

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is ranked 4th as the country with the largest population in the world, this is based on the results of the World Bank publication (2018), therefore making rice consumption in Indonesia also increasing. Geographical conditions in Indonesia are also quite supportive in the food agriculture sector in the form of rice which is able to grow in most parts of Indonesia. Rice is the result of processing from rice which has a high source of carbohydrates compared to other types of food, namely reaching 360 calories in 78.9 grams, therefore it is not surprising that rice is mostly consumed by Indonesian people as a staple food (Pratama et al., 2019).

From the results of the 2015-2020 national medium-term development plan (RPJMN), it is stated that there are three main problems for the nation, one of which is about dependence in terms of food. In 2006, the Food Agriculture Organization (FAO) stated that the dimension of food security has four aspects, namely food availability, food access, utilization and stability. it is concluded that food security includes aspects of (1) adequacy in food availability, (2) affordability of access to food, (3) utilization of food, and (4) food price stability (Pratama et al., 2019). One of the efforts to fulfill the goals of the coverage and availability of rice in each region is to require structured and organizational planning and supply management so that national supplies are met. Inventory in the procurement of national rice needs can be done by purchasing unhulled rice or rice or rice by purchasing or procuring following the standards given by the government (Wijayanti et al., 2011).

In accordance with Government Regulation (PP) Number 13 of 2016, the Government appointed BULOG as one of the BUMNs responsible for national food security. PERUM Bulog Semarang Branch is one of the BUMN companies engaged in food logistics. The company has many stakeholders who influence its supply chain, thus affecting the effectiveness and efficiency of the company's supply chain performance. To improve the company's performance in order to survive and compete, a performance measurement is needed that can support the company in improving this performance. This shows the importance of improving

performance related to the company's business processes and also the parties involved in the supply chain.

In this study, measuring the performance of rice procurement at Perum Bulog Semarang Branch was carried out to determine the size (%) of the company's performance. The research was conducted using the Supply Chain Operation Reference (SCOR) and ANP (Analytical Network Process) approaches. SCOR to identify the processes that occur in the company's supply chain, especially in the procurement of rice, so that the SCOR Model can be used as a reference to determine activities or describe existing business processes in the company. ANP is used for the weighting of existing performance measurements in the company. According to Hananto (2019), ANP can be used to help decision making measure and synthesize many factors in a hierarchy or network. The more flexible ANP method can be applied to a variety of qualitative research, such as decision making, forecasting, evaluation, mapping and strategy formulation.

In the design process of measuring the performance of procurement of rice products at Perum BULOG Semarang Branch using the SCOR and ANP method approaches, it produces a total of 12 metrics. These metrics are grouped based on each performance attribute. The Reliability attribute has 4 metrics, the Responsiveness attribute has 3 metrics, the Cost attribute has 3 metrics and the Asset Management attribute has 2 metrics..

Keywords: Supply Chain Management, SCOR, ANP, Performance Measurement, Supply Chain