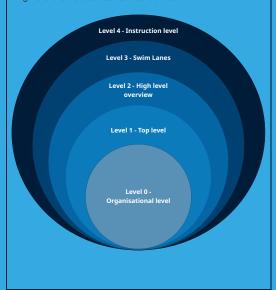
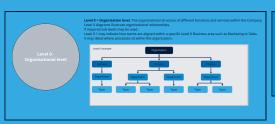


#### **Process Definitions**

Process-level definitions are crucial in various contexts, particularly in business management, software development, and system engineering. The primary point of process-level definitions is to provide clarity, consistency, and efficiency in executing tasks or operations within an organisation or system.

Process mapping typically involves several levels of detail, ranging from high-level overviews to detailed breakdowns.

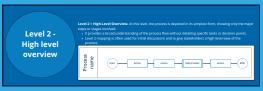


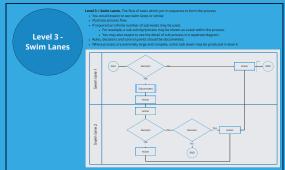


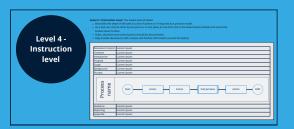










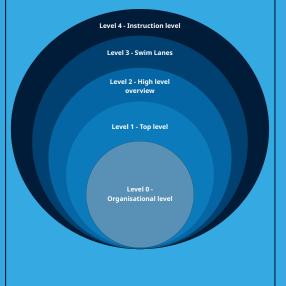


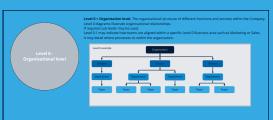


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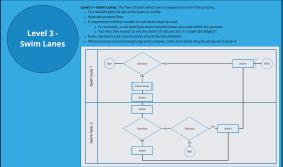












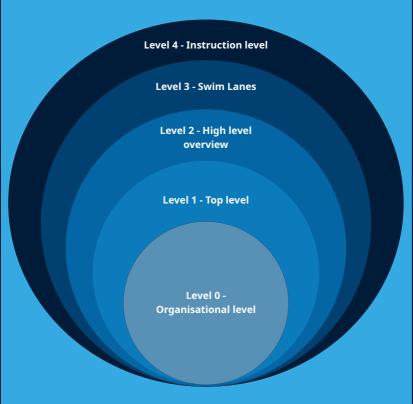




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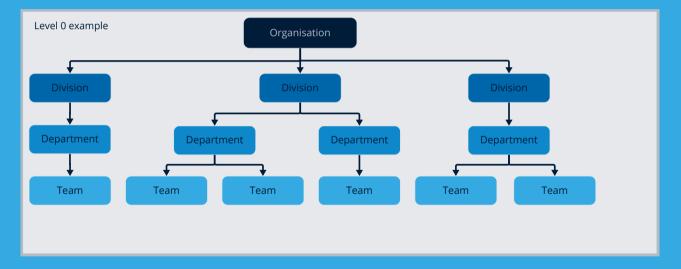


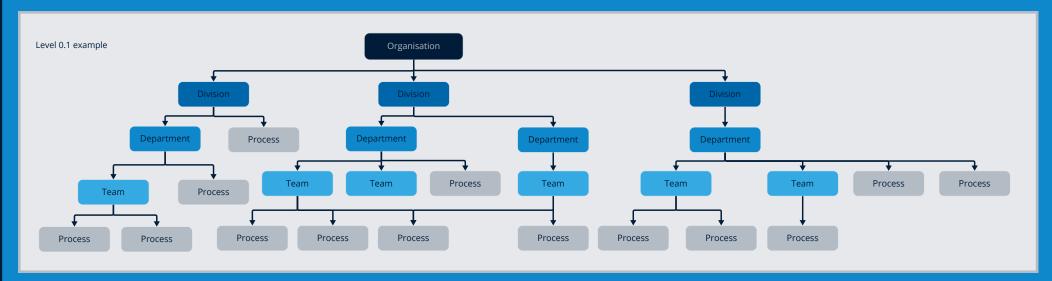
**Level 0 = Organisation level.** The organisational structure of different functions and services within the Company.

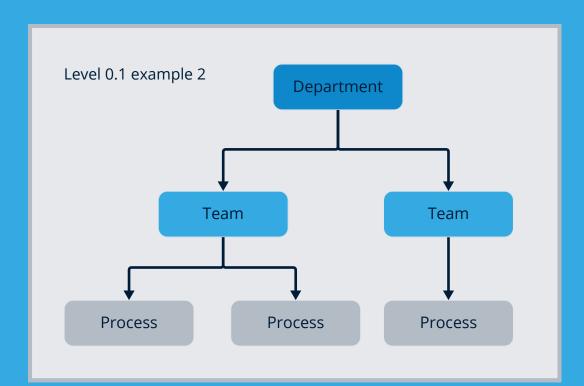
Level 0 diagrams illustrate organisational relationships.

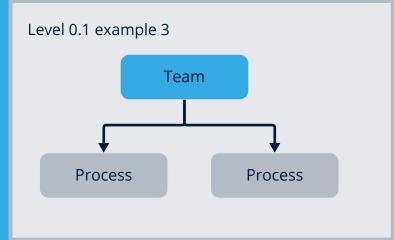
If required sub levels may be used.

Level 0.1 may indicate how teams are aligned within a specific Level 0 Business area such as Marketing or Sales. It may detail where processes sit within the organisation.









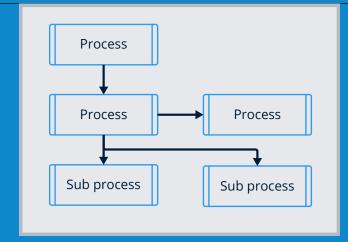


**Level 1 = Top Level.** The dependencies between different processes upon each other.

Level 1 maps illustrate dependency/flow.

If required sub-levels may be used.

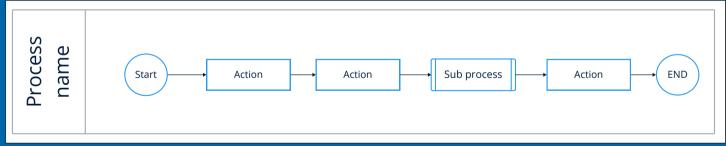
Level 1.1 may indicate inter-dependent sub-processes within a large Level 1 process such as "receive application", "assess application", "communicate decision" etc.. in the Level 2 Application process.



## Level 2 -High level overview

**Level 2 = High-Level Overview.** At this level, the process is depicted in its simplest form, showing only the major steps or stages involved.

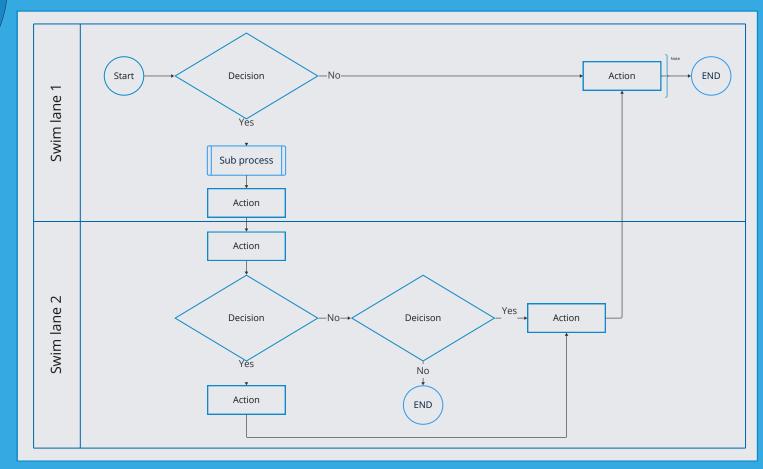
- It provides a broad understanding of the process flow without detailing specific tasks or decision points.
- Level 2 mapping is often used for initial discussions and to give stakeholders a high-level view of the process.



## Level 3 -Swim Lanes

**Level 3 = Swim Lanes.** The flow of tasks which join in sequence to form the process.

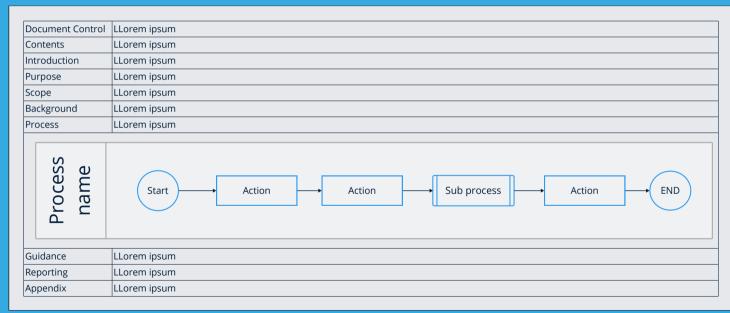
- You would expect to see swim lanes or similar
- Illustrate process flow.
- If required an infinite number of sub-levels may be used.
  - For example, a sub activity/process may be shown as a task within the process.
  - You may also expect to see the detail of sub process in a seperate diagram.
- Rules, decisions and control points should be documented.
- Where process are extremely large and complex, some task levels may be produced in level 4.

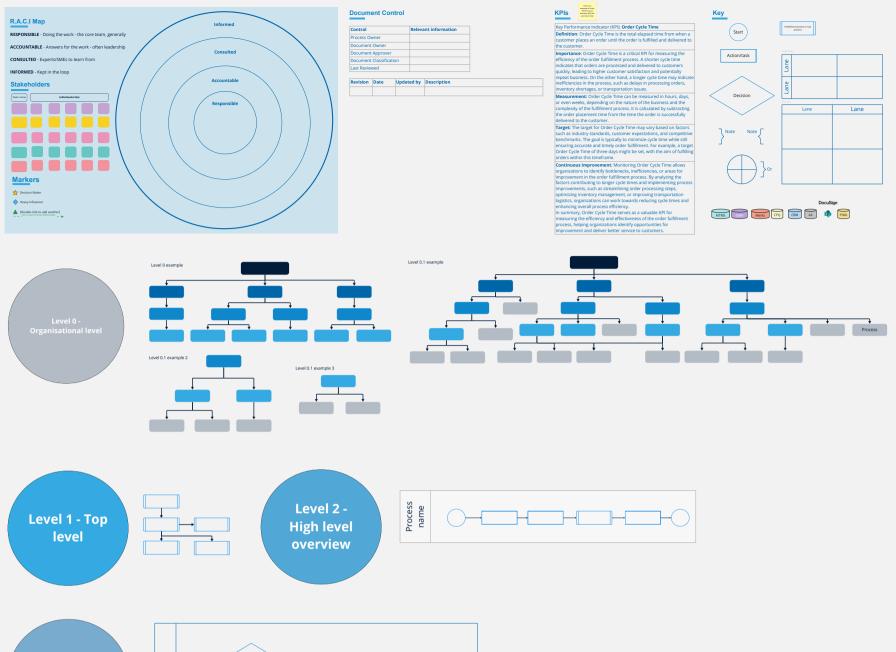




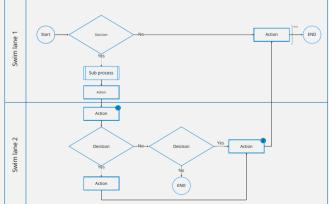
#### Level 4 = Instruction Level. The lowest level of detail.

- Describes the detail of the task as a set of actions or if required as a process model.
- As a task can only be done by one person, in one place at one time, this is the lowest level of detail and cannot be broken down further.
- Rules, decisions and control points should be documented.
- May include documents with context and further information around the task(s).





Level 3 -**Swim Lanes** 



How to log opportunities on your process map

1. Use a number to reference which action/section you're referring to

2. Populate the Opportunity table underneath your process flow and fill out all relevant information

	(potation						
#No			High = some financial / customer benefit	mer henefit Rating	Rating 1-5	1-5	
	Opportunity		Medium = financial benefit Low = minor benefit	Customer value	_	Control/risk management in the organisation	
1		Example - Ensure that pricing team have everything needed to complete their quote to ensure that time is not wosted going back and fourth between pricing and sales. This can lacrease the time for sales to get back to a customer with a quote		4	2	1	
2							
3							

## R.A.C.I Map

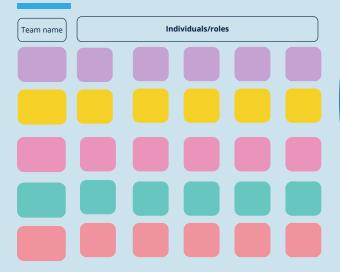
**RESPONSIBLE** - Doing the work - the core team, generally

**ACCOUNTABLE** - Answers for the work - often leadership

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#### **Stakeholders**

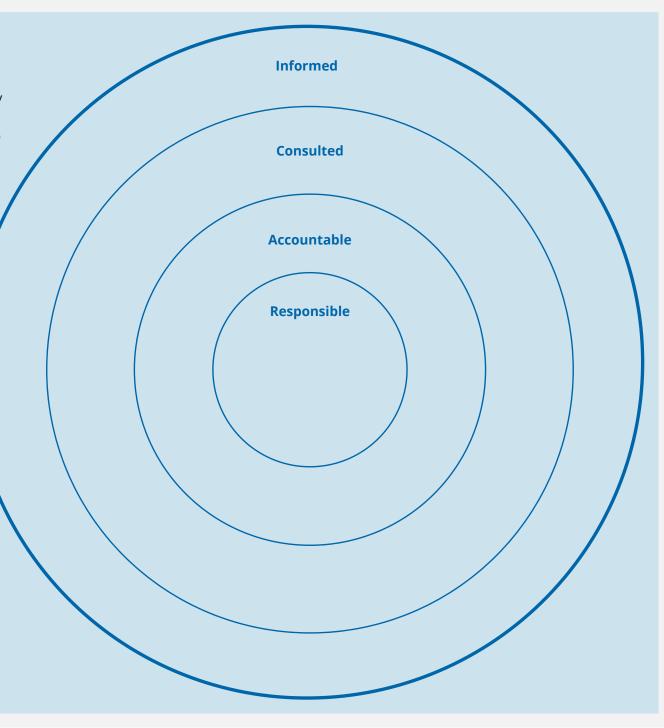


## **Markers**

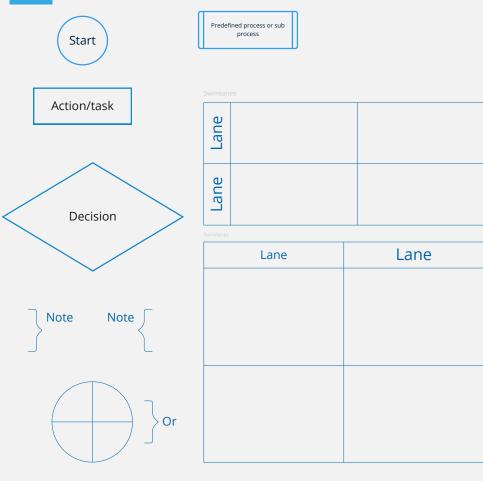


Heavy Influencer

[Double click to add another]
Use arrows to show relationships



## Key



#### DocuSign







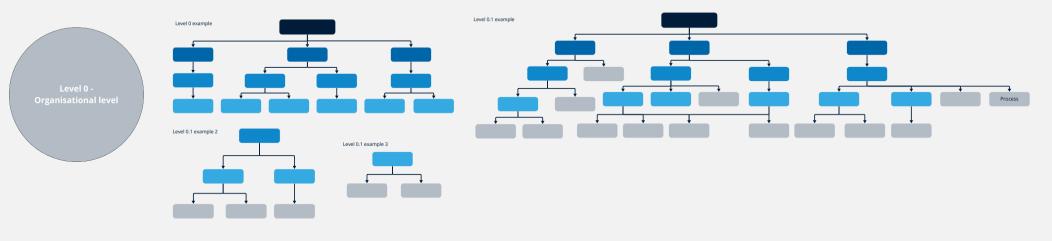




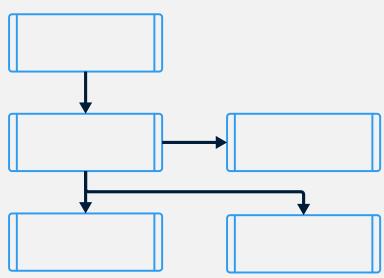




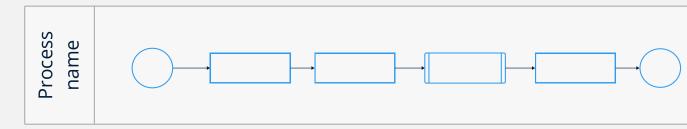




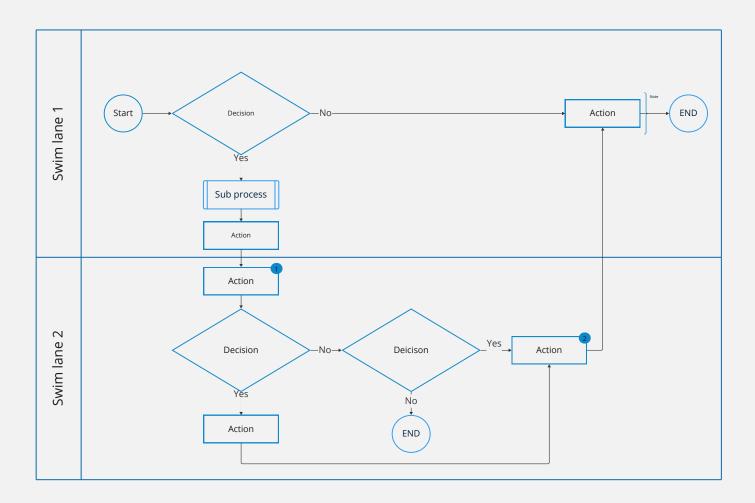












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2						
3						





Key Performance Indicator (KPI): Order Cycle Time

**Definition**: Order Cycle Time is the total elapsed time from when a customer places an order until the order is fulfilled and delivered to the customer.

**Importance**: Order Cycle Time is a critical KPI for measuring the efficiency of the order fulfillment process. A shorter cycle time indicates that orders are processed and delivered to customers quickly, leading to higher customer satisfaction and potentially repeat business. On the other hand, a longer cycle time may indicate inefficiencies in the process, such as delays in processing orders, inventory shortages, or transportation issues.

**Measurement:** Order Cycle Time can be measured in hours, days, or even weeks, depending on the nature of the business and the complexity of the fulfillment process. It is calculated by subtracting the order placement time from the time the order is successfully delivered to the customer.

**Target:** The target for Order Cycle Time may vary based on factors such as industry standards, customer expectations, and competitive benchmarks. The goal is typically to minimize cycle time while still ensuring accurate and timely order fulfillment. For example, a target Order Cycle Time of three days might be set, with the aim of fulfilling orders within this timeframe.

**Continuous Improvement:** Monitoring Order Cycle Time allows organizations to identify bottlenecks, inefficiencies, or areas for improvement in the order fulfillment process. By analyzing the factors contributing to longer cycle times and implementing process improvements, such as streamlining order processing steps, optimizing inventory management, or improving transportation logistics, organizations can work towards reducing cycle times and enhancing overall process efficiency.

In summary, Order Cycle Time serves as a valuable KPI for measuring the efficiency and effectiveness of the order fulfillment process, helping organizations identify opportunities for improvement and deliver better service to customers.

# Glossary

of what you might include in the glossary, any acronyms or items which need expanding

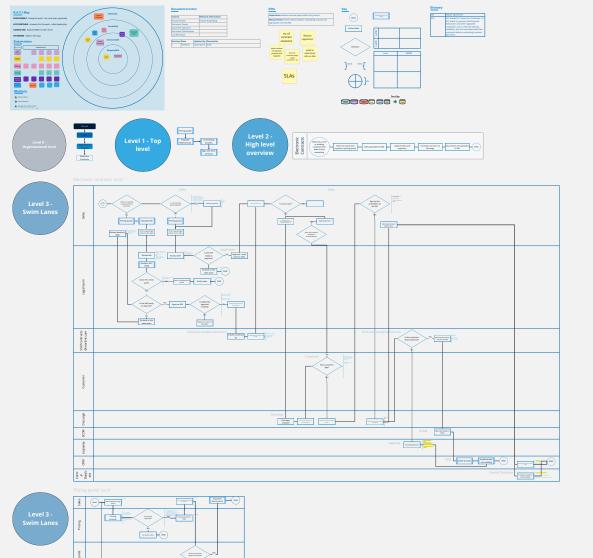
link to your internal glossary

MA	Master Agreement		
KYC	KYC stands for "Know Your Customer." A KYC check is a process that financial institutions and other regulated companies use to verify the identity, suitability, and risk associated with their customers before conducting business with them.		

### **Document Control**

Control	Relevant information	
Process Owner		
Document Owner		
Document Approver		
Document Classification		
Last Reviewed		

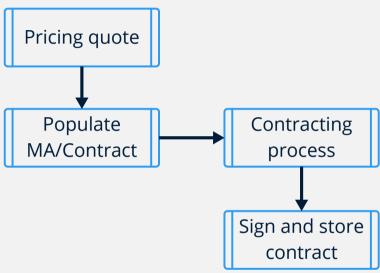
Revisio	Date	<b>Updated by</b>	Description



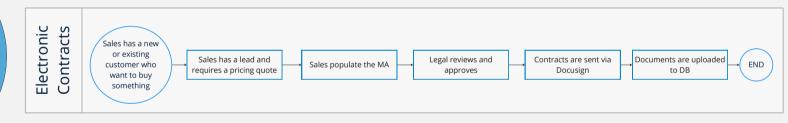




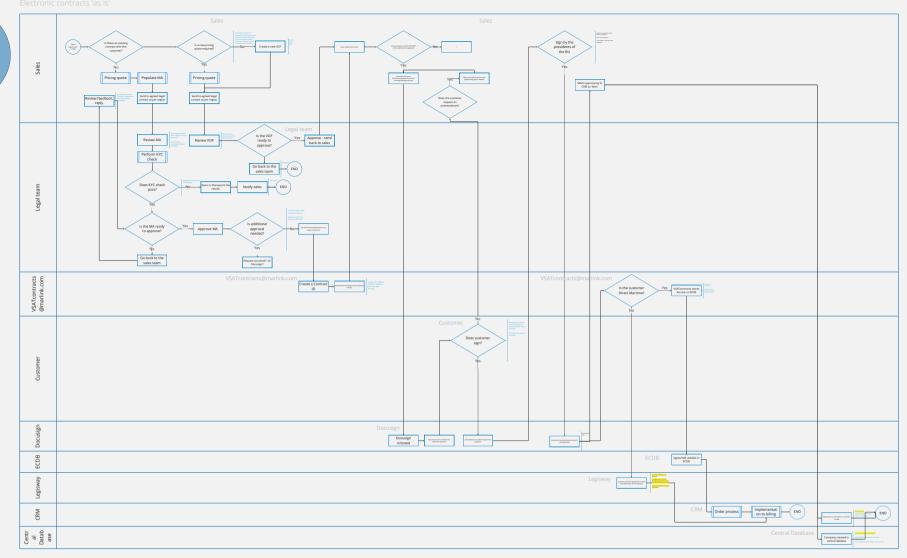






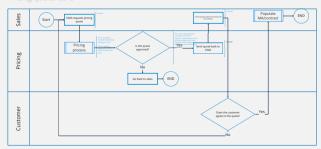


Level 3 -Swim Lanes



Pricing quote 'as i

Level 3 -Swim Lanes



Populate the Ma

Level 3 -Swim Lanes



## R.A.C.I Map

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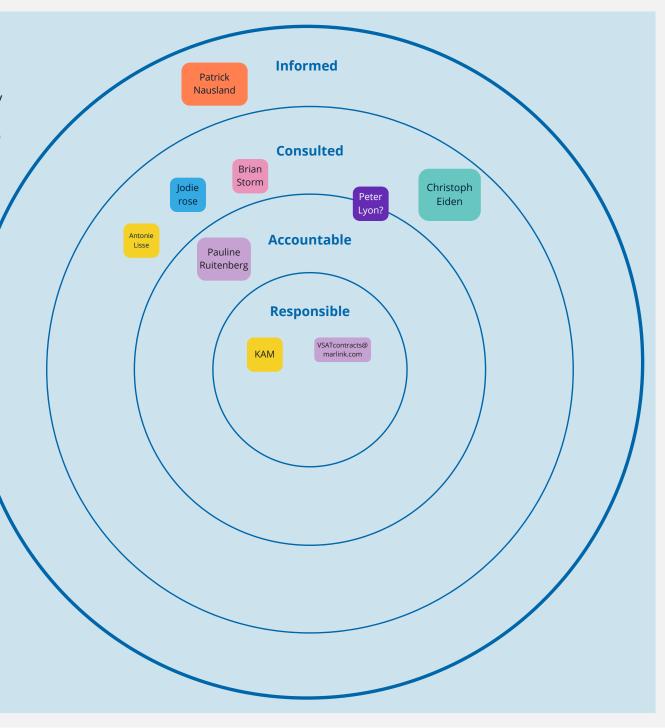


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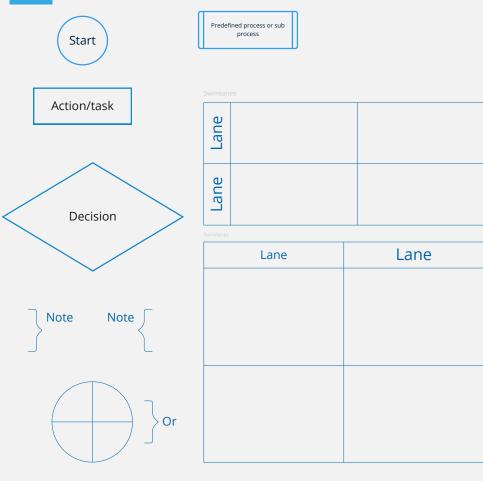








## Key



#### DocuSign



















Importance: Reduce manual steps within this process

**Measurement:** Time it takes between requesting a quote and signing the contract/MA

no of contract revisions

Reduce rejections?

total number of requests, positive and negative

time per contract stage - sales? customer? etc Jodie to send some info on this



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## **Document Control**

Control	Relevant information
Process Owner	Pauline Ruitenberg
Document Owner	
Document Approver	
Document Classification	
Last Reviewed	

Revision	Date	Updated by	Description
1	18/03/24	Leyla Ayerst	Draft