

RB. Moh. Septian Firdausy. NIM 210331100022. Analisis Kinerja Rantai Pasok di Industri Garam dengan Menggunakan Metode SCOR (*Supply Chain Operations References*) (Studi kasus: Pegaraman 1 Sumenep, PT. Garam Persero) Di bawah bimbingan Dr. Moh. Fuad Fauzul Mu'tamar, S.TP., M.Si.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kinerja rantai pasok pada sistem pergudangan bahan baku garam di Pegaraman 1 Sumenep, PT. Garam (Persero) dengan menggunakan metode SCOR (*Supply Chain Operations Reference*). Permasalahan utama yang dihadapi meliputi kerusakan infrastruktur gudang, rendahnya sistem pengendalian mutu dan sanitasi, hingga belum optimalnya pengelolaan logistik dan teknologi penyimpanan. Model SCOR digunakan untuk mengevaluasi lima proses utama dalam rantai pasok yaitu: *Plan, Source, Make, Deliver, dan Return*, yang diukur melalui lima atribut kinerja, yakni keandalan, ketanggapan, kelincahan, biaya, dan pengelolaan aset. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dan kualitatif melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi lapangan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kinerja *Perfect Order Fulfillment* (POF) mencapai rata-rata 91,28%, sementara atribut lain seperti *Order Fulfillment Cycle Time* (OFCT), *Cost of Goods Sold* (COGS), dan *Cash to Cash Cycle Time* (CTCCT) menunjukkan adanya peluang peningkatan efisiensi melalui perbaikan sistem manajemen gudang dan digitalisasi proses logistik. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa penerapan metode SCOR mampu mengidentifikasi titik kritis dalam sistem pergudangan dan memberikan rekomendasi strategis untuk meningkatkan efisiensi rantai pasok industri garam.

Kata Kunci: SCOR, Pergudangan, Efisiensi.

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the supply chain performance in the raw salt warehousing system at Pegaraman 1 Sumenep, PT. Garam (Persero), using the SCOR (Supply Chain Operations Reference) model. The main issues identified include infrastructure damage, inadequate quality and sanitation control systems, and suboptimal logistics and storage technology management. The SCOR model is employed to evaluate five key supply chain processes—Plan, Source, Make, Deliver, and Return—measured through five performance attributes: reliability, responsiveness, agility, cost, and asset management. The research adopts both quantitative and qualitative approaches through field observations, interviews, and documentation. The results show that the Perfect Order Fulfillment (POF) achieved an average of 91.28%, while other indicators such as Order Fulfillment Cycle Time (OFCT), Cost of Goods Sold (COGS), and Cash to Cash Cycle Time (CTCCT) reveal opportunities for efficiency improvement through enhanced warehouse management and digitalization of logistics processes. This study concludes that the application of the SCOR method effectively identifies critical points in the warehousing system and provides strategic recommendations to improve supply chain efficiency in the salt industry.

Key Words: SCOR, Warehousing, Efficiency.