Louis Vuitton: Machine Learning Forecast



Agenda

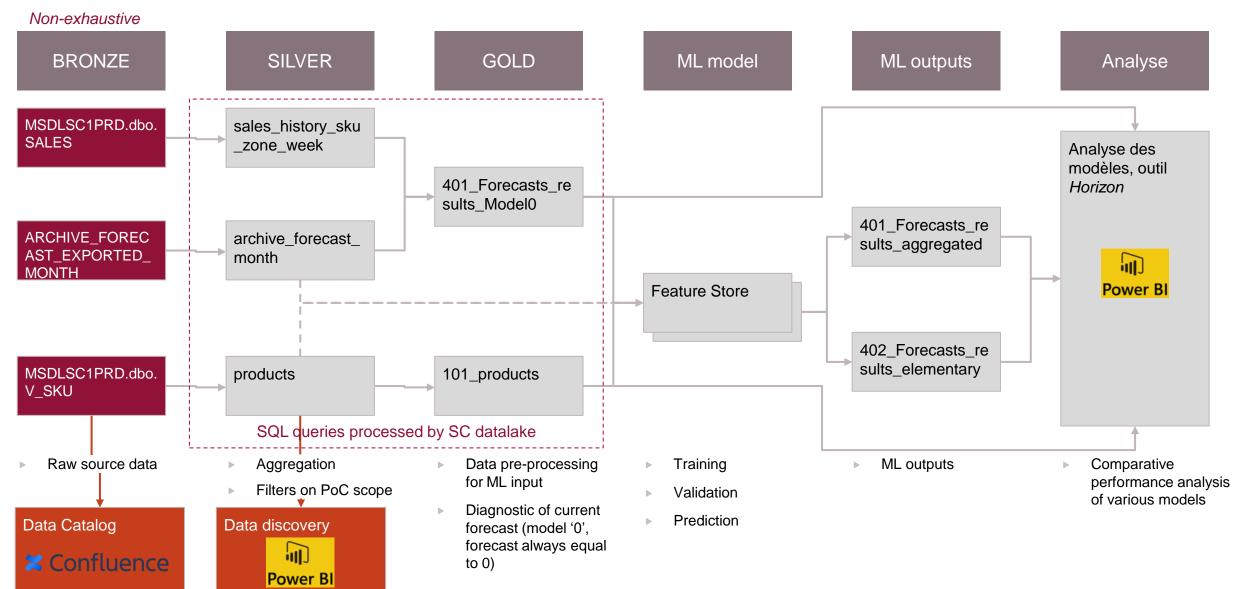
Data collection overview

Diagnostic of iForecast performance

Next steps

Appendix

A ce stade, nous avons mis en place un flux de données partiel jusqu'au niveau « GOLD » et connecté notre PowerBI 'Horizon' au datalake SC



Agenda

Data collection overview

Demo of Horizon Power BI

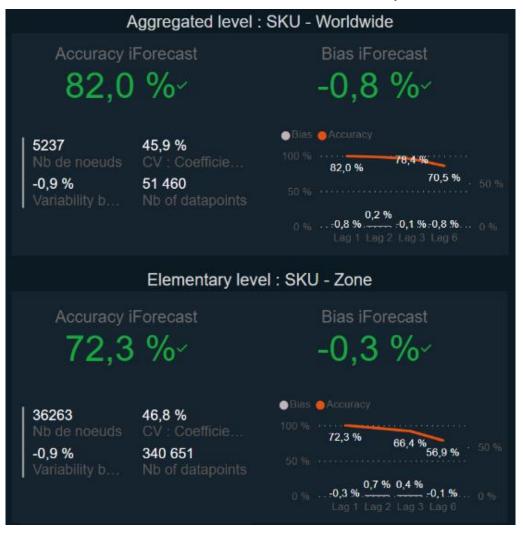
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Performance overview

Performance at Month level, for the period Jan 2021 – Jan 2022



- ► The performance is measure by comparing the VVF Forecast (Validated Realistic Forecast) to the actual Sales (including RETURN_QTY). The accuracy is calculated using the WAPE metric (see appendix)
- The « Elementary level » is the current forecast grain employed in the iForecast application; while the « aggregated level » is the sum of all Zones (aka FORECAST_LEVEL)
- ► The overall performance is at best-in-class level for the luxury goods industry, with an accuracy above 80% at SKU level for the demand signal sent to production workshops. The biais is also close to 0 for all lags
- The performance only degrades by 3.5 pts between lag 1 and lag 3 months (at the aggregated level)

Applied filters:

- MANAGEMENT_MODE = 'SALES FCST'
- Product Age (nb of months after MIN_LAUNCH_DATE) > 3
- MILESTONE <> 'ARCHIVE' or 'NP TO COME' (current SKU milestone)
- UNIVERSE = LEATHER GOODS, ACCESSORIES, JEWLERY, WATCHES

Analysis at Month level *Scenario 1*

Sales characteristics



- ▶ Significant seasonality effect for year-end (+75% versus rest of year), for all *Universes*
 - Seasonality profile may differ depending on the zone (particularly CHINA, with Sales correlated to CNY event more than with Christmas)
- Drop in sales in spring 2020 (march, april, may) due to COVID-19
- ▶ Growing trend overall for *Fine Jewelry* (< 1% of Sales volume), and *Watches* (to a lesser extent)

Performance by ABC/XYZ class

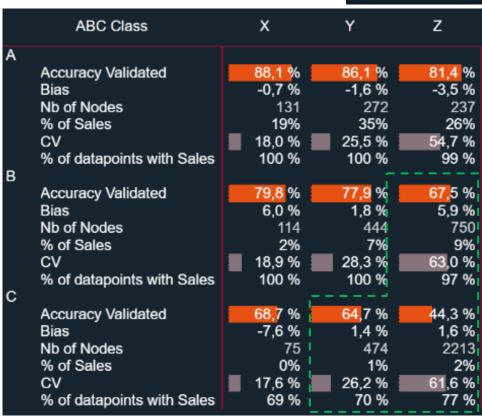
Performance by SKU Class, Jan 2021 – Jan 2022, Lag 1 Month

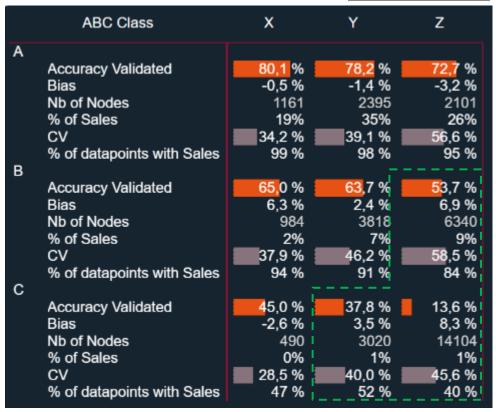
Aggregated level {SKU}



Elementary level {SKU, Zone}







- The timeseries show a low level of variability by month, both at the aggregated and Zone level
- The threshold between class Y and Z is well below 40%, which is normally the mark for timeseries considered as 'stable'
- Hopefully, the ML model will bring added performance to the bottom-right classes in the matrix

Focus on best-sellers of 2021 by Universe

Janv 2021 – Jan 2022, lag 1 month

Best-seller ACCESSORIES

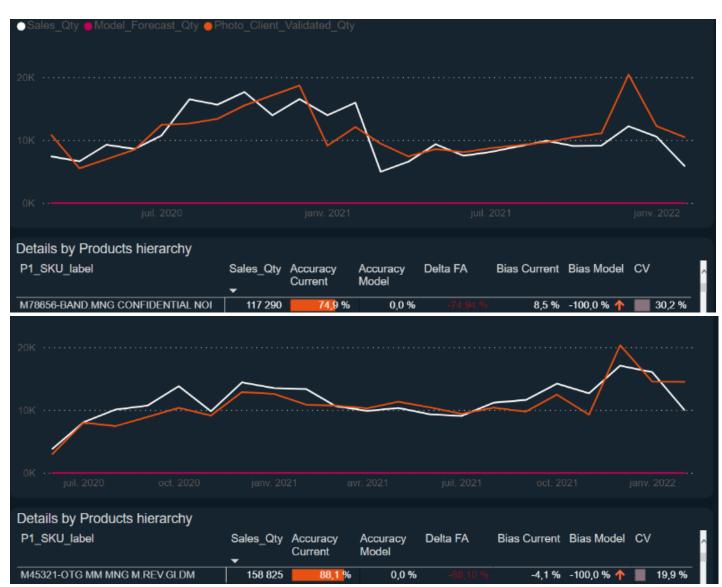


M78656-BAND.MNG CONFIDENTIAL NOI

Best-seller LEATHER GOODS



M45321-OTG MM MNG M.REV.GI.DM



Focus on best-sellers of 2021 by Universe

Janv 2021 – Jan 2022, lag 1 month

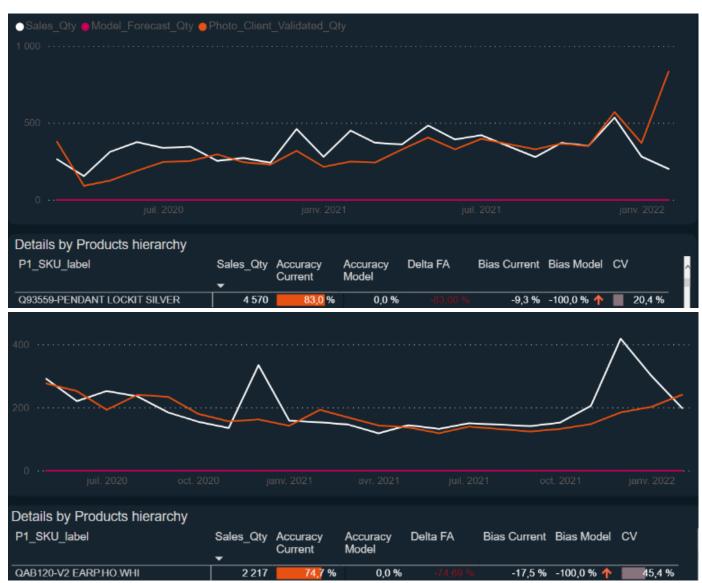
Best-seller FINE JEWELRY



Best-seller WATCHES

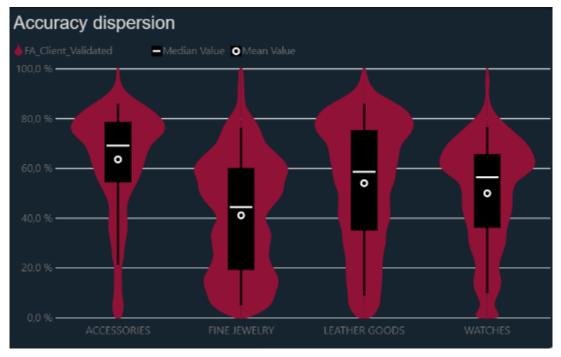


QAB120-V2 EARP.HO.WHI



Performance by Product Hierarchy reveals more potential for improvement on Leather Goods and Jewelry

Performance by Universe Class, March 2020 – Jan 2022, lag 1 month



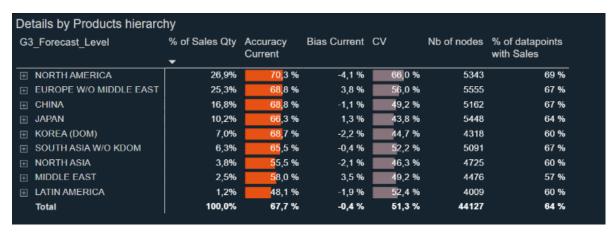
- Note: For the purpose of the graph above, accuracy is computed while capping the error at 100%
- Although Leather Goods show a WAPE above 80%, its MAPE is close to 55%, explained by a wide distribution of nodes between 0 and 100% accuracy

P7_Universe	% of Sales Qty ▼	Accuracy Current	Bias Current	CV	Nb of nodes
☐ LEATHER GOODS	72,5%	80,2 %	-1,9 %	55,3 %	2705
□ CITY BAGS AND BUSINESS	35,7%	81,0 %	-2,0 %	54,8 %	1390
□ LG ACCESSORIES	32,7%	79,5 %	-1,8 %	57,1 %	1051
TRAVEL	4,1%	77,9 %	-1,0 %	50,1 %	242
□ PERFUME ACCESSORIES	0,0%	63,4 %	8,1 %	52,3 %	22
☐ ACCESSORIES	26,3%	76,2 %	2,2 %	54,7 %	1297
⊤ TEXTILES	8,0%	73,3 %	2,1 %	78,4 %	154
⊞ BELTS	6,9%	77,8 %	1,6 %	56,0 %	582
	3,8%	77,4 %	4,7 %	48,4 %	180
	3,1%	79,3 %	2,0 %	44,7 %	90
	2,0%	80,2 %	0,3 %	50,4 %	64
EYEWEAR	1,8%	72,3 %	0,1 %	45,3 %	145
⊞ TIES	0,5%	76,5 %	5,3 %	44,7 %	33
	0,3%	61,0 %	11,1 %	46,6 %	49
☐ FINE JEWELRY	0,6%	63,4 %	-2,6 %	47,1 %	1143
	0,6%	63,4 %	-2,6 %	47,1 %	1143
WATCHES	0,5%	61,0 %	0,7 %	59,8 %	376
	0,3%	56,4 %	-3,9 %	56,5 %	248
	0,1%	68,1 %	7,7 %	105,5 %	39
WATCHES ■ WATCHES	0,1%	64,2 %	3,7 %	49,1 %	89
Total	100,0%	78,9 %	-0,8 %	53,8 %	5521

There is a significant difference in accuracy between the Zones, with the high-volumes zones showing a better performance

March 2020 – Jan 2022, lag 1 month

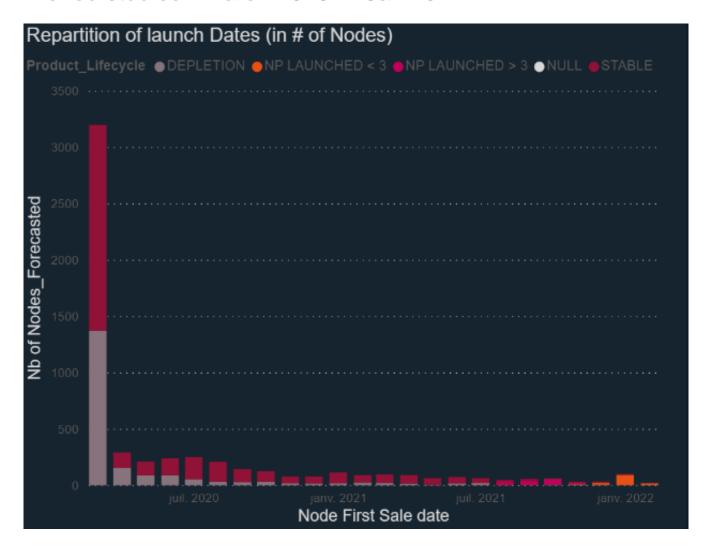




- Although the CV is quite stable between the zones, the average Sales by node shows a 1 to 25 ratio between North America and Latin America
- While the worldwide bias is close to 0, there can be a imbalance at zone level of up to +/- 4%, for instance between North America and Europe
- Note: Accuracy is measured here at Zone level ('elementary')
- As a rule of thumb, there is a linear relationship between the Accuracy and log(Sales_Qty), with a slope of 0,2

We observe significant rate of New Products Introduction

Period studied: March 2020 -> Jan 2022



- Out of 5759 SKUs with a least one Sale on the period studied (23 months), 2500 were launched during this same period
- ► This amounts to ~20% of the catalogue range renewed every year
- ► The number of active permanent SKUs appears to be growing overall (2500 in 2020, 3000 in 2022)

It takes more than 3 month after launch for the forecast to reach its target perf.

Performance by Product Age, March 2020 – Jan 2022, lag 1 month



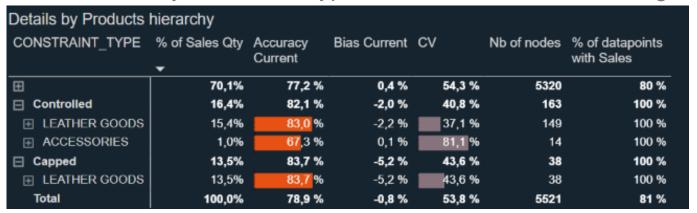
~XYZ

Average number of nodes over which the accuracy and biais are calculated

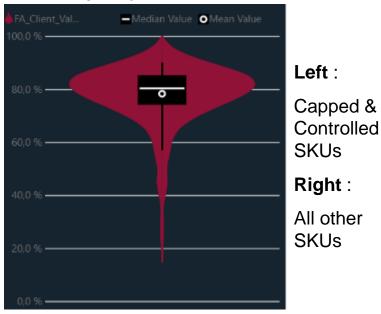
- For Leather Goods and Accessories, the Accuracy tends to increase as the product age increases
- It seems to reach a plateau at month 5 after Launch Date, both in terms of accuracy and Bias
- Bias can be unbalanced for the first full 3 months, with a tendancy to over-forecast this initial period

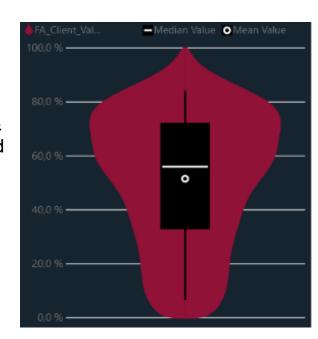
Constrained SKUs have a slight accuracy gap compared to the other SKUs, they represent

Performance by Constraint Type, March 2020 – Jan 2022, lag 1 month



Accuracy dispersion

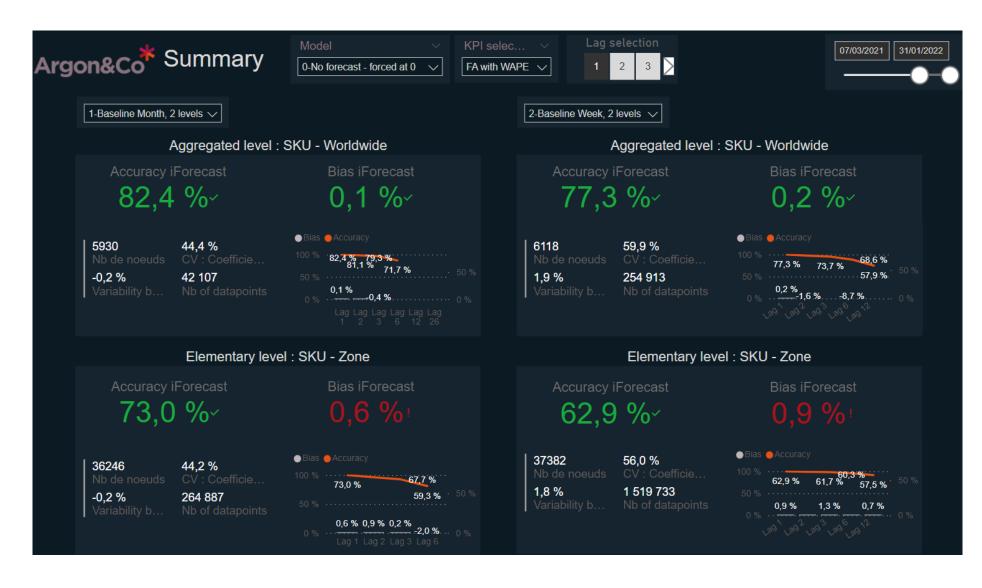




- Capped or Controlled SKUs mainly beoing to the « A » Class
- While their accuracy is nearing 82% on average, they are only 4% above the average for other class A SKUs
- ► These constrained SKUs represent 3,6% of SKUs but account for 30% of sales volumes

Analysis at Week level Scenario 2

Disaggregation at weekly levels decreases the global accuracy by 5pts



- The daily weights
 mechanism currently
 allows to disaggregate the
 monthly forecast down to a
 weekly forecast
- After disaggregation, the Accuracy at zone level is 10 pts lower, while the worldwide accuracy is 5 pts lower
- The timeseries stability (see CV metric) stays relatively similar (45% at Month level)

Note: Weekly forecast archives are only available from March 2021 while Monthly archives are available from February 2020

The disaggregation at week level creates a bigger performance variation for Z classes

Performance by SKU Class, March 2021 – Jan 2022, Lag 1 Month, Aggregated level (by SKU)

	ABC Class	Х	Υ	Z
Α				
	Accuracy VVF	88,2 %	86,6 %	82,0 %
	Bias	0,8 %	-0,1 %	-3,1 %
	Nb of Nodes	119	280	242
	% of Sales	17%	35%	27%
	CV	17,7 %	24,9 %	52,7 %
	Var scenario 2 vs 1	-3,1 %	-4,5 %	-7,8 %
В				
	Accuracy VVF	80,2 %	78,3 %	68,8 %
	Bias	6,9 %	2,8 %	4,5 %
	Nb of Nodes	118	437	750
	% of Sales	2%	8%	9%
	CV	17,9 %	27,1 %	60,9 %
	Var scenario 2 vs 1	-0,9 %	-5,3 %	
С				
	Accuracy VVF	69,9 %	65,7 %	45,9 %
	Bias	-6,5 %	0,9 %	-0,4 %
	Nb of Nodes	58	455	2115
	% of Sales	0%	1%	1%
	CV	16,5 %	24,3 %	56,7 %
	Var scenario 2 vs 1		-6,5 %	

- ► The weekly sales are harder to forecast from the Monthly level when the timeseries are more erratic: there is a greater variation of Accuracy between Scenario 1 and Scenario 2 for Z classes than for X classes
- Variability (CV) at week level stays relatively low, even for Z classes (max 60%)

Scenario 1 = Monthly forecast

Scenario 2 = Weekly forecast

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