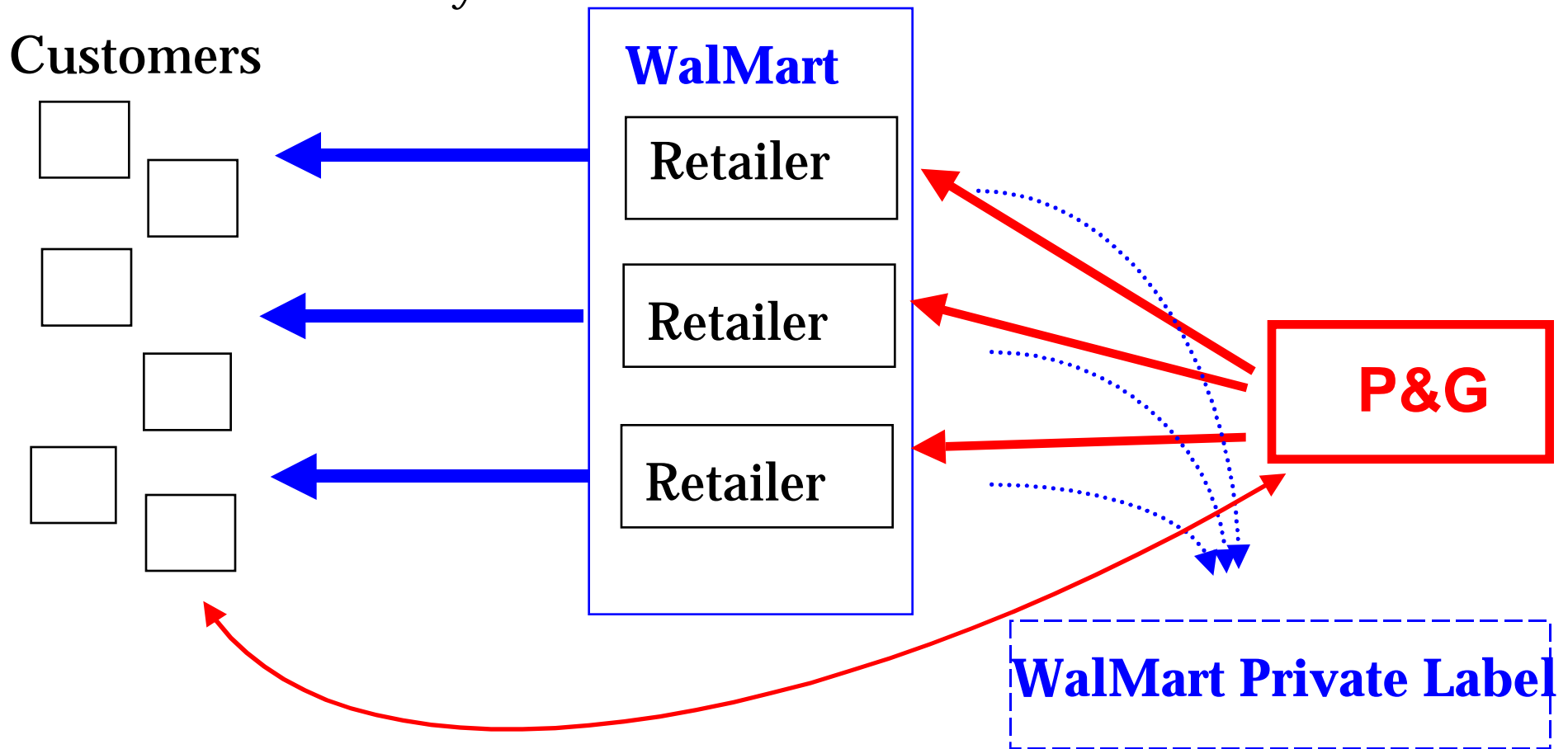
*Controlling the Channel Through Closeness to Customers:
consumer research, pricing, promotion, product development*

Customers



Controlling the Chain Through Distribution: **Beware of *Walmart Outside***

*Controlling the Channel Through Closeness to Customers:
Chain Proximity*

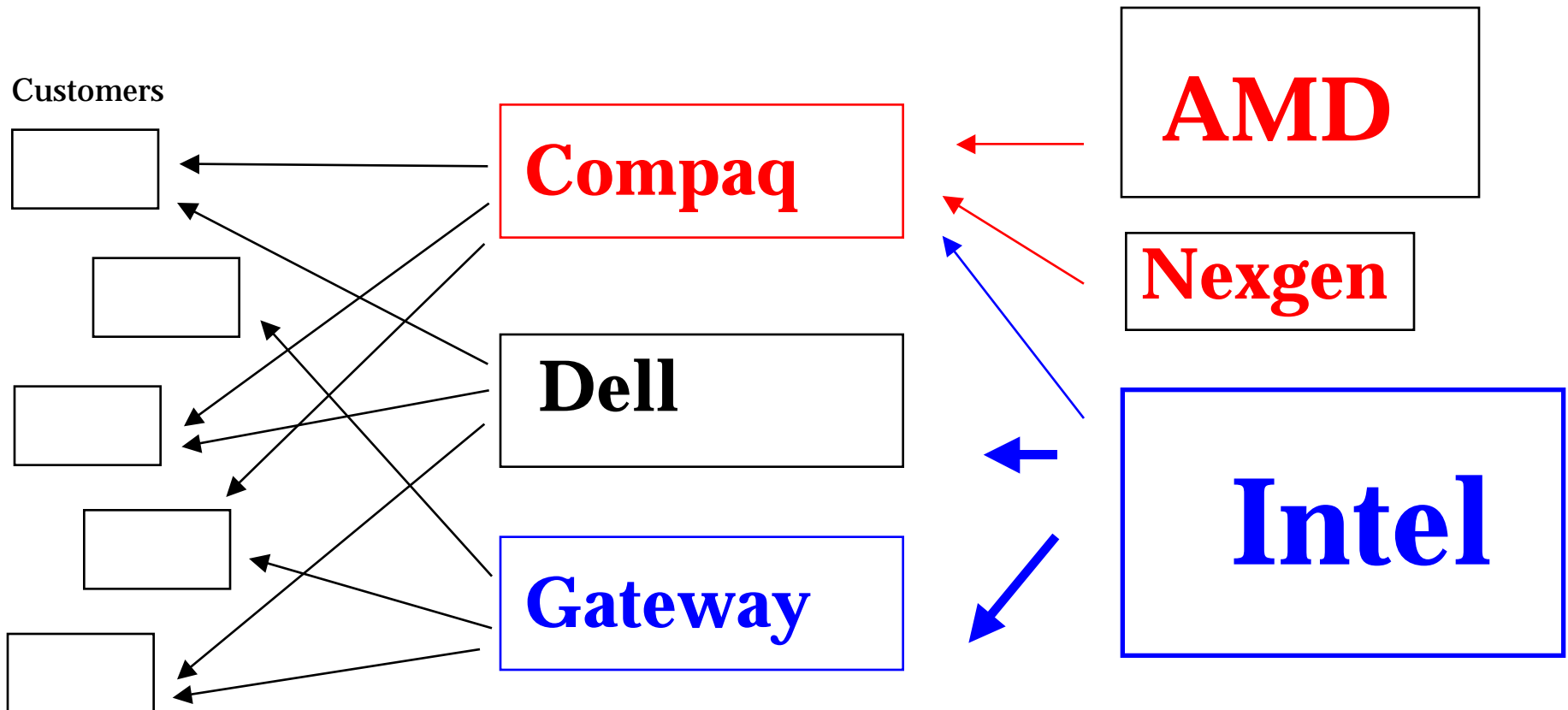


Battle for Channel Control - Proprietary Systems v. Closeness to Customers

*

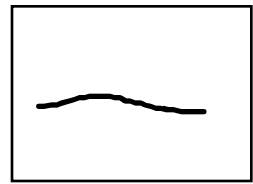
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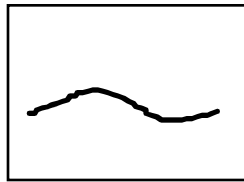


Volatility Amplification in *“The Bullwhip Effect”* and Clockspeed Amplification in *“The Speedup Effect”*

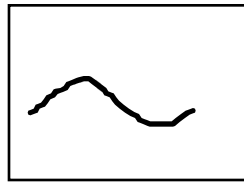
*
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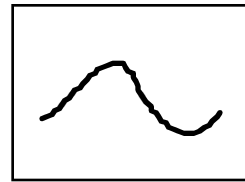
Customer



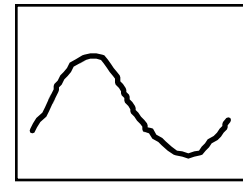
Retailer



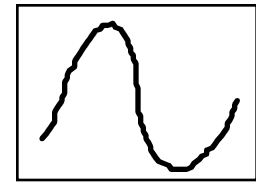
Distributor



Factory

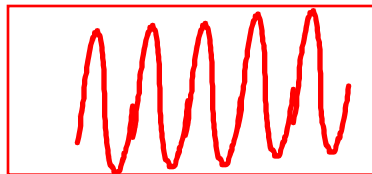


Tier 1

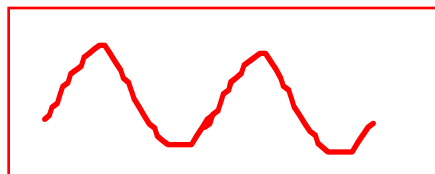


Equipment

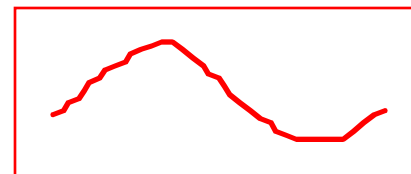
***Inventories & Orders fluctuate more
as you look upstream, tough on suppliers, but***



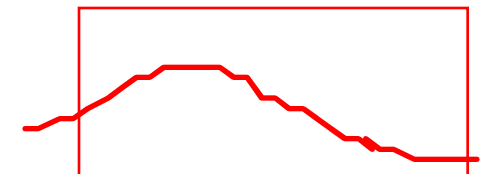
Web Site
Developer



PC Maker



Chip maker



Equipment
Maker

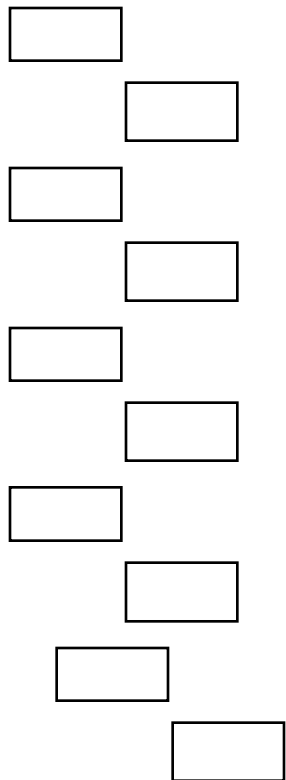
***Clockspeeds accelerate as you head downstream,
closer to the final customer***

Media Supply Chains: An Industry at *Lightspeed*

*

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Customers



The box

Telephone

Personal
Computer

Television

VCR

Pager

The Pipe

Phone network:
-copper
-fiber optics

Local
Area
Networks

Cable
Networks

Airwaves:
-broadcast TV
-cellular tel
-satellite/microwave

Retail Outlets
for CD's, tapes, print:
-Blockbuster
-Seven-Eleven

The Content

Video/Audio:
Movies & Art
& News &
Sports

Print:
newspapers &
magazines &
books

Communication:
voice & video
& email

Education

Shopping

Internet, *et al*

ALL COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE IS TEMPORARY

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Ford in the late 1910's and early 1920's

GM in the 1950's and 1960's

IBM in the 1970's

Microsoft in the 1990's

The ***Greeks***, The ***Romans***,

The ***Ottomans***, The ***Huns***

The ***Yankees***, The ***Cowboys***,

The ***Celtics***, The ***Canadiens***

The faster the clockspeed, the shorter the reign

eClockspeed-based Principles for Value Chain Design

*

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1. Fruit Flies & Temporary Advantage

(defs, Intel, dependence, Helix, acceleration)

2. Supply Chain Design & 3-DCE

(architectures, dependencies, core comps, make/buy, mapping, decision process)

3. eBusiness Phenomena: Business Model Innov.

(e-tailing, B2B=mkts+e2e+NPD, CPM, free info flow,

SUPPLY CHAIN DESIGN:

Three Components

*

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1. Insourcing/OutSourcing

(The Make/Buy or Vertical Integration Decision)

2. Supplier Selection

(Choice of suppliers and partners for the chain)

3. The Contractual Relationship

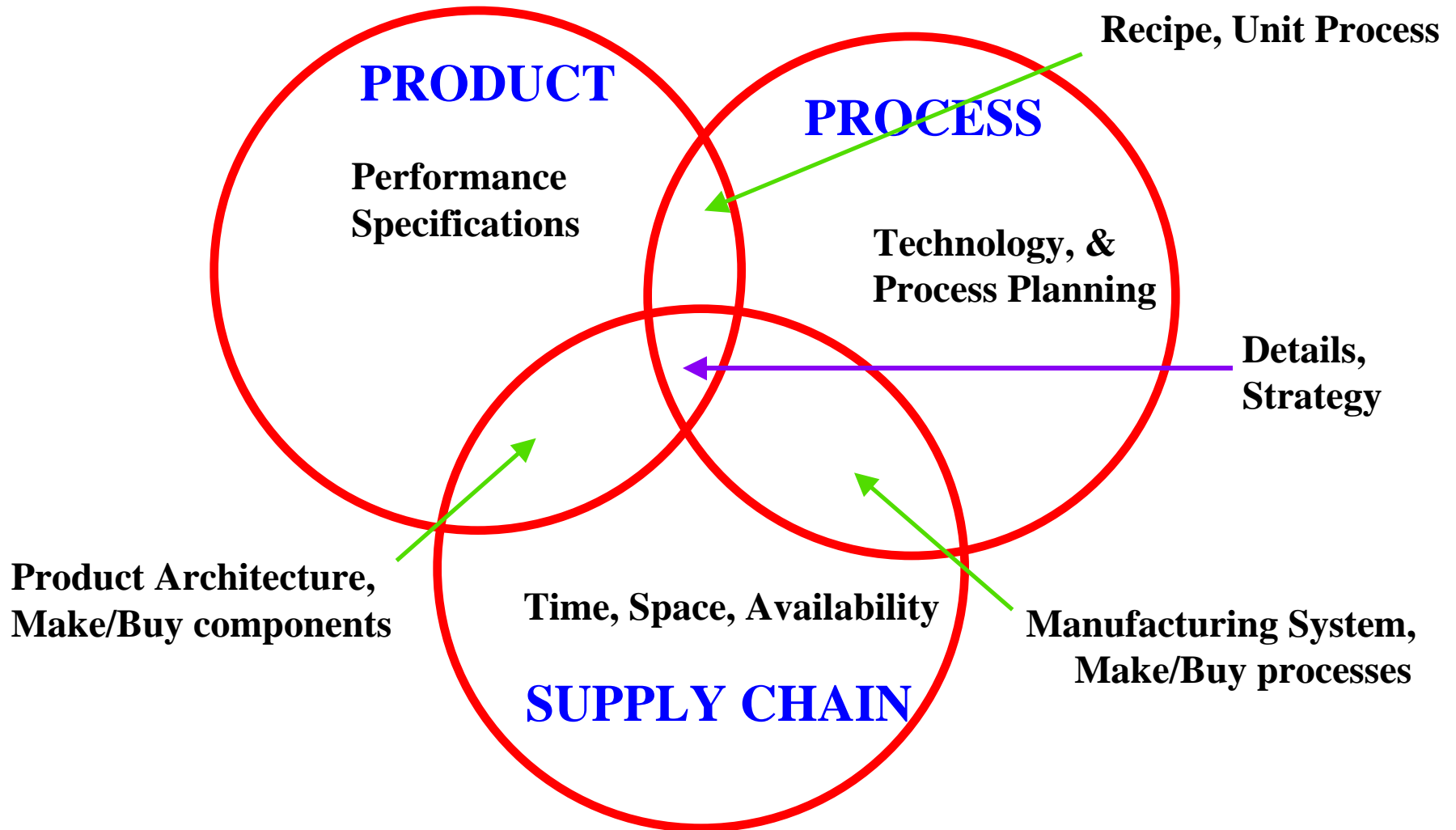
(Arm's length, joint venture, long-term contract, strategic alliance, equity participation, etc.)

IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPPLY CHAIN DESIGN: EMBED IT IN 3-D CONCURRENT ENGINEERING

*

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ARCHITECTURES IN 3-D

INTEGRALITY VS. *MODULARITY*

*

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Integral product architectures feature

close coupling among the elements

- Elements perform many functions
- Elements are in close spacial proximity
- Elements are tightly synchronized
- **Ex: jet engine, airplane wing, microprocessor**

Modular product architectures feature

separation among the elements

- Elements are interchangeable
- Elements are individually upgradeable
- Element interfaces are standardized
- System failures can be localized

Ex: stereo system, desktop PC, bicycle

SUPPLY CHAIN ARCHITECTURE

*

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Integral supply-chain architecture

features close proximity among its elements

**- Proximity metrics: Geographic, Organizational
Cultural, Electronic**

- Example: Toyota city

- Example: Ma Bell (AT&T in New Jersey)

- Example: IBM mainframes & Hudson River Valley

**Modular supply-chain architecture features multiple,
interchangeable supplier and standard interfaces**

- Example: Garment industry

- Example: PC industry

- Example: General Motors' global sourcing

- Example: Telephones and telephone service

DESIGNING ARCHITECTURES FOR PRODUCTS & SUPPLY CHAINS: THE NEED FOR ALIGNMENT

*

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**SUPPLY CHAIN (Geog., Organ., Cultural, Elec.)
ARCHITECTURE**

INTEGRAL

MODULAR

**PRODUCT
ARCHITECTURE**

INTEGRAL

**Jet engines
Microprocessors
Mercedes vehicles**

**Polaroid
Nortel**

MODULAR

**Automotive
Supplier Parks**

**Personal Computers
Bicycles
Chrysler Vehicles
Cisco**

DESIGNING ARCHITECTURES FOR PRODUCTS & SUPPLY CHAINS: MODULARITY VS. OPENNESS

*

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**ARCHITECTURAL
PROPRIETARINESS**

CLOSED

OPEN

**ARCHITECTURAL
STRUCTURE**

INTEGRAL

MODULAR

**Pentium Chip
Mercedes Vehicles
SAP ERP**

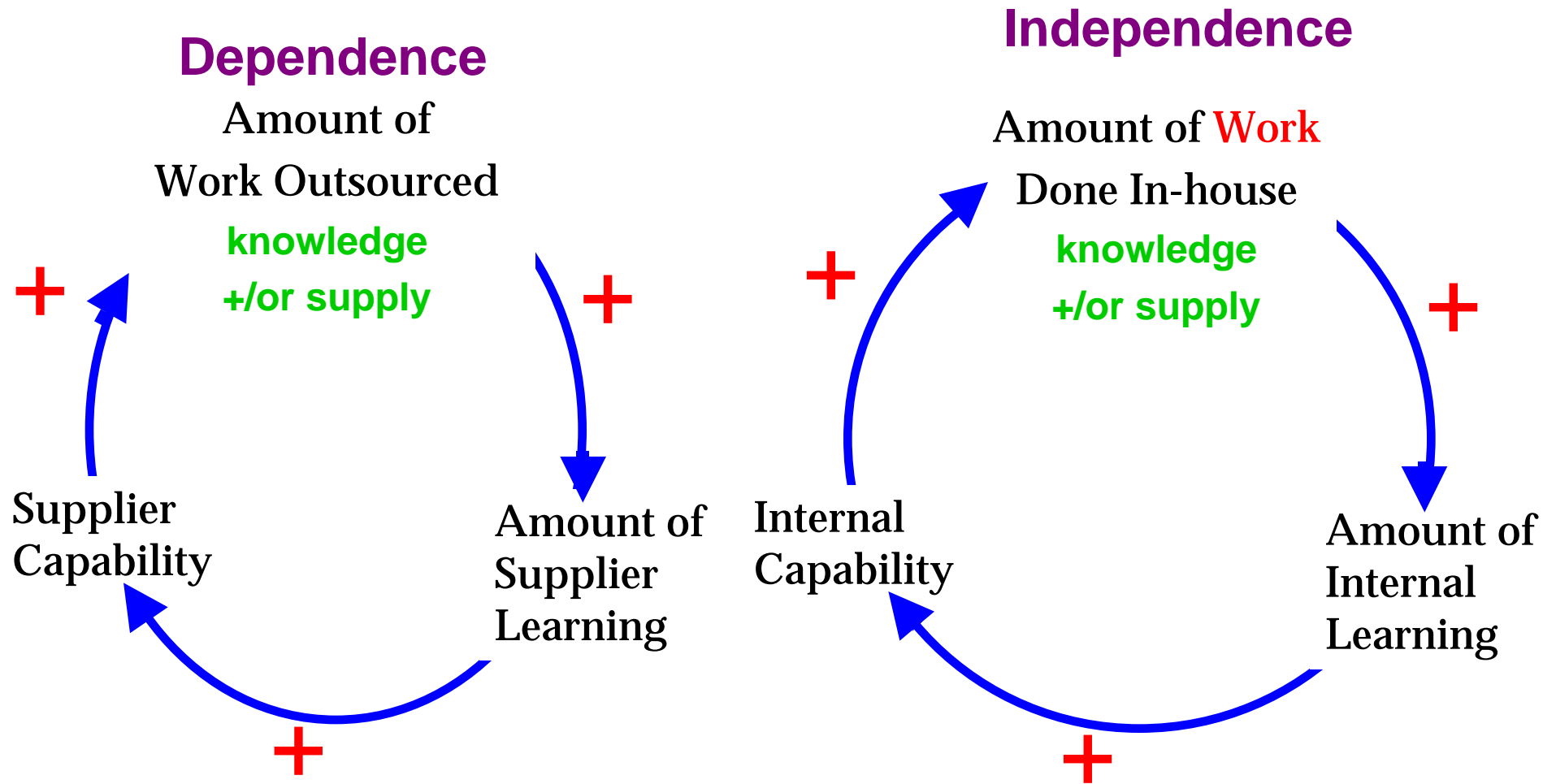
Linux

**IBM Mainframes
Microsoft *Windows*
Chrysler Vehicles**

**Palm Pilot
software & accessories
Phones & service
Web-based ERP**

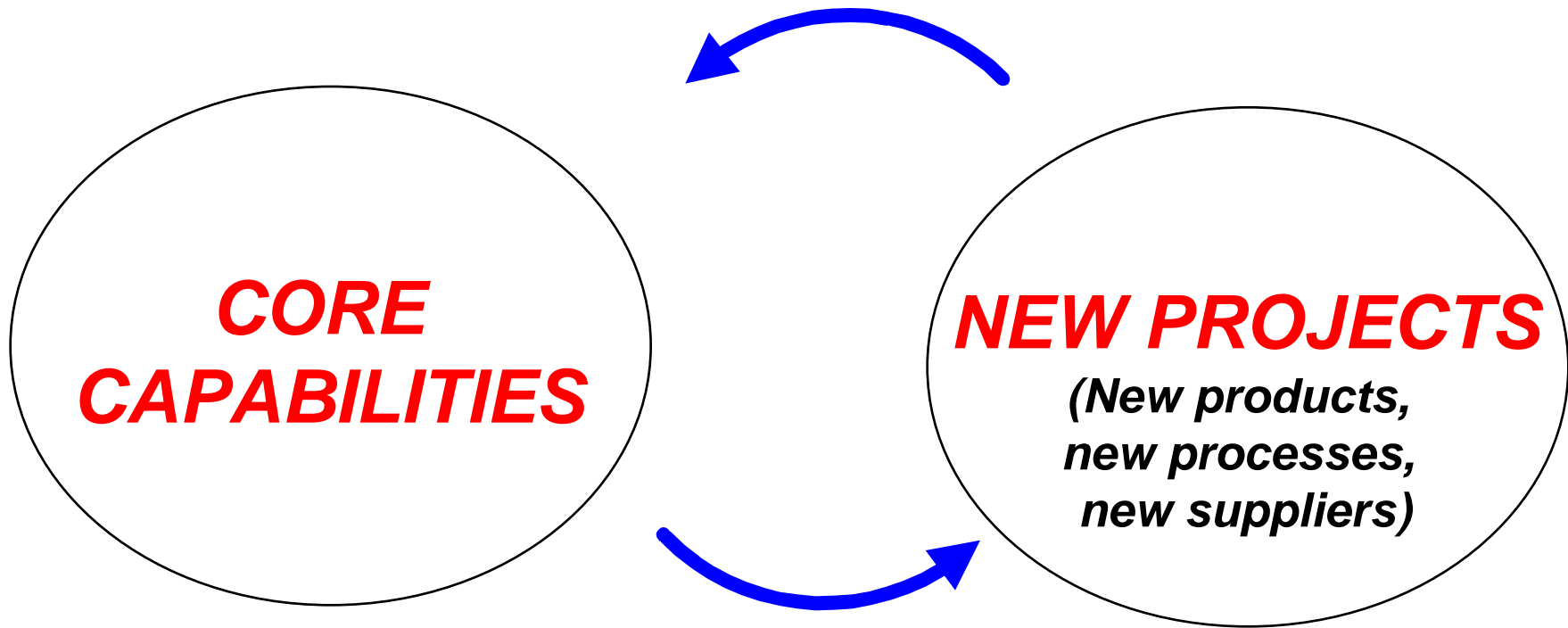
In/Outsourcing: Sowing the Seeds of Competence Development to develop dependence for knowledge or dependence for capacity

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Dynamics between **New Projects** and **Core Capability Development**

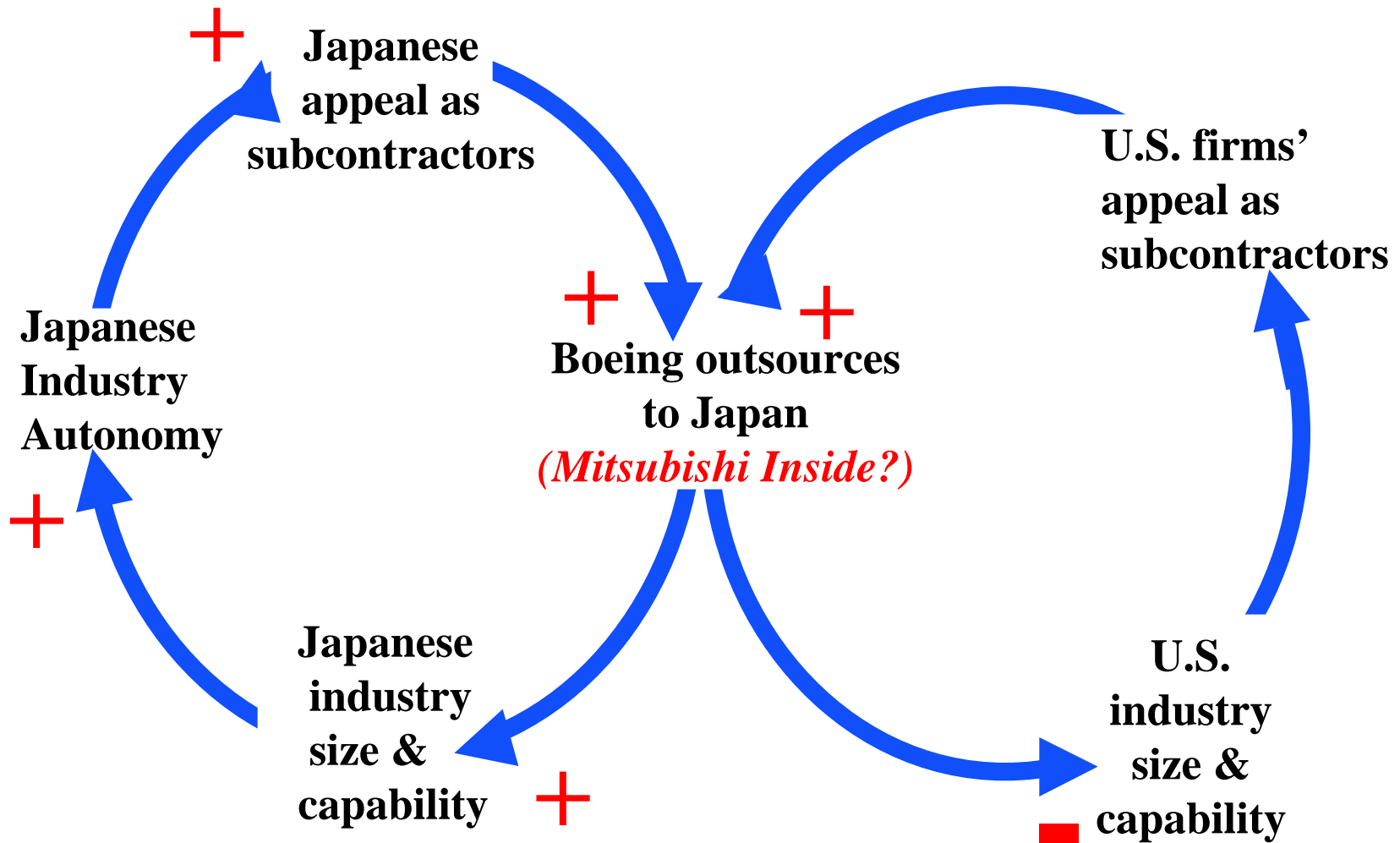
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Leonard-Barton, *Wellsprings of Knowledge*

Technology Dynamics in the Aircraft Industry: LEARNING FROM THE DINOSAURS

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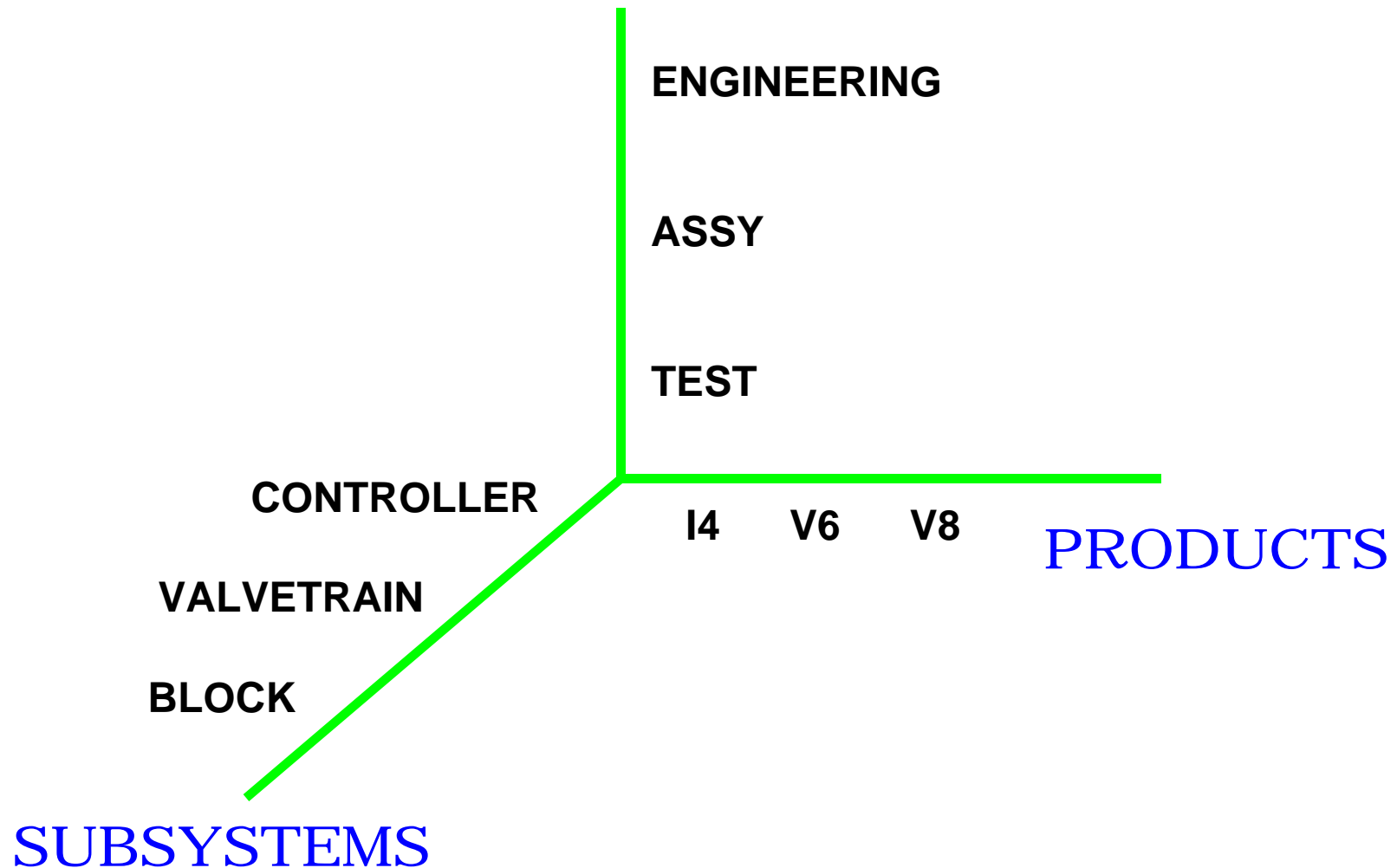


SOURCEABLE ELEMENTS

*

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SUPPLY CHAIN ELEMENTS



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Strategic Make/Buy Decisions: Assess Critical Knowledge & Product Architecture

	DEPENDENT FOR KNOWLEDGE & CAPACITY	DEPENDENT FOR CAPACITY ONLY	INDEPENDENT FOR KNOWLEDGE & CAPACITY
ITEM IS MODULAR	A POTENTIAL OUTSOURCING TRAP	BEST OUTSOURCING OPPORTUNITY	OVERKILL IN VERTICAL INTEGRATION
ITEM IS INTEGRAL	WORST OUTSOURCING SITUATION	CAN LIVE WITH OUTSOURCING	BEST INSOURCING SITUATION

Adapted from Fine & Whitney, "Is the Make/Buy Decision Process a Core Competence?"

*

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Strategic Make/Buy Decisions: Also consider Clockspeed & Supply Base Capability

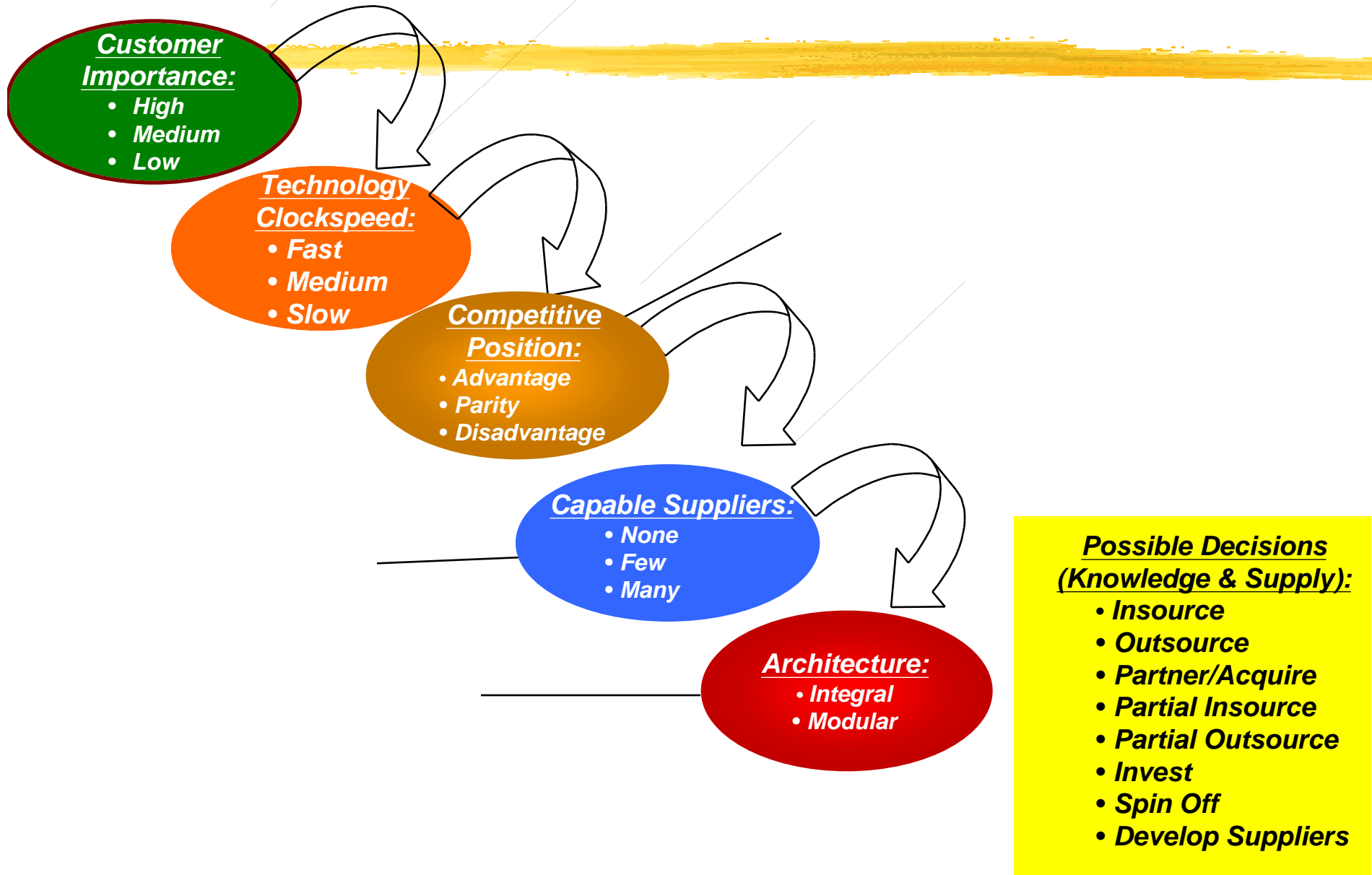
		DEPENDENT FOR KNOWLEDGE & CAPACITY	DEPENDENT FOR CAPACITY ONLY	INDEPENDENT FOR KNOWLEDGE & CAPACITY												
MODULAR	Trap	<p>Clockspeed <i>Fast Slow</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>OK</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Watch it!</i></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		<i>OK</i>	<i>Watch it!</i>		<p>Best Out</p> <p>Clockspeed <i>Fast Slow</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					<p>Over-kill</p> <p>Clockspeed <i>Fast Slow</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				
		<i>OK</i>														
<i>Watch it!</i>																
INTEGRAL	Worst	<p>Clockspeed <i>Fast Slow</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					<p>OK Out</p> <p>Clockspeed <i>Fast Slow</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					<p>Best In</p> <p>Clockspeed <i>Fast Slow</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				

Adapted from C. Fine, *Clockspeed*, Chapter 9

Strategic Sourcing Assessment requires evaluation of five key criteria

*

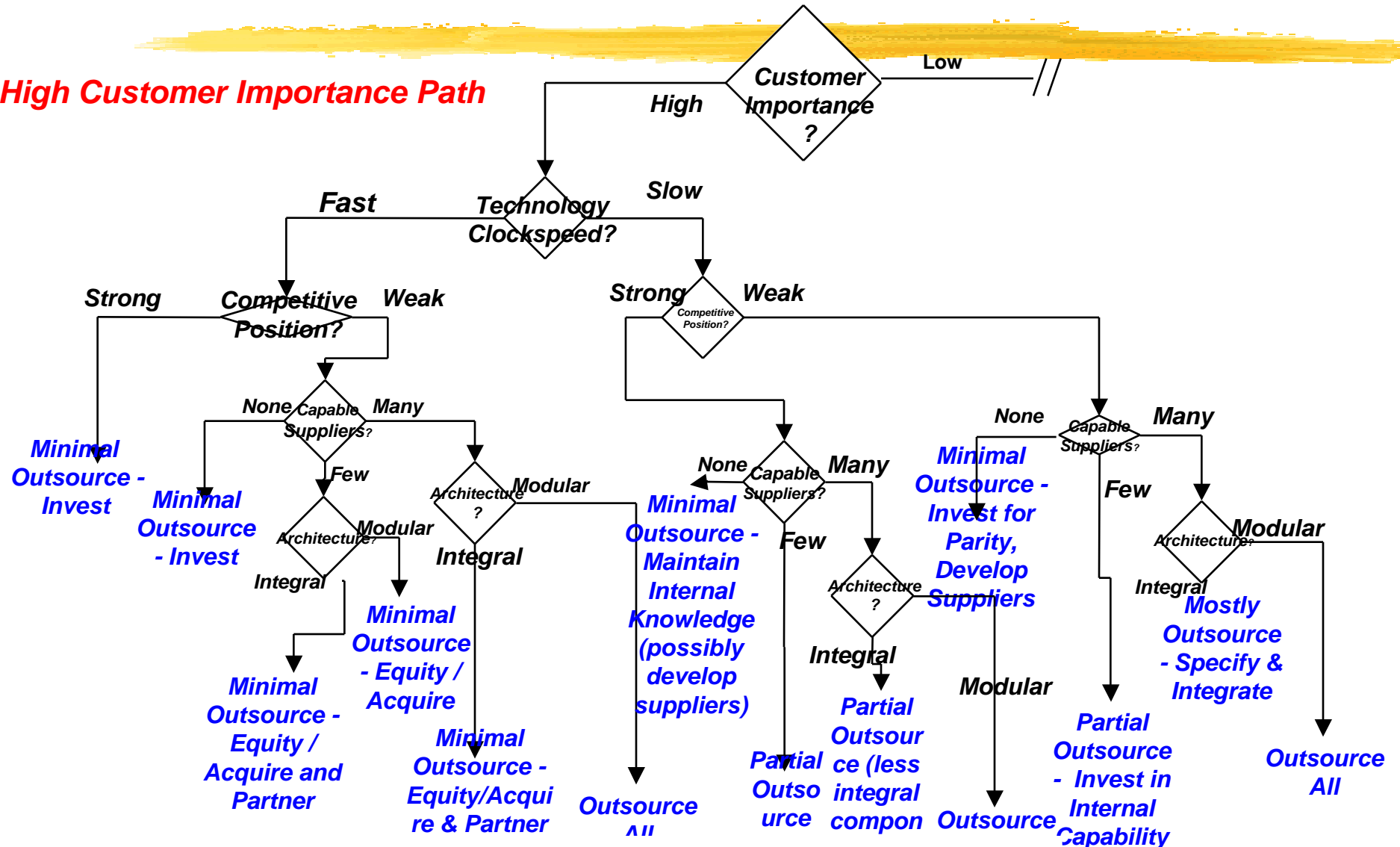
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Sourcing Strategy Decision Tree - High Customer Importance Path

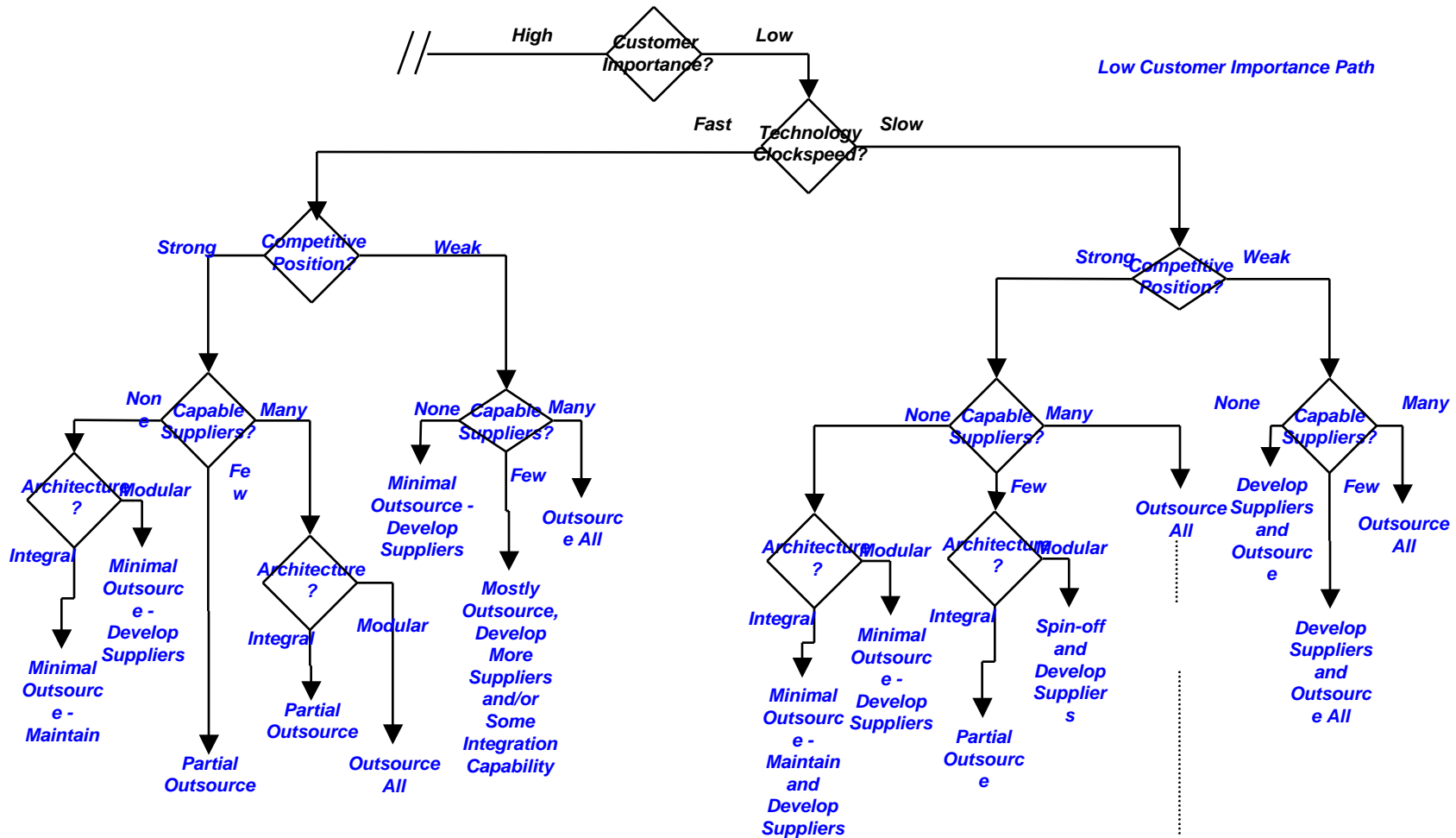
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lockspeed.com

High Customer Importance Path



Model Developed by PRTM, Inc., GM Powertrain & Clockspeed, Inc.

Sourcing Strategy Decision Tree - Low Customer Importance Path

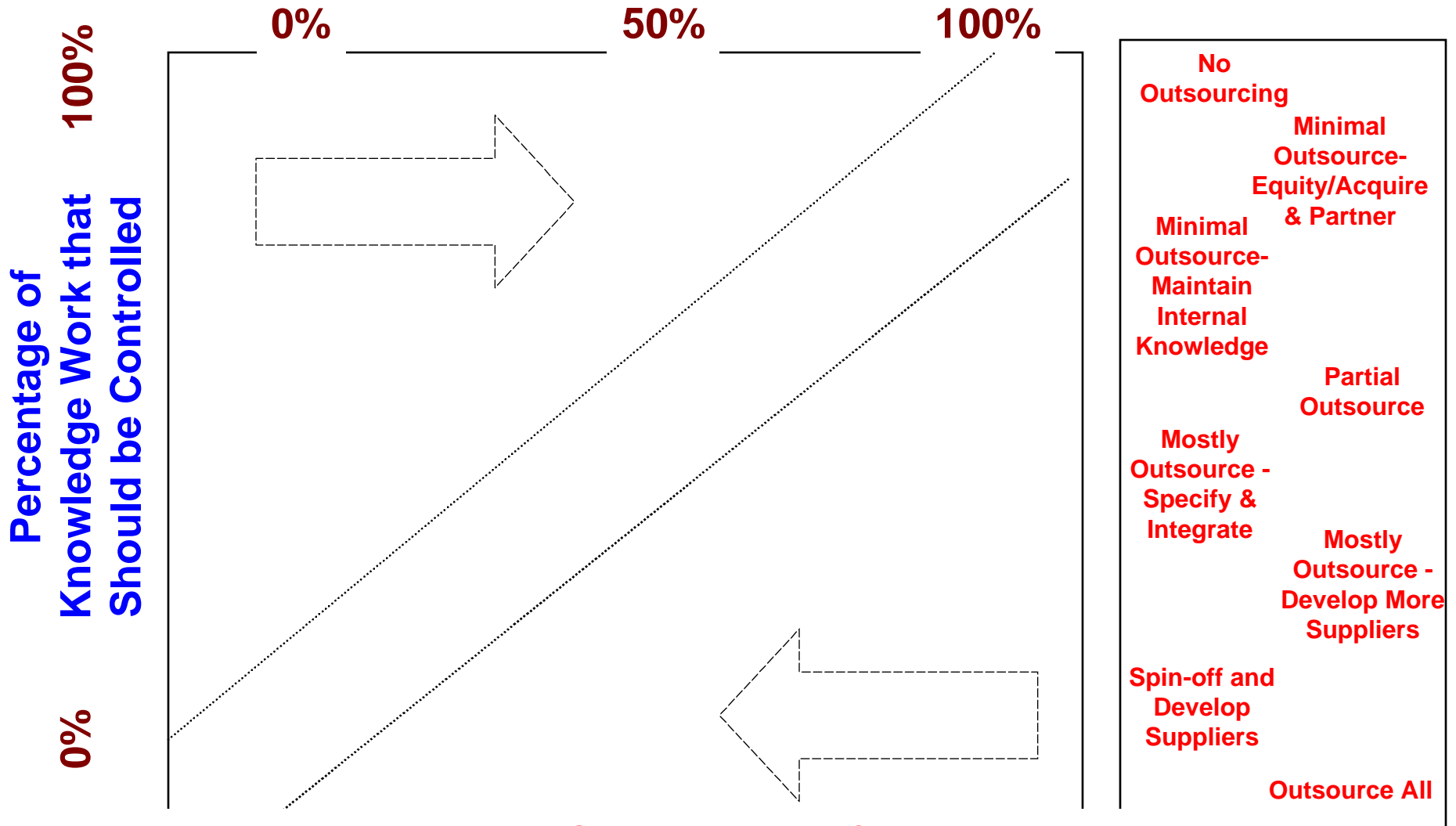


Model Developed by PRTM, Inc., GM Powertrain & Clockspeed, Inc.

Actual knowledge work compared to outcome of Decision Framework

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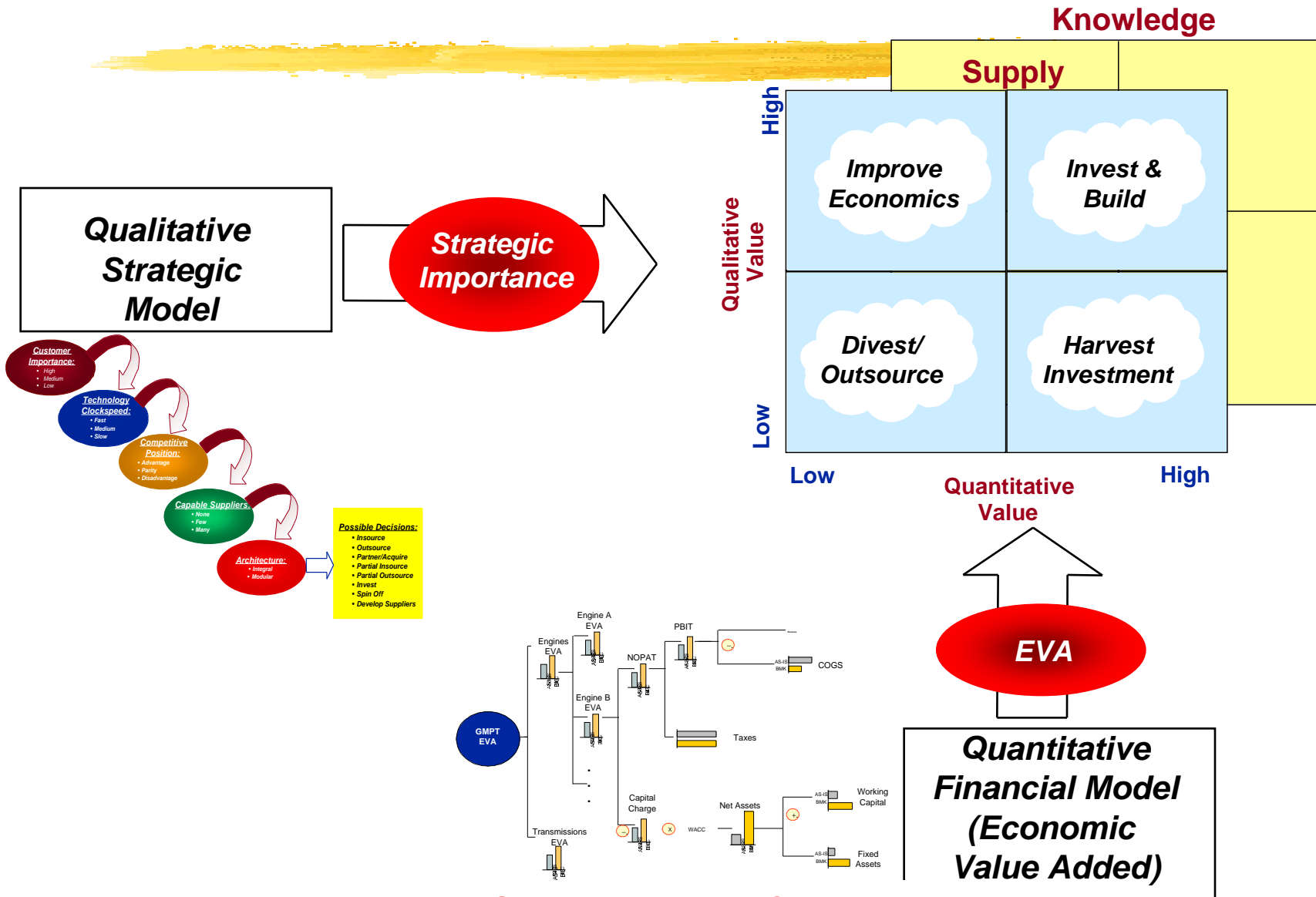
Percentage of Knowledge Work Currently Done



Model Developed by PRTM, Inc., GM Powertrain & Clockspeed, Inc.

Every decision requires qualitative and quantitative analysis to reach a conclusion

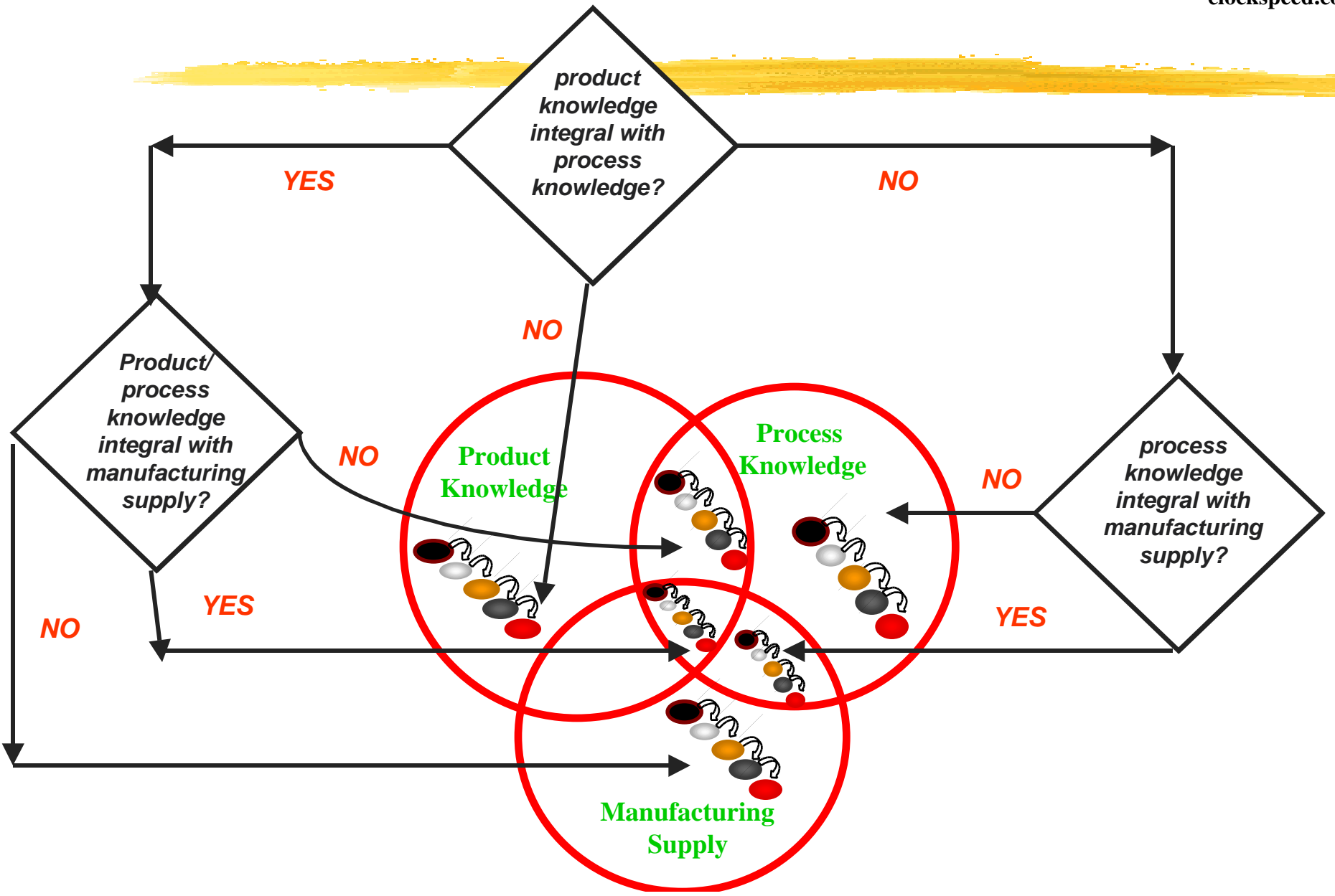
*
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Model Developed by PRTM, Inc., GM Powertrain & Clockspeed, Inc.

Application of the Sourcing Model depends on integrality/modularity among Product, Process, & Supply

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SUPPLY CHAIN DESIGN IS THE ULTIMATE CORE COMPETENCY

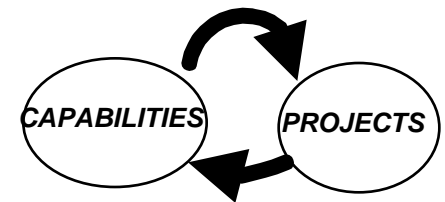
*

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**Since *all advantages are temporary,*
the only lasting competency is to continuously
*build and assemble capabilities chains.***

KEY SUB-COMPETENCIES:

1. **Forecasting the dynamic evolution** of market power and market opportunities
2. **Anticipating** Windows of Opportunity
3. **3-D Concurrent Engineering:**
Product, Process, Supply Chain



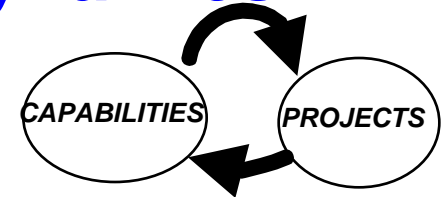
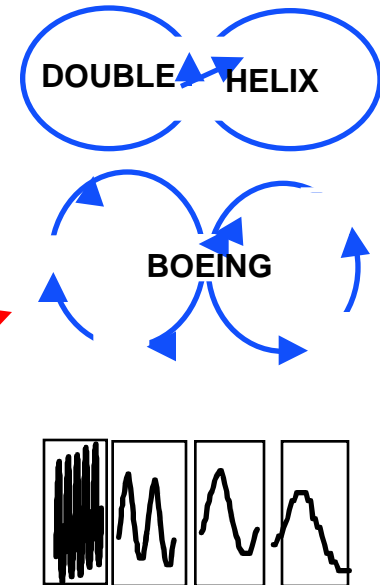
Fortune Favors the Prepared Firm

PROCESS FOR SUPPLY CHAIN DESIGN

*

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1. Benchmark the **Fruit Flies**
2. Map your Supply Chain
 - Organizational Supply Chain
 - Technology Supply Chain
 - Competence Chain
3. Dynamic Chain Analysis
at each node of each chain map
4. Identify **Windows of Opportunity**
5. Exploit **Competency Development Dynamics**
with **3-D Concurrent Engineering**

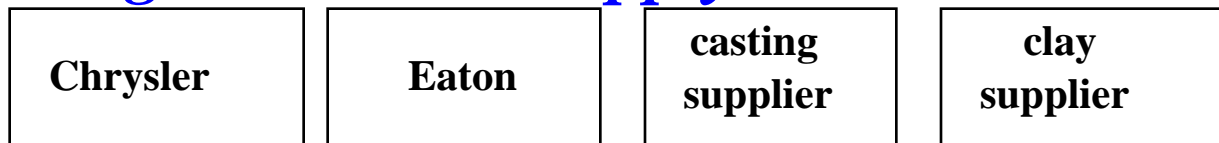


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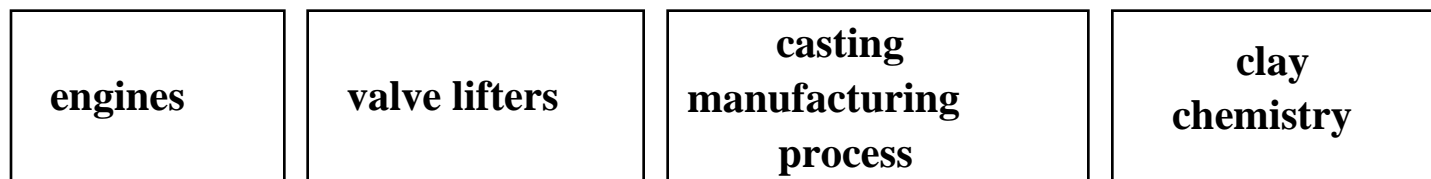
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Supply Chain Mapping

Organizational Supply Chain



Technology Supply Chain



Capability Chain



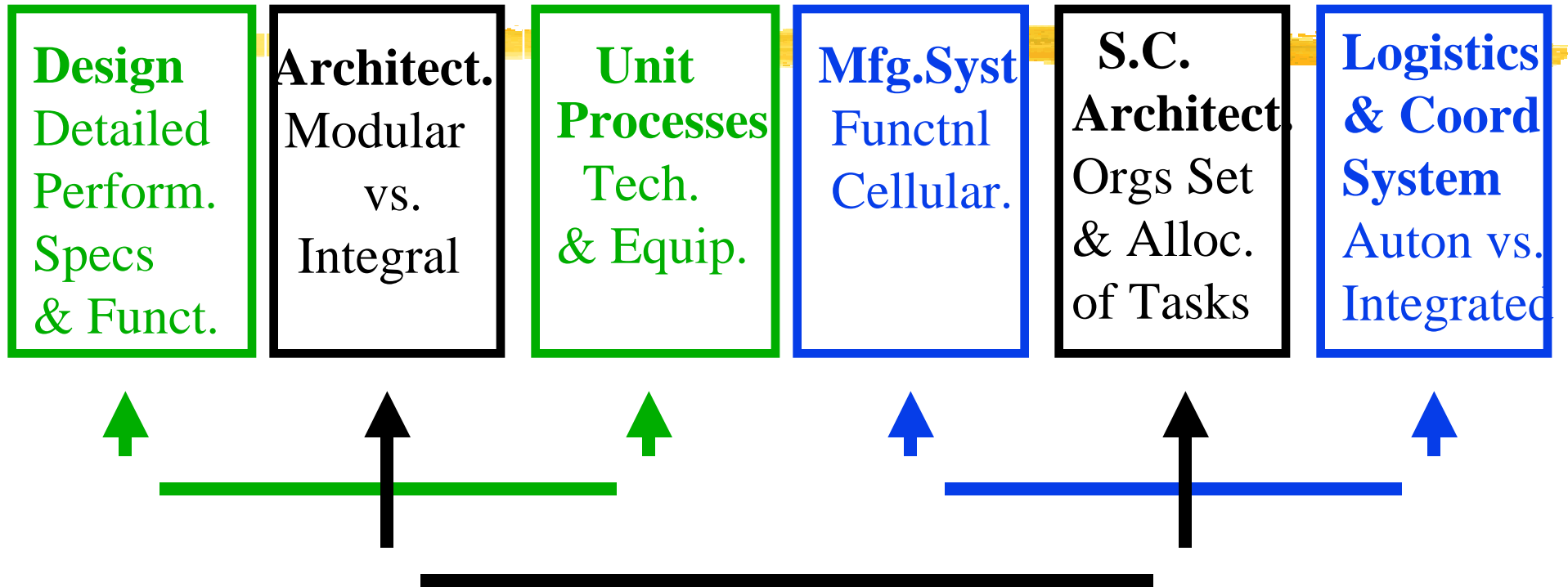
Underlying Assumption: You have to draw the maps before you can assess their dynamics.

Product

Process

Supply Chain

*
6 Jul
2000
clockspeed.com

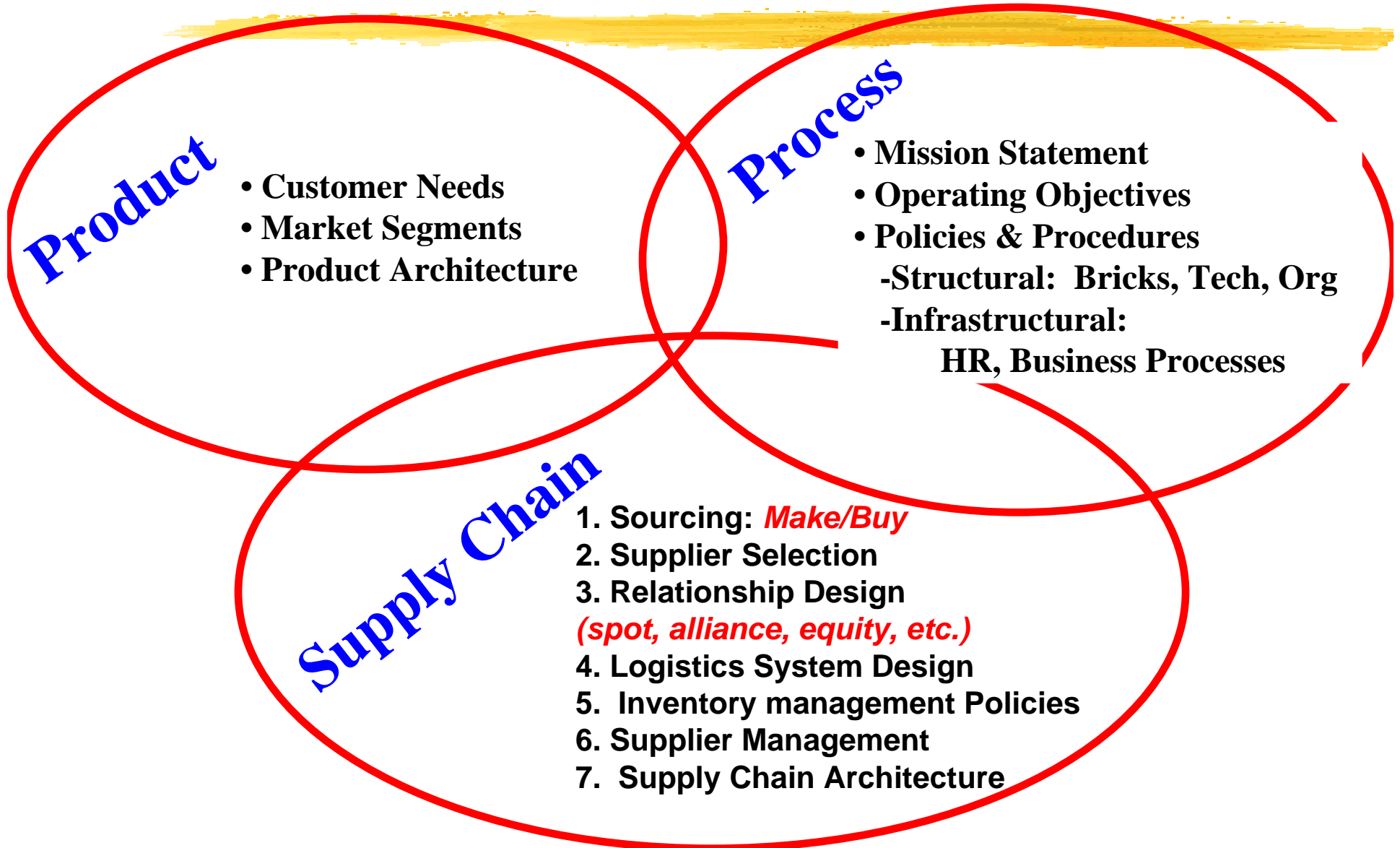


- Focus
- Architecture
- Technology

A 3-D CE decision model illustrating the imperative of concurrency

Components of Product, Process, and Supply Chain Strategy

*
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Internet Era Phenomena: eCompetition in Business Model Design

*

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E-tailing:

Attack: **Amazon, Webvan**

Defend: **Walmart.com, Ford.com, Office Depot.com**

B2B:

E2E integration: **Cisco, Dell**

Marketplace Creation: **eSteel, Ariba, Freemarkets, Covisint**

Product Development: **Cisco**

Customer as Product Manager:

Product Innovation/Pricing/Design/Spec/Tracking/Delivery:
Dell, Herman Miller, Reflect, iMotors, Fedex, Priceline

Free & Open Digital Content:

Constructive Collaboration : **Linux, Lego, Palm Pilot**

“Anarchistic Constructive” Conversation: **Cluetrain**

Ubiquitous Sharing/Theft: **Napster, FreeNet, Gnutella**

Patterns in eBusiness Disruption

*

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	Disruption	Defense	New Value Add/Collab.
B2C	AMAZON WEBVAN iMOTORS	WALMART FORD CVS	LIVING.COM REFLECT.COM
B2B	ARRIBA FREEMARKETS	COVISINT iPAPER	CISCO PDT DEV
E2E	DELL NAPSTER	FORD OTD HERMAN MILLER	LINUX LEGO

Categorizing Business Webs: What are the dimensions?

*

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(adapted from *Digital Capital*, Tapscott, Ticoll, & Lowy, HBSP, 2000)

VALUE INTEGRATION

LOW

HIGH

CONTROL

SELF-
ORGANIZING

HIERARCHICAL

Yahoo! Classifieds

Linux

Nasdaq

Palm Pilot

Human Genome Project

Ebay

AOL

Amex

AT&T

USAir Fedex

Amazon

Cisco

Travelocity

E-Trade

Dell

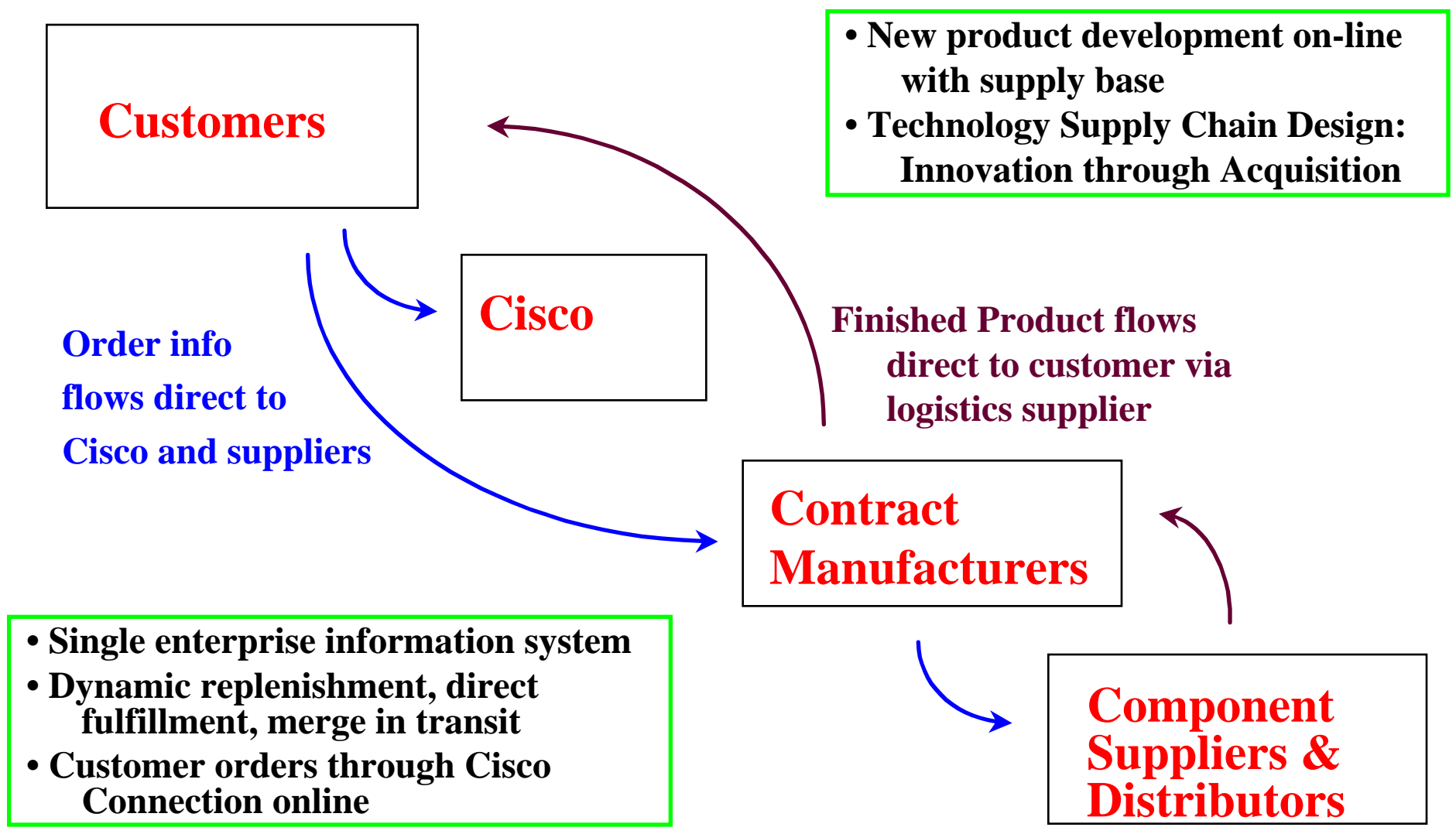
Walmart

P&G Ford

*

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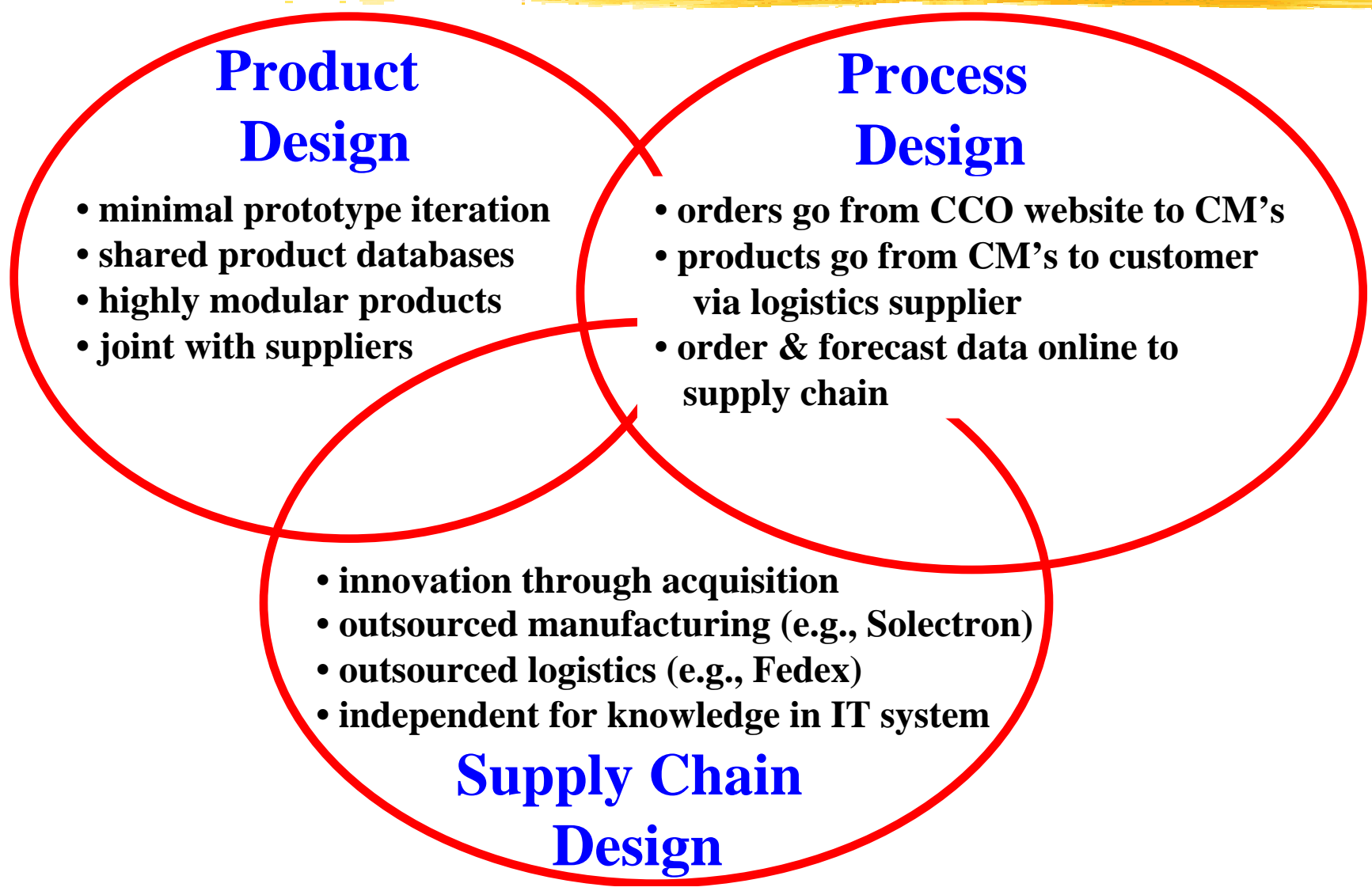
Cisco's E2E Integration for Fulfillment & Product Development



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Cisco's Value Chain Design



Auto Example: Three Technological Disruptions

Each could trigger structural change

*

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Internet- driven eBusiness

Value Chain Restructurings & Disintermediation, B2B marketplace,
Build- to- Order Systems, Modularity & Outsourcing,
Customer Configuration (B2C), End- to- End (E2E) integration

Telematics

Services for

Safety, Navigation, Concierge, Productivity, & Entertainment

Value Chain Implications, e.g., “*Nokia & Sprint Inside*”

Vehicle Architecture (Open vs. Closed), Revenue Model Impacts

Powertrain Innovations

Hybrid & Fuel Cell Technologies as potentially disruptive and
re- enforcing of industry de- verticalization

Supply Chain Design is the **Ultimate** Core Competency: Competency of passing judgement on all other competencies

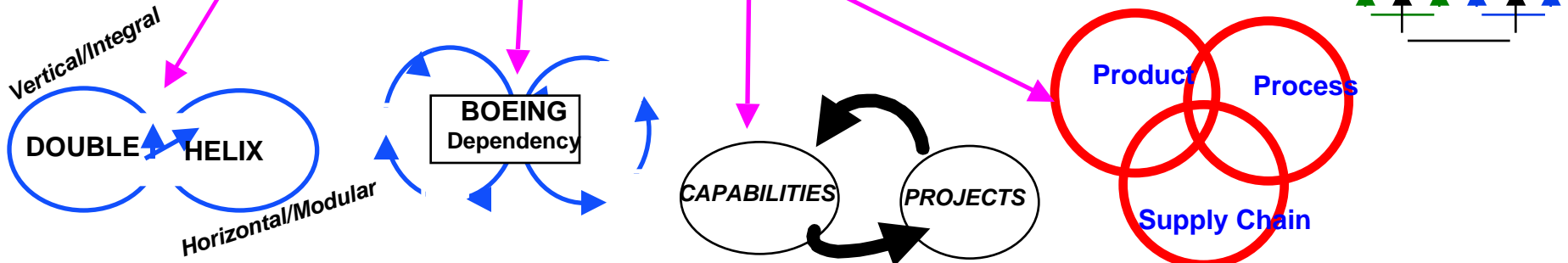
CHARLIE FINE, MIT SLOAN SCHOOL,
CLOCKSPEED, PERSEUS BOOKS, 1998.
<http://web.mit.edu/ctpid/www/people/Fine.html>

Benchmark the Fruit Flies

- Beware of *Intel Inside*
- SC control point unstable
(comp, assem, distrib)
- SC structures oscillate
-- int/int or mod/mod
- Cisco is open & modular: PDT & SC
- Dependence/Independence has
positive feedback
- Projects feed capabilities & vice-versa
- eBusiness accelerates Clockspeeds
- All Advantage is Temporary
- Align Architectures in Pdt, Proc, & SC

QUESTIONS

- Does Amazon need Warehouses?
- Or should they buy Fedex?
- Can Delphi be the Cisco of mobile media?
- Can Ford be the Dell of Cars?
- Is Dell done innovating?
- How can P&G get tree-to-toilet
time down to seven days?
- What comes after open & modular?
- When will brick/click integration pay?
- When not?



*

All Conclusions are *Temporary*

eed.com

Clockspeeds are increasing almost everywhere

eCommerce is a clockspeed driver

Supply chain design is a key competency

Study of eFlies can help with crafting strategy