

Procurement & Inventory Management

\$ Procurement is the process of sourcing materials from vendor, inspecting it and finally paying the vendor.
\$ It is a transaction intensive process.
\$ A fundamental module of any ERP.

How ERPs Support Procurement Process

\$ Determining what to buy and how much - Auto generation of info
\$ Determination of the source of supply - info Record
\$ Selecting the vendor :
 \$ Scheduling agreement & contracts
 \$ Comparison of vendor quotes
\$ Purchase order - Auto creation
\$ Goods Receipt :
 \$ Quality inspection
 \$ Shelf life expiration check
 \$ Auto updation of stock
\$ Invoice Verification
\$ vendor payment - Auto Payment

Challenges

\$ Service cannot be inventoried
\$ Difficult to specify service specifications
\$ Price comparison is complex
\$ Goods receipt is replaced by service entry and acceptance for service procurement

Procurement Maturity Model

LEVEL 1 : Basic Processes
 \$ Basic Procurement planning
 \$ Vendor payment
 \$ Goods Receipt
 \$ Quality Inspection
LEVEL 2 : Matured Processes
 \$ Optimum Procurement planning
 \$ E-procurement
 \$ Collaboration with suppliers
LEVEL 3 : Innovative Processes
 \$ Sourcing optimization
 \$ SRM
 \$ Advanced collaboration with suppliers
 \$ Auction
 \$ Exception management

Master Data for ERP Procurement

\$ Material Master
\$ Vendor Master
\$ Terms & Conditions Master
\$ Service Master Record & Service Catalog

Sol for Procurment/Inventory Management

\$ Oracle Offerings
\$ SAP Offerings
\$ IBM offerings
\$ ERP vs Best of breed

Inventory Management Process in ERP

\$ Inventory Transaction Processes(Lose)
 \$ Goods Receipt (GR)
 \$ Advanced Shipping Notice (from supplier),PO

- \$ Damage identification,Capturing Details
- \$ Returns
- \$ Goods Issue :
 - \$ Create ASN (to customer)
 - \$ Packing and loading
 - \$ Receive Proof of Delivery
- \$ Reservations - By customer for a later date. Ensure availability.
- \$ Stock Transfer - Plant to Plant, to Company, Stores, to Warehouse, to Dealer

\$ Inventory Control Processes(Lose)

- \$ Quality Control
- \$ Physical Inventory
- \$ Cycle Counting
- \$ Stock Overview
- \$ Value Control / Stock Valuation

\$ Inventory Planning Processes(Maintain)

- \$ Design better process for replenishment
- \$ Supporting processing/handling of exceptions
- \$ Scientific approach to reordering

\$ Strategic IM Processes(Gain)

- \$ Process of Inventory Collaboration : vendor managed inventory
- \$ Deciding Inventory based on service levels
 - \$ high service levels => high inventory
 - \$ Low service levels => low inventory
- \$ Lean Inventory Management
 - \$ Lean principles
 - \$ Reduce waste from supply chain.EX : Kanban,JIT
- \$ Cross docking
 - \$ Effective coordination of inbound & outbound shipments
 - \$ EX : Wal-Mart,SAP,Oracle

ABC Classification System

\$ Classifying inventory according to the annual value of the consumption of the items

A - Very imp
B - Moderately imp
C - Least imp

Inventory Models supported by ERPs

- # Q model
 - \$ EOQ model – reorder point ordering, qty is constant
- # P model
 - \$ Periodic review
 - \$ Opposite of Q model – qty differs, freq is constant
- # Min-max model
 - \$ Pre-define min and max stock level
 - \$ Order when stock on hand is at/near min level
- # Two bin model
 - \$ Use 2 bins
 - \$ Order when first bin is empty
