

Agile Supply Chain Operating Model Training Course

28 December 2026 – 1 January 2027
Seoul

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

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Overview

Agile Supply Chain Operating Model Training Course is a one-week advanced course for supply-chain, planning, procurement, manufacturing, logistics, distribution, and operations leaders who leave with an Agile Supply Chain Operating Model. The course connects demand sensing, service segmentation, postponement, flexible capacity, constrained response, supplier and logistics options, decision cadence, resilience triggers, and performance measures. Agile Leaders Training Center delivers this course on agile supply chain operating models.

Who Should Attend

- Teams responsible for demand, supply, inventory, capacity, and service decisions
- Functions responsible for sourcing, supplier flexibility, material availability, and escalation
- Teams responsible for manufacturing responsiveness, postponement, changeovers, and allocation
- Functions responsible for logistics capacity, routing options, distribution, and customer fulfillment
- Teams responsible for operating governance, resilience, cross-functional cadence, and performance

The course assumes participants lead or support supply-chain planning and execution decisions, and leaves out software configuration, agile project-management methods, and entry-level supply-chain concepts.

Departments and Industries

The course supports agile supply-chain decisions across product, manufacturing, distribution, and service networks.

- Supply chain, planning, procurement, logistics, distribution, and operations
- Manufacturing, industrial equipment, automotive, and spare parts
- Retail, e-commerce, consumer products, and food operations
- Healthcare products, technology hardware, field service, and maintenance
- Finance, commercial, customer service, data, and risk functions

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Build an agility baseline and segmented service-response model.
- Apply demand-sensing, signal, scenario, and bias controls.
- Compare postponement, decoupling, inventory, and capacity choices.
- Evaluate supplier, manufacturing, logistics, and allocation options.
- Use response cadence, exception rights, triggers, and measures.
- Build an Agile Supply Chain Operating Model.

Course Agenda

Day 1: Frame Supply Chain Agility

- Customer, Product, Channel, Volatility, Service, and Responsiveness Segmentation Matrix
- Agility Maturity, Lead-Time, Flexibility, Visibility, and Decision-Speed Baseline
- End-to-End Demand, Supply, Inventory, Capacity, Cash, and Decision Map
- SCOR Digital Standard Orchestration, Segmentation, Network, Risk, and Planning Map
- Agility Gap, Value, Feasibility, Dependency, Owner, and Priority Portfolio

Day 2: Sense Demand and Segment Response

- Demand Signal, Source, Frequency, Latency, Reliability, and Ownership Register
- Demand-Sensing Baseline, Override, Bias, Error, and Exception Control Sheet
- Customer-Service Segment, Order Profile, Promise, Cost, and Response Policy
- Product-Volume, Variability, Lifecycle, Margin, and Supply-Risk Segmentation Grid
- Scenario Range, Trigger, Probability, Impact, Assumption, and Review Board

Day 3: Design Flexible Supply Options

- Postponement, Decoupling Point, Commonality, Differentiation, and Lead-Time Matrix
- Capacity Flexibility, Changeover, Overtime, Alternate Resource, and Constraint Model
- Supplier Flexibility, Commitment, Alternate Source, Substitute, and Recovery Scorecard
- Inventory Buffer, Positioning, Allocation, Substitution, and Replenishment Decision Rules
- Logistics Mode, Route, Carrier, Node, Capacity, and Contingency Option Map

Day 4: Govern Rapid Response

- Demand-Supply Exception, Severity, Time-to-Impact, Evidence, and Response Register
- Constrained Plan, Backlog Priority, Customer Promise, Margin, and Allocation Board
- Cross-Functional Response Cadence, Decision Right, Escalation, and Closure Workflow
- Resilience Trigger, Anticipate, Adapt, Recover, Maintain, and Learning Control Sheet
- Service, Speed, Flexibility, Inventory, Cost, Reliability, and Recovery Dashboard

Day 5: Agile Supply Chain Practice

- Exercise: Segment Customers, Products, Channels, and Response Policies
- Exercise: Interpret Demand Signals and Trigger a Planning Scenario
- Exercise: Compare Postponement, Capacity, Supplier, Inventory, and Logistics Options
- Exercise: Run a Cross-Functional Exception and Allocation Decision Cadence
- Capstone Exercise: Build the Agile Supply Chain Operating Model

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to connect volatility, service, flexibility, and resilience evidence with response decisions.

- Suggested activity: segment customer and product combinations by volatility, service promise, lead time, margin, and supply risk.
- Suggested activity: test a demand signal against baseline, bias, latency, reliability, scenario, and override controls.
- Suggested activity: compare postponement, alternate capacity, supplier, inventory, mode, route, and allocation options under constraint.
- Suggested activity: run a response cadence using severity, evidence, decision rights, escalation, measures, and closure.

FAQs

Who is agile supply chain operating model training designed for?

Agile supply chain operating model training suits experienced teams responsible for demand, supply, capacity, suppliers, manufacturing, logistics, service, exceptions, or performance, and assumes practical planning or execution responsibility.

How does agile supply chain training differ from agile project management training?

Agile supply chain training applies sensing, segmentation, postponement, flexibility, constrained response, and decision cadence to physical and information flows, while agile project management training organizes iterative project delivery and team work.

What belongs in an Agile Supply Chain Operating Model?

An Agile Supply Chain Operating Model combines segments, demand signals, scenarios, postponement and decoupling rules, capacity and supplier options, inventory and logistics policies, response cadence, decision rights, resilience triggers, measures, owners, and review points.

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How should agile supply chain response options be prioritized?

Agile supply chain response options should be prioritized through service impact, time-to-impact, feasibility, lead time, capacity, cost, inventory, margin, customer promise, risk, recovery, evidence, dependency, and accountable ownership.

Conclusion

Participants take back an Agile Supply Chain Operating Model. The model connects sensing, segmentation, postponement, capacity, suppliers, inventory, logistics, response cadence, resilience, service, and measures. It changes slow functional reactions into governed response choices with triggers, evidence, options, owners, escalation paths, performance signals, and review points.