APICS Certified Supply Chain Professional™
Preview of CSCP Exam Content Manual Version 5.0

Please be aware, this is not the full APICS Certified Supply Chain Professional (CSCP™) Exam Content Manual (ECM). The full version is available for purchase at ascm.org/cscp5.0-exam-content-manual/ or free for ASCM members in the online Courses & Downloads section of their My Account page. This abbreviated version is provided to give candidates an overview of what is contained on the exams at a very high level. For exam preparation, use of the full APICS CSCP ECM is strongly recommended.

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Abbreviated Exam Content

The following table identifies the eight main topics of the exam. The relative importance of these topics varies among industries, but the figures show the percentage designated for each section of the exam.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnostic part</th>
<th>Main topic</th>
<th>Percentage of exam</th>
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<td>I</td>
<td>Forecast and Manage Demand</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Manage the Global Supply Chain Network and Information</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Source Products and Services</td>
<td>17%</td>
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<td>IV</td>
<td>Manage Internal Operations and Inventory</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td>Manage Supply Chain Logistics</td>
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<td>VI</td>
<td>Manage Customer and Supplier Relationships</td>
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<td>VII</td>
<td>Manage Supply Chain Risk</td>
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<td>VIII</td>
<td>Evaluate and Optimize the Supply Chain</td>
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Content Outline

I. Forecast and Manage Demand

One of the first activities in supply chain management is to assemble and evaluate the various types of demand for products and services, including historical information and future predictions. This information is used to determine a forecast for future needs, and the necessary balancing of supply and demand.

A. Collect and Analyze Historical and Environmental Demand Data
B. Influence Demand Through Marketing Activities
C. Build the Forecast
D. Align Supply with Demand

II. Manage the Global Supply Chain Network and Information

The design of the supply chain network involves decision-making to build a structure that will support the business strategy and allow room for growth. It is also necessary to determine and maintain the data necessary to manage the supply chain, as well as the appropriate measuring and reporting techniques.

A. Define and Manage the Supply Chain Network
B. Manage Customer, Supplier, Product/Item, Engineering, and Logistics Master Data
C. Develop and Maintain Reports, Analytics, and Metrics
III. Source Products and Services

The procurement process is critical to the management of the supply chain. This process includes determining applicable sourcing strategies for the various types of products and services, as well as supplier evaluation and selection and the management of purchasing contracts.

A. Align Sourcing Activities to Demand
B. Manage Categories for Sourcing of Products and Services
C. Evaluate and Select Suppliers
D. Manage Purchase Orders

IV. Manage Internal Operations and Inventory

In order to succeed in balancing supply and demand, operations and inventory techniques must be utilized and managed to fulfill business objectives. Performance against defined metrics must be evaluated and current methods for continuous improvement applied.

A. Plan Operations
B. Manage Inventory
C. Measure and Assess Performance
D. Analyze and Utilize Applicable Continuous Improvement Philosophies (examples include lean principles, six sigma, total quality management (TQM), and theory of constraints (TOC))

V. Manage Supply Chain Logistics

The delivery of supply to the sources of demand often includes the management of a network of warehouses and transportation modes. This includes the various processes within distribution, the consideration of any global requirements, and the use of technology to perform manual functions. In addition, the use of reverse logistics provides a mechanism for the reduction of waste within the supply chain.

A. Define and Manage Distribution Network
B. Provide Distribution Services
C. Evaluate Trade Considerations
D. Design and Manage Reverse Flow

VI. Manage Customer and Supplier Relationships

Managing both customer and supplier relations will enhance the performance of the entire supply chain. This includes establishing long-term relationships, measuring performance against defined metrics, and developing improvement strategies.

A. Manage Customer Relations
B. Manage Supplier Relations
VII. Manage Supply Chain Risk

Businesses today understand that risk is inherent within all supply chains. It is critical to understand the principles of risk management and be able to model, anticipate, and prevent risk events rather than merely respond when they occur.

A. Identify Risks (examples include supply disruption, supplier compliance, financial, intellectual, and cyber risks)
B. Assess Impact, Timing, or Probability of Risks
C. Determine Response to Mitigate Risks
D. Execute and Evaluate Risk Response

VIII. Evaluate and Optimize the Supply Chain

Competition requires that today's supply chains incorporate best practices, both internally and externally. This includes optimizing existing processes, as well as observing recognized initiatives such as ethical sourcing, sustainable products and processes, and corporate responsibility and social values.

A. Optimize the Supply Chain Strategy
B. Optimize the Supply Chain Network and Processes
C. Embed Sustainability into the Supply Chain
D. Consider Emerging Trends (examples include intelligent supply chain, Internet of Things (IoT), quantum computing, control towers, and blockchain)
About APICS and ASCM
For more than 60 years, APICS certifications and training have demonstrated a commitment to global supply chain excellence – achieved one person at a time. APICS CPIM, CSCP and CLTD are now part of the Association for Supply Chain Management (ASCM), the largest non-profit association for supply chain professionals. ASCM is proud to offer the globally recognized certification programs you’ve come to trust.