

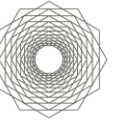
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Inventory Quick Check

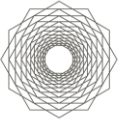
Offer summary



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October 6, 2017



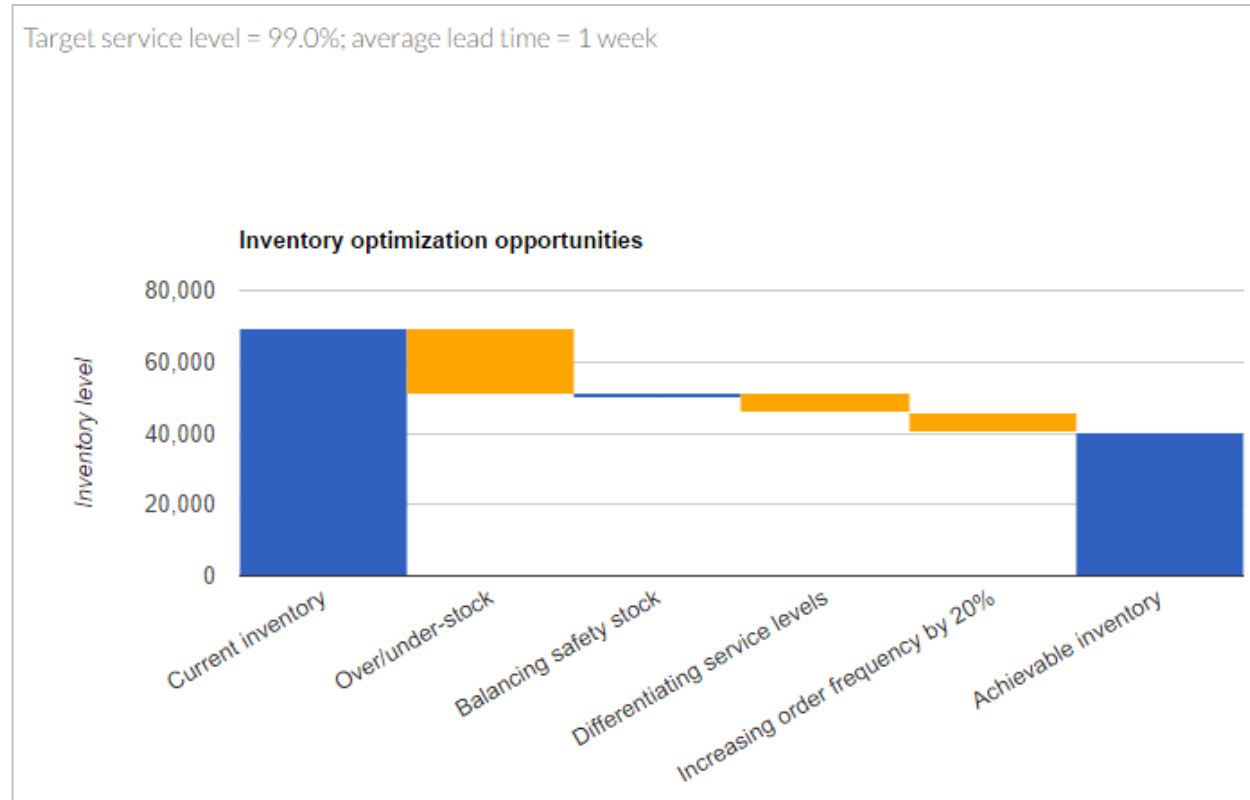
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Summary The Inventory Quick Check

- The Inventory Quick check offers an automated assessment of inventory improvement opportunities based on inventory levels and sales history.
- This can be accessed online and includes the following steps:
 - Benchmark like questionnaire including upload of customer data
 - Quick assessment of optimal safety stock level
 - ABC-XYZ classification
 - Graphical presentation of improvement potential
 - Improvement opportunities:
 - Inventory classification and health check
 - Balancing safety stocks
 - Improving forecast
 - Differentiated service levels
 - Reduction of MOQs
- Do you know how healthy your inventories are? Go and check online now (free) [Start Quick Check](#)

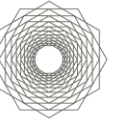
Inventory Quick Check visuals

Results potential savings



Inventory Quick Check

Detailed results



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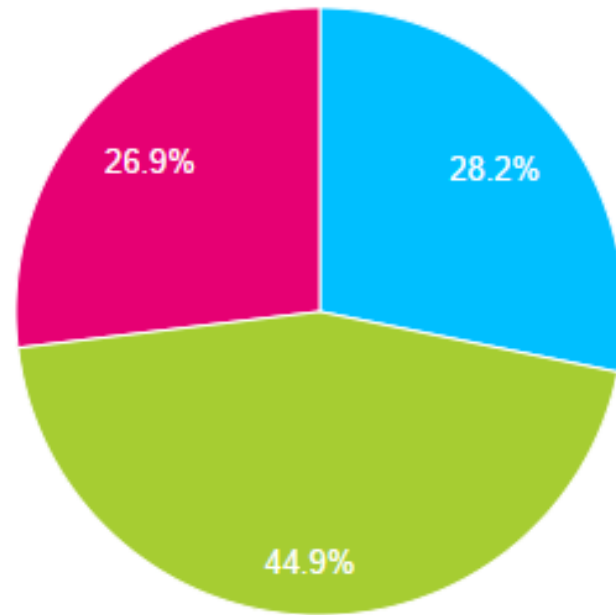
Current Inventory

Balancing Safety Stock

Inventory Health Check

Differentiating Service Levels

Current inventory break down

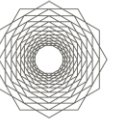


- Cycle stock
- Safety stock
- Over-stock

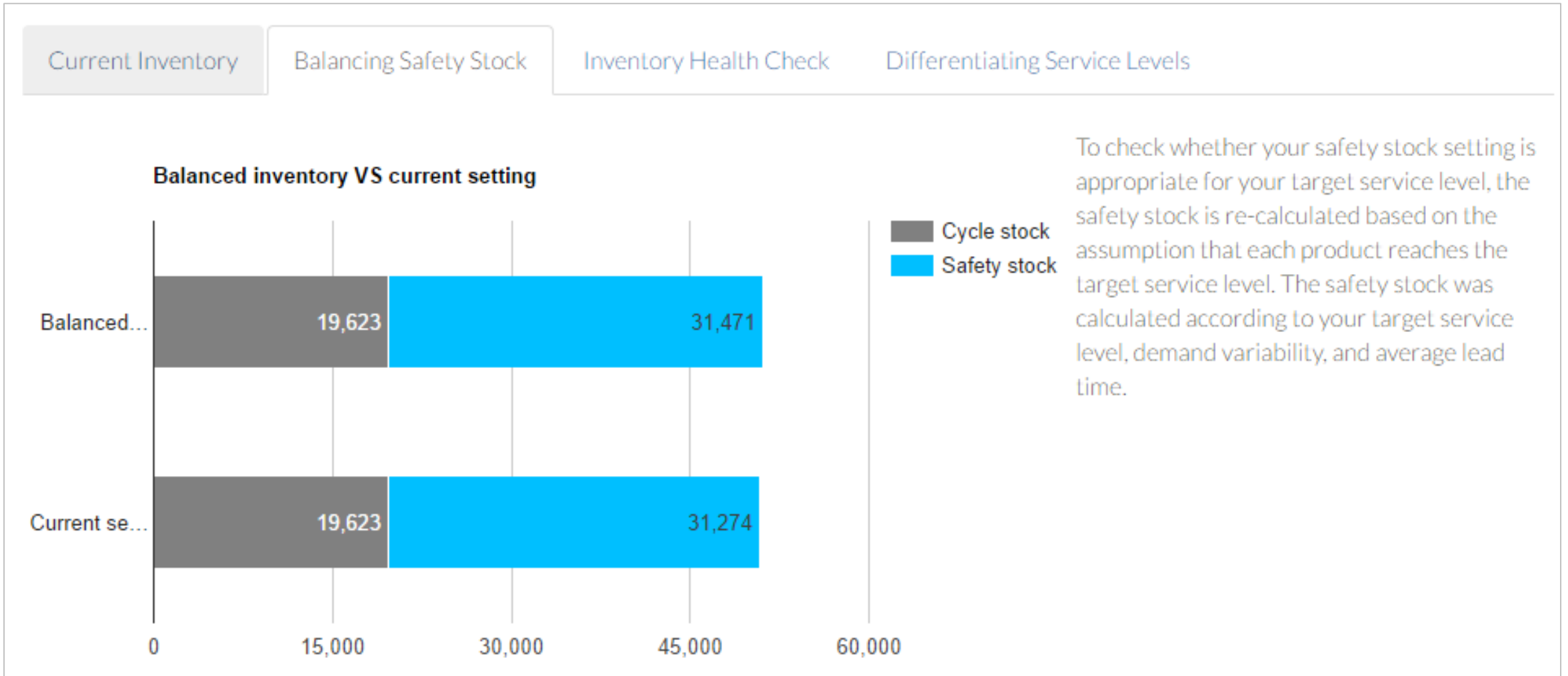
This pie chart shows the composition of your current inventory. Your cycle stock (blue part) and safety stock (green part) were calculated respectively according to the order frequency and safety stock setting of the selected products on the previous page. If the current inventory level is higher than your current setting, the excessive part would be demonstrated as overstock (pink part). If the current inventory setting is not achieved, the unachieved inventory in the pie chart will be light-toned, for example, unachieved safety stock would be colored in light green.

Inventory Quick Check

Detailed results



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Inventory Quick Check

Detailed results



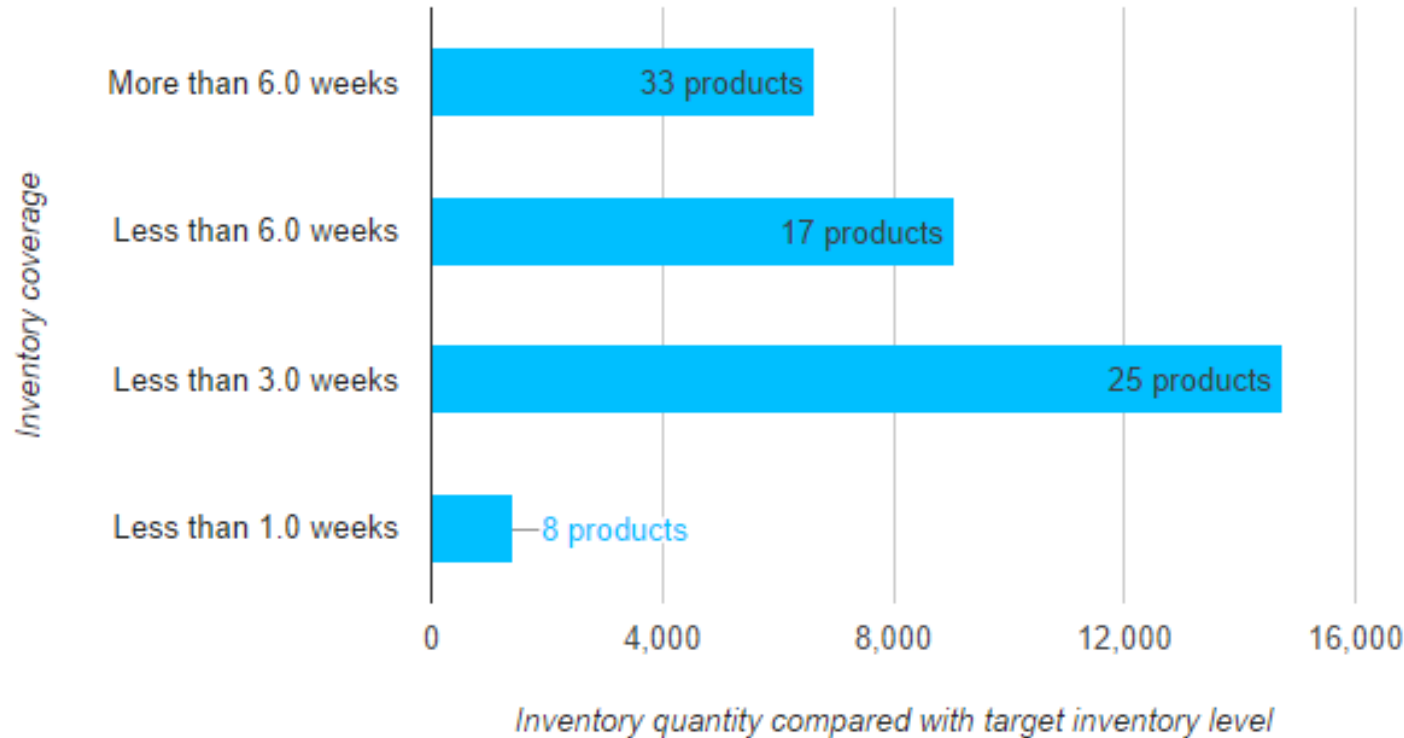
Current Inventory

Balancing Safety Stock

Inventory Health Check

Differentiating Service Levels

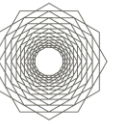
Inventory Health Check



We have checked your current inventory level for each product. For each product, the current inventory level is compared with the target inventory level calculated based on the target service level. We group the products based on the coverage of their excessive inventory. Each bar in the chart represents a product group and the bar length shows the total excessive inventory of each group. The lower the bar is in the chart, the shorter period the excessive inventory covers. Due to the replenishment cycle, the products in the bottom two bars usually have appropriate stock levels, but if you see a third or fourth bar from the bottom, the products of such groups may be either overstocked or slow moving.

Inventory Quick Check

Detailed results



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Current Inventory

Balancing Safety Stock

Inventory Health Check

Differentiating Service Levels

Product categorization

	Stable demand (X)	Medium volatile demand (Y)	Unpredictable demand (Z)
Runners (A)	30 products 70.6% total demand Inventory qty: 42119.6	4 products 6.4% total demand Inventory qty: 4826.7	4 products 2.9% total demand Inventory qty: 6179.6
Medium movers (B)	13 products 5.8% total demand Inventory qty: 4682.5	14 products 6.2% total demand Inventory qty: 4421.3	6 products 3.1% total demand Inventory qty: 1955.5
Slow movers (C)	1 products 0.2% total demand Inventory qty: 90.8	16 products 2.2% total demand Inventory qty: 2252.3	42 products 2.4% total demand Inventory qty: 3102.3

According to the product importance (demand in volume) and demand stability, your products are assigned to 3 categories. As shown in the nine-cell matrix, the demand of products in category I (blue zone) is high and stable, Category III (pink zone) has the lowest and least stable demand, and the in-between products are in Category II (orange zone).

The trade-off curves show for each product category the relationship between safety stock and service level. We can see safety stock always increases with the service level. However, as safety stock is also affected by demand variability, the less stable the demand is, the more the safety stock will increase with the service level. For example, to increase the service level by 2 percent, the safety stock of category I products may only increase by 10%, whereas the safety stock of category III products may need to increase by 30%.

Inventory Trade-off Curve