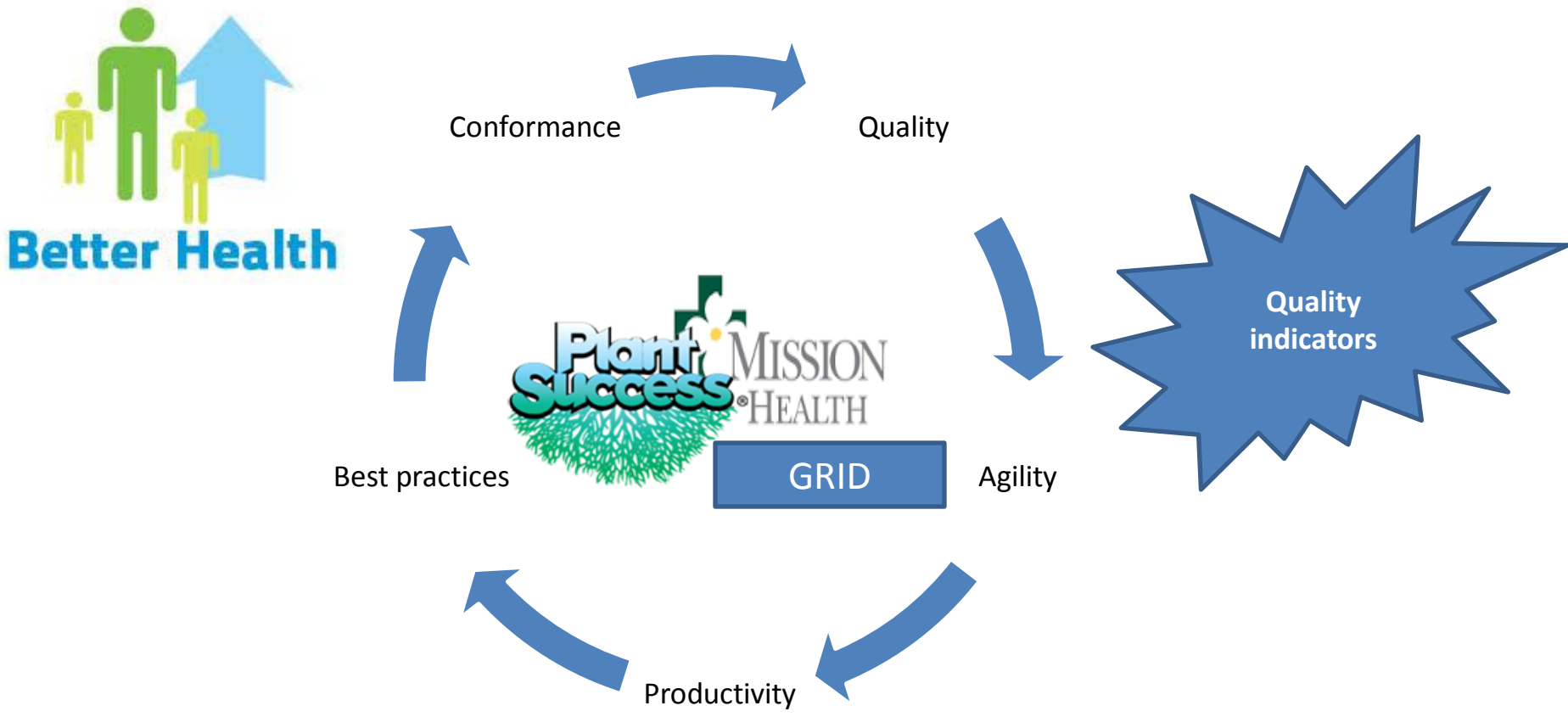
Stock Control and Self-Corrective Analysis



Analysis to steer ahead

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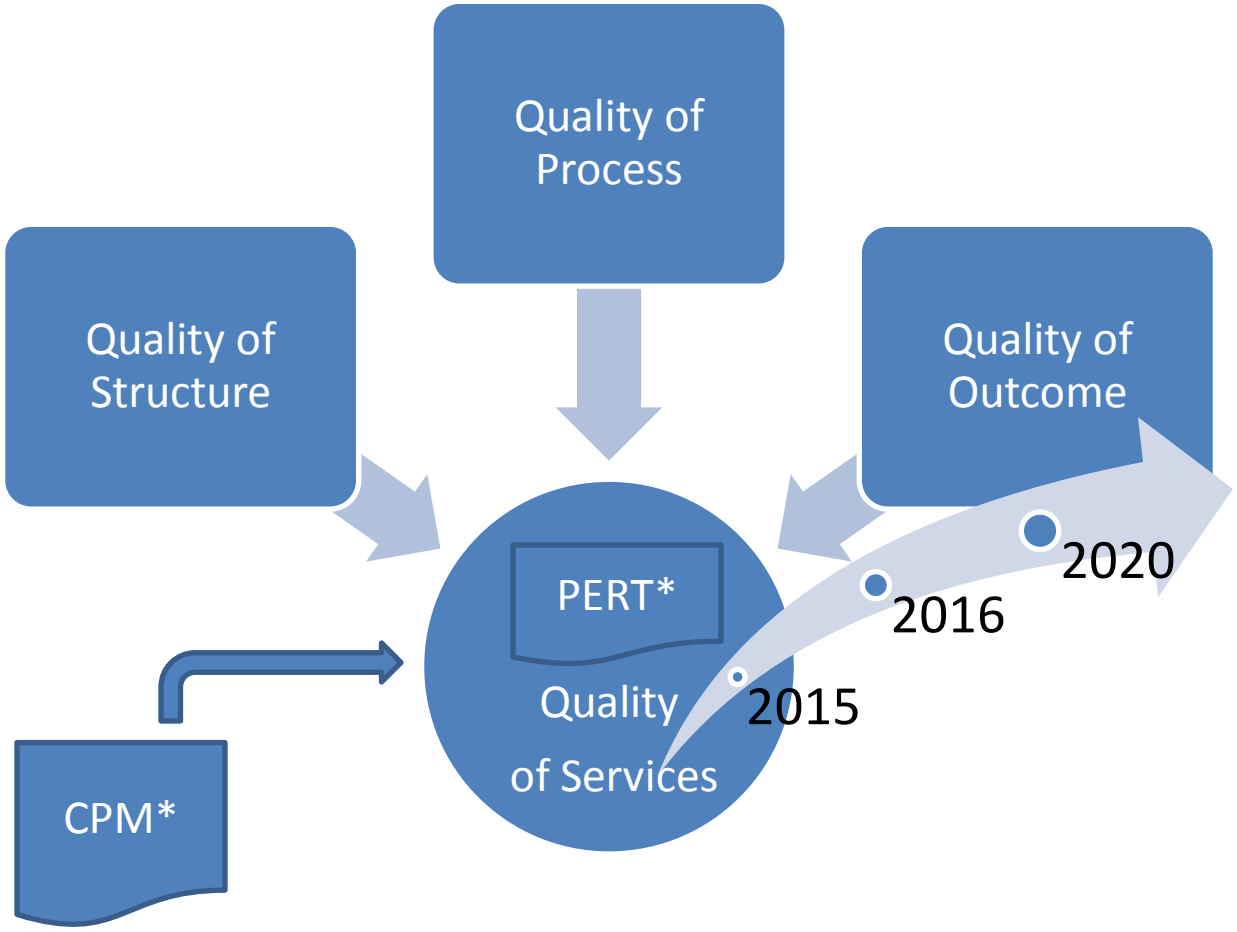
Stock Control and Self-Corrective Analysis



Stock Control and Self-Corrective Analysis

- **Networked Demand/Supply Chains**
- The need for supply chains supplying or vending healthcare products and consumables is to become more sustainably aware, sensitized and prepared to deliver economically priced & good quality products, commodities and services to the current and future generation.

- The vision could provide skill-powered enablers such as:
- + **Equity Level Guidance** for all couples planning for a baby, a pregnant mother and families with a baby, infant or child under the age of 12

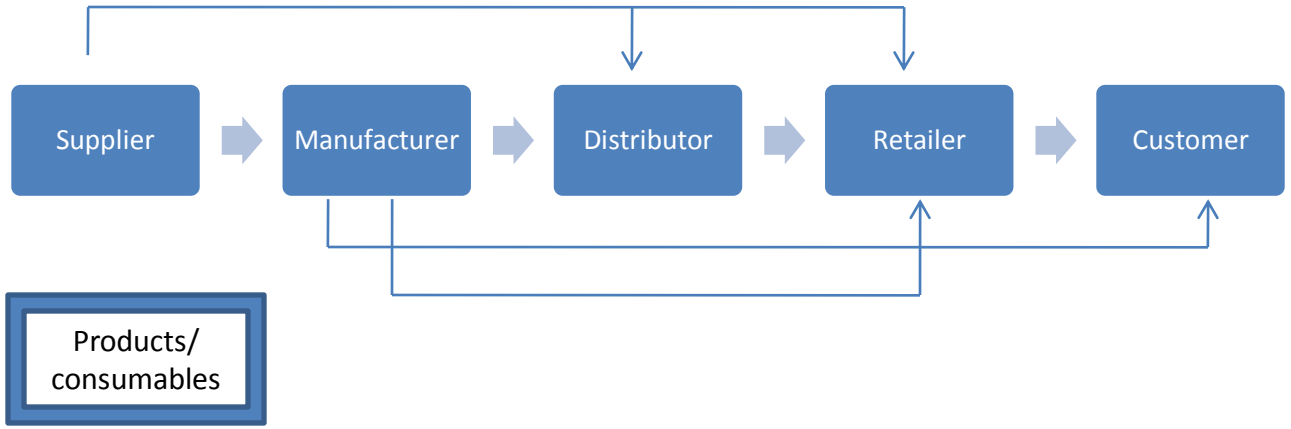
- **+ Enrolment and access to Immunity diagnosis and development** Centres (with vaccination facilities and guidance for good hygiene practices)

- **+ Enrolment and access to Nutrition and Diet Advocacy**

- + **SMART HWF Lifecycle Advocacy** for personal or family related Health, Wellness and Fitness management. To do this it is important for the networked methodologies to incorporate stock control and self-corrective analysis

Stock Control and Self-Corrective Analysis

- **Illustration 1: Supply Chains are made up of stages that involve flow of requests, linked requirements, products & consumables, information and funds**



- Most manufacturers supporting or using supply chains rely on marketing functions, strategy, planning, and efficient transportation to maximize the total supply chain profitability.
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- Supply chains are a sequence of processes and flows that take place within and between different stages. While deciding upon the flow of information, products. consumables or funds in a supply chain, manufacturers mostly depend upon processes or process cycles to link one stage in the chain to another.

Stock Control and Self-Corrective Analysis

- **Process Cycle based Supply Chains**
- Most businesses use the following process cycles to interface with and across the 5 different stages of manufacturing, distribution, supply, retail and selling i.e.
- Customer requirements/ order cycle
- Replenishment cycle
- Manufacturing cycle
- Procurement cycle

- **Push/Pull Processes based Supply Chains**
- Other than this, these businesses also use 2 processes for the flow of products between stages i.e. Push processes, and Pull processes. Push processes operate in an environment where customer demands are not known. Pull processes are reactive processes, they are used in environments where customer demands are known, and help customers react to their requirements.

- A self-assessment framework can help businesses control a supply chain's flexibility, costs, quality, marketing functions, delivery metrics and process cycle for Good supply or dispensing practices. The section on **Gap analysis for communication with supply or retail chains** can help a business incorporate this review for conformance and agility in both push and pull scenarios.

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- There are different Key Performance Indicators for a supply chain connecting network marketing supply chains with associated centres, outlets or e-Delivery services (some examples follow):

- 1. Short lead times
- 2. Adept inventory control and elimination of waste
- 3. Improved supply, and/or process flow
- 4. Right and ethical marketing functions
- 5. Financial benefits due to smarter decisions for Supply Chain Processes
- 6. Paperwork reduction in decision-making
- 7. Success factor in meeting the requirements for Environmental, Social and National health goals, where the product or consumable making and delivery model does acknowledge and control involvement to mitigate climate change, combat new or emerging diseases, unforeseen or increasing disease causing vectors, higher mortality rates, increasing cases of malnutrition, mutations in health, growth, immunity patterns or genes, inflammatory diseases

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- **Classifications that help support or use supply chains**
- All supply chain processes can be classified into the following 3 macro-processes:

- a. Associate Supplier Relationship Management (SRM)

- b. Internal Supply Chain Management (ISCM)

- c. Customer* Relationship Management (CRM) where the Customer is a Consumer with a specific Health, Wellness and Fitness requirement

- **What this means is that a Networked supply chain must demonstrate**
- 1.A good directional system and self-motivating system for its endpoints and consumers

- 2.Effective control systems & rate of sufficiency based standardized offset systems

- 3.Guided or mitigation driven ecosystem that enables a new sufficiency for Eco & HGI friendliness (where H stands for Health, G stands for Growth and I stands for Immunity). More details are available in the Centre related documentation.

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Associate Supplier Relationship Management Activities typically involve

- 1. Sourcing
- 2. Negotiating
- 3. Buying
- 4. Shop Floor to Shelf Collaboration
- 5. Supply Collaboration

Internal Supply Chain Management Activities typically involve

- 1. Strategic Planning
- 2. Demand Planning
- 3. Supply Planning
- 4. Fulfillment
- 5. Centre (Endpoint) Service

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Customer* Relationship Management Activities typically involve

- 1. Marketing
- 2. Easy Pricing
- 3. Selling
- 4. Associate Supply Center, Advisory Centre or Surveillance Centre outsourcing or implementation for a 24/7 arrangement
- 5. Order Management

- Self-corrective analysis (called UEM cycle sequencing) is a methodology for enabling small and continuous improvement in SRM, ISCM and CRM Activities. Self-corrective analysis will help an organization manage its Quality of Services via a RADIUS of 5 factors such as
- 1. Gap Analysis for Process cycle compatibility (refer PERT* and CPM*)
- 2. Gap Analysis for controlled Business Impact (refer Surveys)
- 3. Gap Analysis for reduced Stock outs (refer Centres as Assets proposal)
- 4. Gap Analysis for Supply Level Agreement adherence (refer Centres as Assets proposal)
- 5. Gap Analysis for Incidence Confinement (refer Incidence Response policies)

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AOEC's Sustainable Lifecycle Review helps design a knowledge base that integrates Gap analysis for the RADIUS of 5 factors

- This knowledge base packages different Gap analysis sections to form a baseline database that can implement a maturity forecaster to help control the SRM, ISCM and CRM activities for SMART Convergence and Quality of Services (QoS).

- The Gap analysis integration can be continually improved via a set of P-D-C-A efforts to help
- a. Plan - What should be forecasted, when should it be forecasted, who should be forecasting this, how should it be forecasted and by using what?
- b. Do - Enable SRM, ISCM and CRM activities via this plan?
- c. Check - Check if SRM, ISCM and CRM activities can support the QoS maturity needed, or carry out "what if" analysis for better results
- d. Act – Determine whether the integration improves alignment? Can it work to revise or restructure the SRM, ISCM and CRM processes?

Your organization will need to invest in a Case study to understand more details. The next section includes a template that can be used to respond via Stock control and Self-corrective analysis for any nature of incidence faced with a product or consumable.

Stock Control and Self-Corrective Analysis

- **Product Name:**
- **Product description:**
- **Type of incidence or event being reported (Tick as applicable):** Sentinel Event/
- Adverse Event/Near Miss Event/Other Complaints or Incidences

- **Explanation:**
- (a) Sentinel Event: Caused death/major loss of function where time frame
- to return to normalcy is at least 2 weeks
- (b) Adverse Event: Caused damage that was not serious but damage
- does affect normalcy
- (c) Near Miss Event: Could have caused damage but did not
- (d) Other Complaints or Incidences: Any other complaint or incidence

- **Incident or complaint or event:**

- **Brief description:**

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- **Place of occurrence:**
- **Date of occurrence:** **Time of occurrence:**
- **Analysis for Stock Control:**
- 1. Have all events or incidences or complaints (related to this product or consumable) been assessed to understand root causes? Yes / No
- 2. Have Safe / Assured Product culture diagnostics and consultations (related to this product or consumable) been assessed periodically for problems in effectiveness? Yes / No
- 3. Have Safe / Assured Product culture diagnostics and consultations (related to this product or consumable) been assessed periodically for deviations from norms or safe practices? Yes / No

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- 3. Have contacts, availability and preferences of product lifecycle consultants,
- experts, personnel in Information hub deployments (related to this product or consumable) been confirmed or updated on a periodic basis? Yes / No

- To demonstrate best practices, your organization will need to report a response of Yes to the questions 1 to 3.

- 5. Are efforts necessary to reduce further incidence or complaint occurrences?
- Yes / No. If Yes, include details in the Subsequent actions to be taken.

- **Subsequent actions to be taken:**

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- **Any Corrective Action:**
- **Any Preventive Action:**
- **Any Grievance Redressal:**
- **Any Post-mortem understanding:**
- **Any other details:**
- **Date being reported:** **Time being reported:**
- **Signature:**
- **Name:**