

PROJECT ENABLER

Business Case by Pablo Gómez



Table of contents



Context

- 1. Starting data
- 2. Assumptions

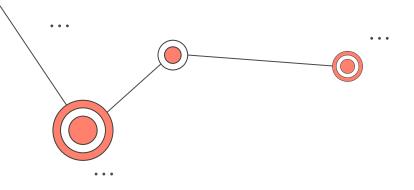
Development

- 1. Main KPIs
- 2. Python behind the scenes
- 3. Sample data

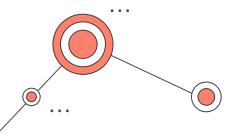
Discussion

1. Potential next steps





Context



Starting data

- Analyse of the provided info
- Description of the overall process



Context



Current Stock

Movement stock

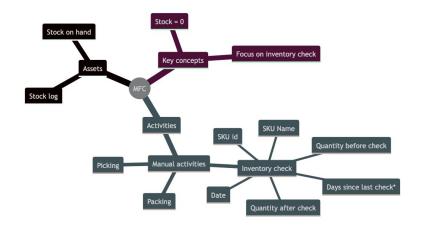
ilnventory check updates it!

Activities

Picking & Packing
Inventory check KPIs focus on this activity

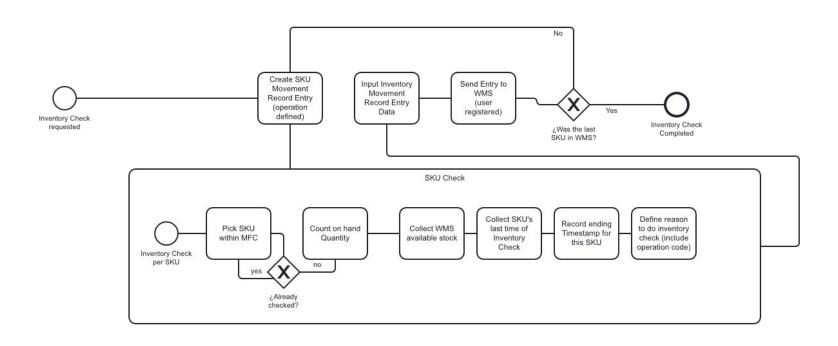
Constraints

Stock = 0 means not offered. Focus on **inventory check**





Context - Inventory Check basic Process Model



Assumptions

- Data available
- Out of scope but relevant data.

No stock control

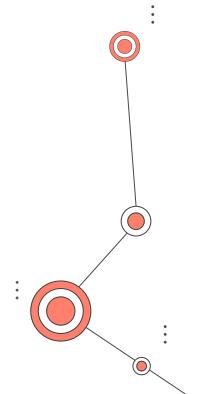
We focus only on "inventory check" activity

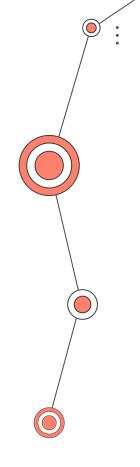
No access to complaints We assume customers always complain and expect to receive

their items (better late than never).

30 minutes

to check the first item.





FTE cost = €10/hr.

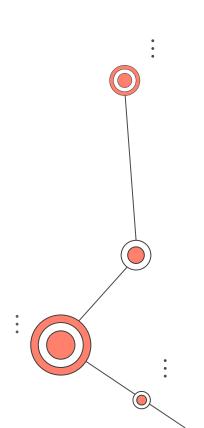
Everyone at our MFC's has the same wage.

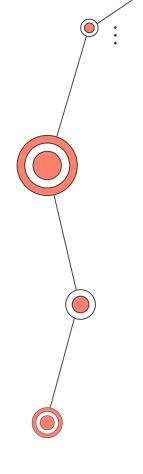
Maverick check

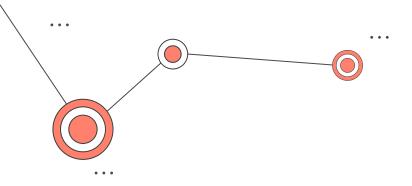
We assume employees do not do "surprise" checks.

€10 SKU worth

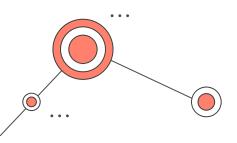
To make it easier to "catch value", all SKUs are worth €10.







Development



Main KPIs

- # Inventory checks
- Time since inventory check
- Time to fulfil inventory check
- Stock deviation
- Rework

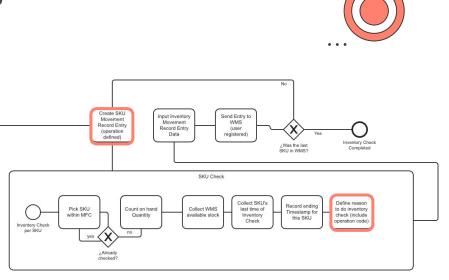


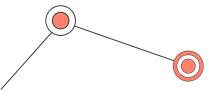
Inventory Checks

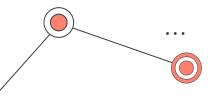
Knowing the number of inventory checks an MFC has done is crucial for accurate inventory tracking, correcting manual error, and regulatory, compliance. Inventory Check requested

Understanding why we fulfil a check is also helpful to understand what we are doing:

- Complaints → Refund due to SKU not available.
- Business Rule / Compliance → Practice to control stock.
- **Maverick Checking**







Frequency of inventory check



Overall checks

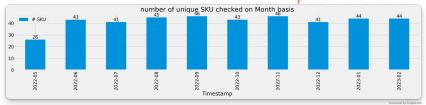
We have done 45 check(s) overall

Screenshot by Xnappen.com

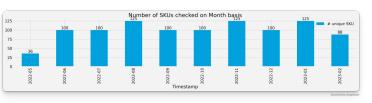
Reasons to do inventory check



Unique SKU checked



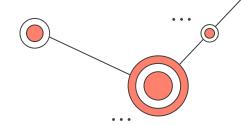
Items check across unit





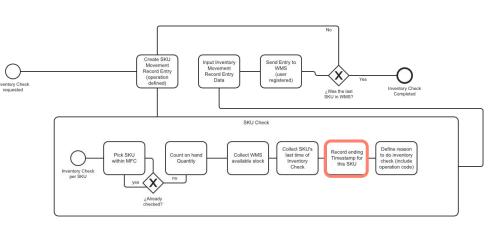
We haven't in a long time...

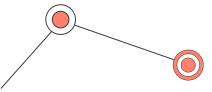
Days since last Inventory Check



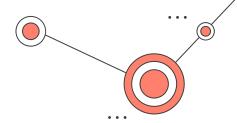
Knowing the time since the last inventory check helps ensure accurate inventory levels and avoids stock outs or overstocking. It also helps identify potential issues in the inventory management process and supports efficient operations.

If the time between executions is smaller than our current time, it means: **iit is time to do a check!**



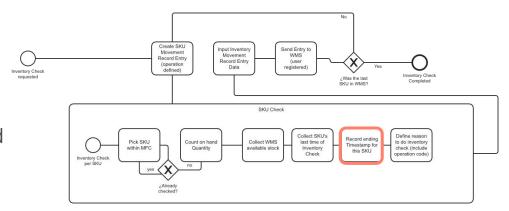


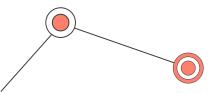
Time spent checking inventory

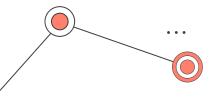


Knowing the time spent on inventory checks helps with resource planning, process optimization, and identifying opportunities for efficiency gains. It also helps in measuring and improving overall operational performance.

Assumption: The first registry takes 30 minutes approximately







Keeping the velocity on check



Time since last inventory check

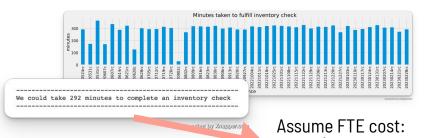
It has been 18 day(s) since last inventory check

Days since last check (per SKU)



Time to fulfil inventory check

Screenshot by Xnapper.com



Number of employees per inventory check



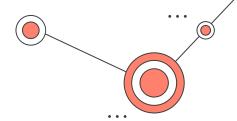
292 minutes * 5 people * €10/hr * 1 hr/60 min ≈ €243

Screenshot by Xnaoger.com



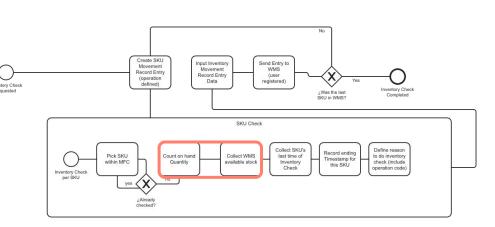
The WMS states we should have this item... ¿Shouldn't we?

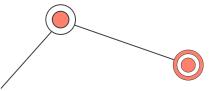
Cases without stock in-hand

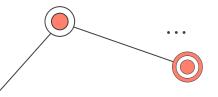


Customers will complain if they buy something not available, and we need to refund them because that item is not available. This is also a direct non-desired activity as it causes 2 invoices.

For that, we can do an average of # cases where WMS stock \neq 0 but inventory states = 0.

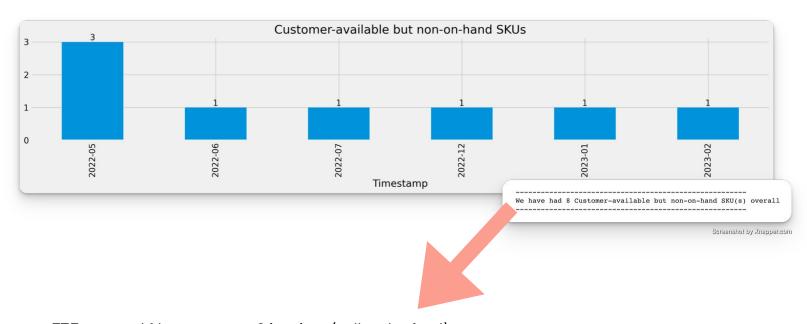






Cases without stock in-hand

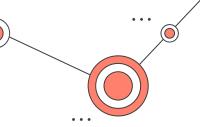




Assume FTE cost and 1 hour to cover 2 invoices (sell and refund):

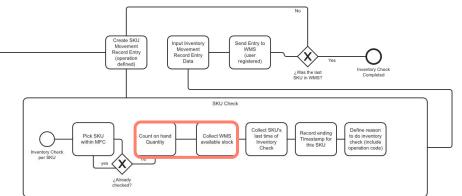
8 cases * €10/hr * 1hr/case ≈ €80

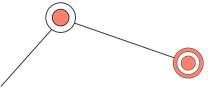
Customer-disabled but available SKUs



We may have had an error whilst packing and our customers could not have claimed it. This leads to have items we can't sell as they report as not available. Once the inventory is done, it is feasible to sell it - as we report stock available.

Assumption: Customers did not complain about missing stock.





Customer-disabled but available SKUs

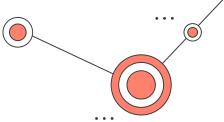




Assume FTE cost and 1 hour to cover not sent items after all and 2 employees (MFC pack responsible and carrier):

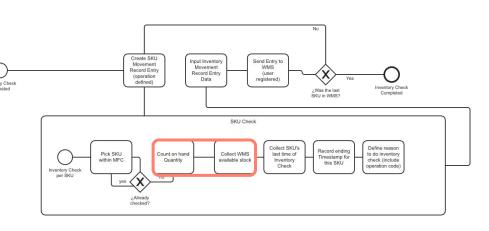
74 cases * €10/case * 2 employees ≈ €1480

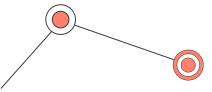
Customer-enabled but quantity-deviating SKUs

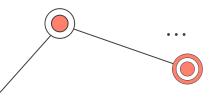


It is important to know how many cases we have been able to "prevent" from not selling or even worse: having to refund their worth.

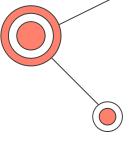
Thanks to this value, we can catch those mistakes early and recognize this task worth to the team.

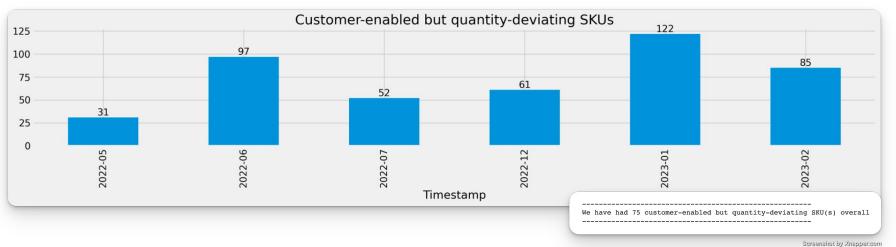






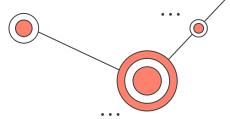
Customer-enabled but quantity-deviating SKUs



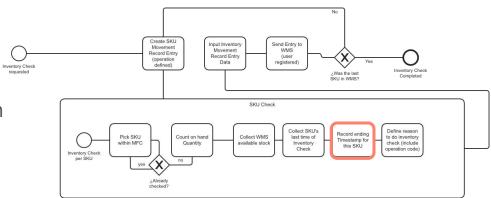


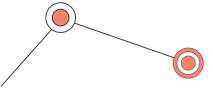


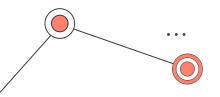
Rework



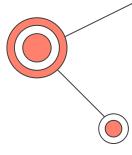
We should avoid checking twice the same day the same SKUs, as it leads to trust issues within our employees and, hopefully, validate the data we already checked

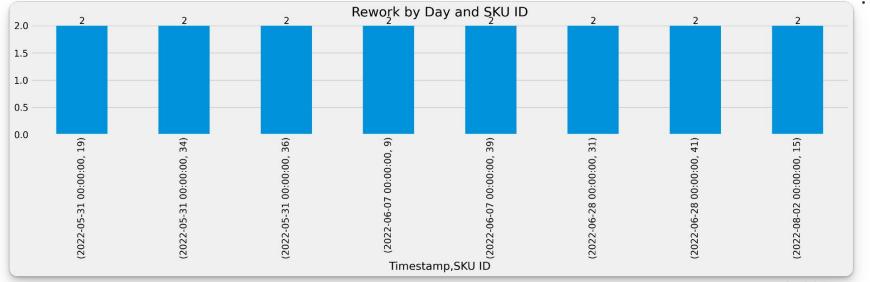






Rework



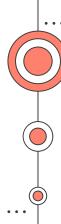


Assume FTE cost and X as the time needed to check a single SKU: 8 cases * €10/hr * 1 employee/case * X hr ≈ €80X

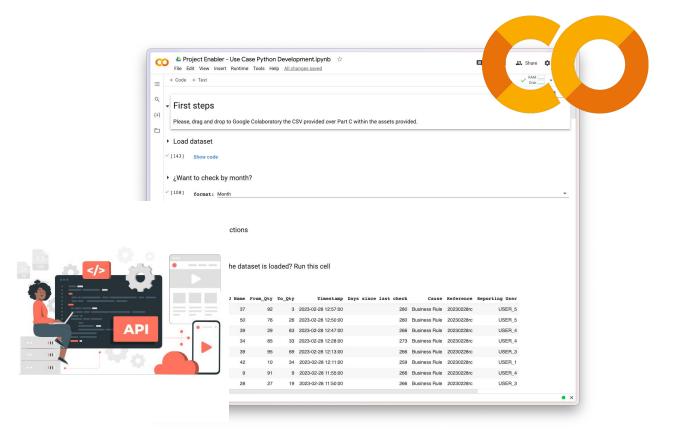
Python behind the scenes

Part B

- Access to code
- Analyse of each metric given (Optional)



Jump into Python Script (link to Google Colab)



Sample data

- Access to Spreadsheet
- (Optional) Additional columns requested



Spreadsheet (link to spreadsheet)

Making it easier to parse...

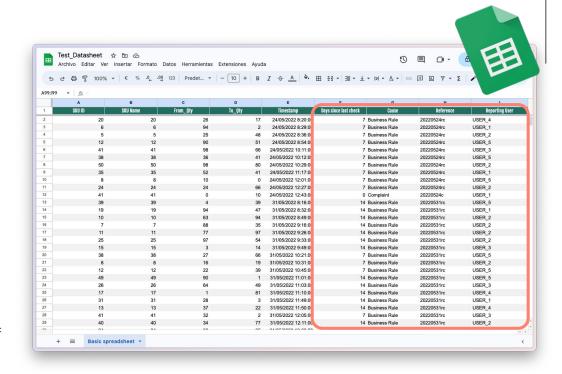
Days since last check is based on the dataset to make easy-to-read python code.

Understanding why

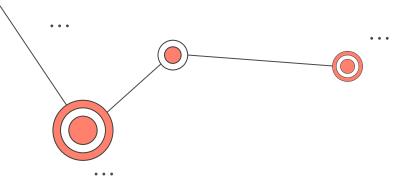
"Cause" and "Reference" provide data to identify when did we do something and who sponsors it.

Reporting user

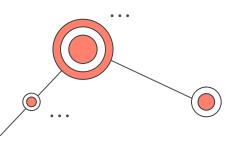
Though it is a bad idea to report names, we should know how many FTE contributed or if it was automatic







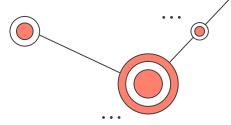
Discussion



Potential next steps

- Improvement Plan
- Potential data points to keep improving

Improvement plan



€1993 captured

Average cost of activity

+

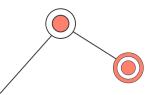
Non-conformant cases

Set goal %

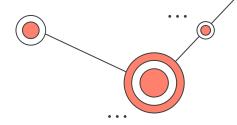
Suggested 20% (≈€400)

Elaborate plans

Check potential actions



Potential next data points



Item control

Add logs for sales and returns.

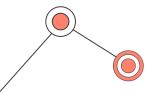
Provides scope of time for lost items and can check what happened.

Claims

We should know if we can sell 2 times the same article due to an error.

Product details

To capture value, we should know how much an item is worth.



¡Thanks!

Do you have any questions?

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