

ABSTRAK

Rantai pasok merupakan faktor penting dalam perdagangan domestik maupun internasional, yang menentukan sejauh mana efisiensi dan nilai efektifitas dari pemesanan, proses produksi hingga pendistribusian barang dari sentra produksi atau impor sampai ke tingkat konsumen. PT. Barata Indonesia (Persero) merupakan perusahaan yang bergerak menggunakan strategi produksi *Make To Order* yang sering kali mengalami kendala dalam proses *supply* khususnya penerimaan bahan baku yang tidak sesuai waktu yang ditentukan.

Dalam menangani risiko yang terjadi dilakukan pendekatan *Supply Chain Risk Management* (SCRM), dimana akan dilakukan identifikasi dampak kejadian risiko dan probabilitas agen risiko pada risiko *supply*, *operational* dan *demand*. Dalam mengidentifikasi risiko digunakan *tool House of Risk* (HOR) yang terdiri dua fase.

Hasil penilaian risiko fase pertama terdapat 23 kejadian risiko dan 17 agen risiko yang meliputi 4 risiko *supply*, 16 risiko *operational* dan 3 risiko *demand*. Dari hasil tersebut akan didapat urutan nilai *aggregate risk potential* (ARP) terbesar hingga terkecil. Risiko dengan nilai ARP terbesar akan menjadi inputan pada fase kedua HOR. Pada fase kedua, agen risiko terpilih akan dikorelasikan dengan usulan strategi mitigasi, terdapat 9 strategi mitigasi risiko rantai pasok yang akan dinilai, sehingga didapat urutan strategi mitigasi yang sesuai.

Kata Kunci : *Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM), House Of Risk (HOR), Mitigation Strategy.*

ABSTRACT

Supply chain is important factor in domestic and international trade, which determines the extent the efficiency and effectiveness of the order, the production process until distribution of goods from production centers or import to the consumer level. PT. Barata Indonesia (Persero) use Make To Order production strategies that have experience problems in the supply of raw materials, specially non- acceptance by the target date.

This research use Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM) opproach, which identified the impact of the risk event and probability of risk agents on the risk of supply, operational and demand. For identifying the risks, House of Risk (HOR) was used, which consists of two phases.

The results of the first phase of risk assessment, there were 23 risk events and 17 risk agents covering 4 supply risk, 16 operational risk and 3 demand risk. From these results, The sequence of aggregate risk potential (ARP) will be obtained, from the largest to the smallest. In second phase, the selected of risk agents was correlated with the proposed of mitigation strategies, there ware 9 supply chain risk mitigation strategies that was assessed level of relationship both of them, so mitigation strategy were selected.

Keywords : *Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM), House Of Risk (HOR), Mitigation Strategy.*