

## **Revamp of Inventory Management Controls, Processes and Procedures**



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## **Objectives**

- 1. Analyze the main inventory processes, highlight any process inefficiencies and recommend and implement steps to streamline processes.
- 2. Study the reordering criteria and evaluate its effectiveness against all classes of stock item.



## **Examining Demand Variation**

Separation of demand types can help us estimate demand variation more accurately.



A small number of high value items contribute a big portion of total holding cost. It is recommended that PSA should carefully schedule PM for equipments that use these items such that random breakdown can be minimized.

Sto	res	Number of selected Items	Total number of items	% of selected items	% holding cost	% demand
B	Т	2	34	5.88%	86.10%	28.47%
K	Т	4	34	11.76%	68.90%	16.07%
PP	γT	4	26	15.38%	89.06%	44.13%
TP	Υ	4	46	8.70%	71.15%	20.65%

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Policy A	Current ROP	Current Q
Policy B	<b>Revised ROP</b>	Current Q
Policy C	Revised ROP	Revised Q

placed

**Policies Evaluated** 

**ROP** used

**Q** used

## Data

ULEAN

- 100 items for each of the 4 stores of PSA -Selected according to ABC classification •A: 20%, B: 30%, C: 50% -Classify item according to criticality •Critical – desired 99.7% service level •Non-critical – desired 95% service level •Service level

  - -By line item: order fill rate

Policy

Conclusions

Accurate PM planning can help to reduce inventory holding cost. □ Proper data recording would enhance the demand forecast accuracy. • Policy B is the best assuming holding cost and service level are the only performance measures. □ If number of orders placed per year is also an important performance

measure, Policy C is the best policy to use.



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