BSC WITH ADOSCORE

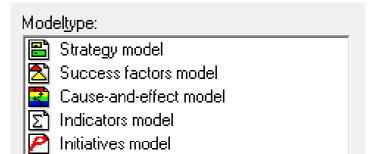




BSC with ADOScore (1)

Overview

- define strategy
- collect success factors
 - assign success factors to perspectives
- 3. aggregate success factors into strategic goals
- 4. define cause and effect relationships
- 5. assign KPIs to strategic goals
- **6.** measure KPI values by integrating data sources
- 7. define iniatives to reach goals





BSC with ADOScore (2)

1. Define Strategy

- Vision = state of the organisation that should be reached. Where do we want to be in the future (e.g. in 5 years)?
- Mission: what is our purpose? Why does our company exist with its products and employees at this time in this place?
- ◆ Strategy: design and implementation of an overall concept for reaching the vision (≠ tactics which looks at individual steps)

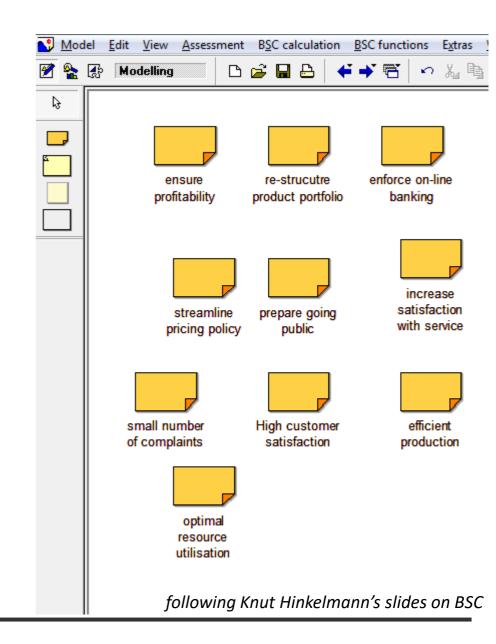


BSC with ADOScore (2)

2. Collect success factors

- ♦ Brainstorm success factors
 - strategically analyse strengths / weaknesses and oppurtunities / threats (SWOT):

«what are the things that we are doing particularly well and /or that we should do better and that will help us move towards our vision?»

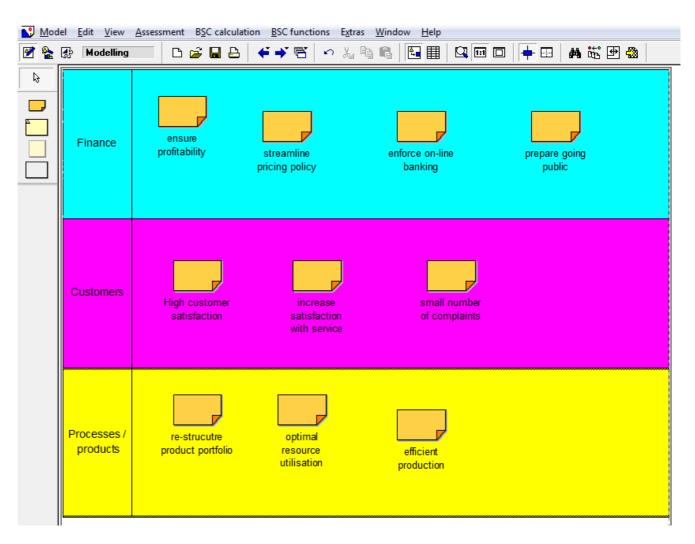




BSC with ADOScore (3)

2. Collect success factors

assign success factors to perspectives





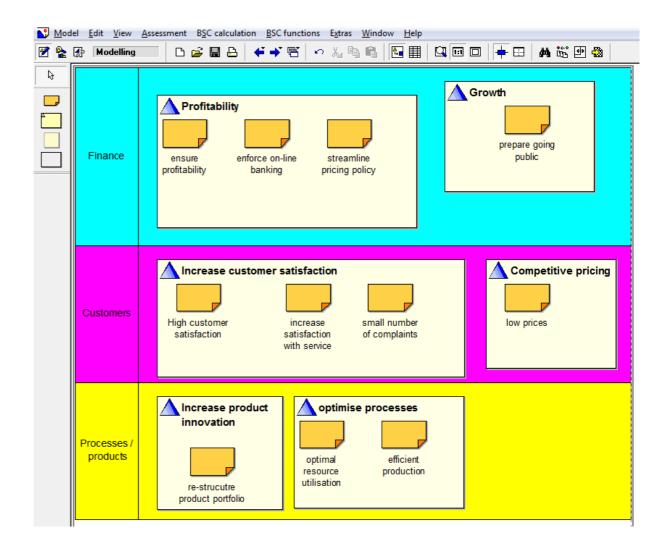
BSC with ADOScore (4)

- 3. Aggregate success factors into strategic goals
 - ♦ Action orientation
 minimise loss risk vs. loss risk
 - Concretisation
 - too general: increase customer satisfaction (rather: reduce number of complaints)
 - too concrete: already an initiative or operative goal
 - Result orientation



BSC with ADOScore (5)

3. Aggregate success factors into strategic goals





BSC with ADOScore (6)

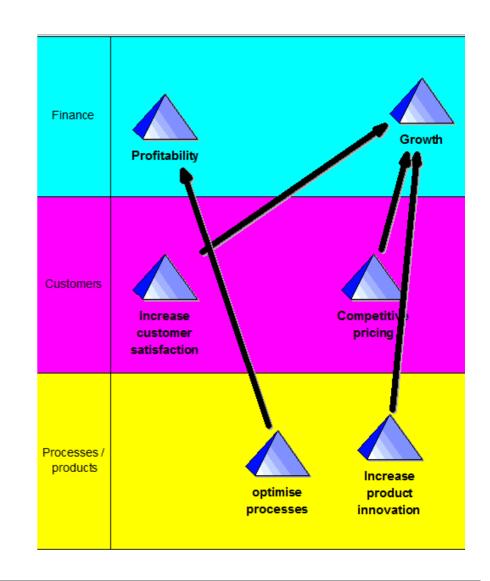
- Examples of strategic goals:
 - S1: grow through intensified sales / marketing
 - ♦ S2: increase revenue through full-service contracts
 - ♦ S3: reduce production cost
- Strategic goals give direction and define a market position
- Operative goals have to be reached to master day-to-day business
 - operative goals only become part of strategic planning when they fail to be reached in a way that endangers competitiveness



BSC with ADOScore (7)

4. define cause and effect relationships

- always start with the «target goal»: by which other goals is goal X being influenced?
 - Not: on which other goals does X have an effect?
- Usually starts with top perspective (financial)
 - effect should normally point upwards
 - degree of influence can be specified





BSC with ADOScore (8)

5. assign KPIs to strategic goals

- Choose KPIs in a way that
 - motivates behaviour that supports the strategic direction
 - it is possible to see if goals have been reached

♦ Example:

- Growth through intensified sales / marketing
 - KPI: number of new customers
- S2: increase revenue through full-service contracts
 - KPI: number of full-service contracts as compared to last year
- S3: reduce production cost
 - KPI: personnel cost, material cost

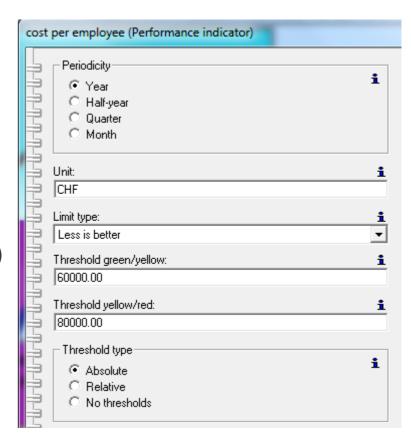




BSC with ADOScore (9)

5. assign KPIs to strategic goals

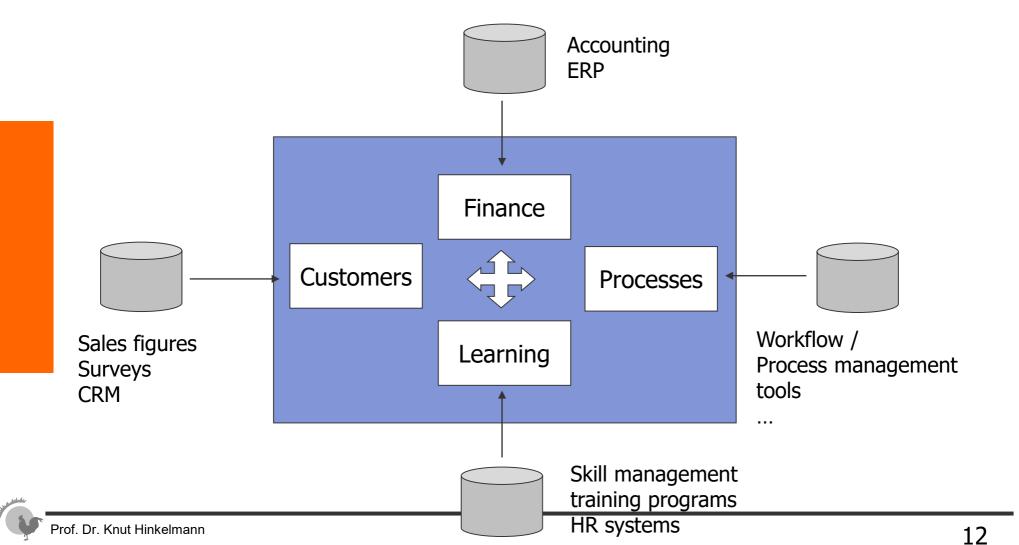
- Values visualised with colors red-yellowgreen
- For the transitions green/yellow and yellow/red, thresholds have to be defined
- ♦ Thresholds
 - lower (minimalum value to be reached)
 - e.g. revenue, #customers
 - upper (maximum value),
 - e.g. cost, time
 - both lower and upper limits
 - e.g. #employees, #hierarchy levels





BSC with ADOScore (10)

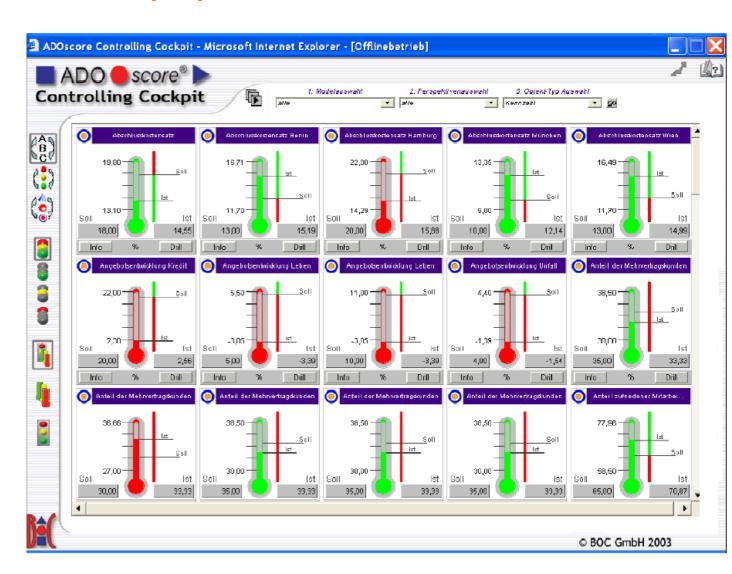
6. measure KPI values by integrating data sources





BSC with ADOScore (11)

ADOScore cockpit: visualisation





BSC with ADOScore (12)

- 7. define initiatives to reach goals
 - ♦ Projects
 - ♦ Progammes
 - Initiatives
 - **♦** ...
 - align ongoing projects with BSC goals in order to check their contribution to strategy implementation