

One Net, One Warehouse, One Cloud

——optimize the inventory management and information system for FS

TEAM: NO MORE WAITING



Catalogue

Case Overview

Inventory Management

Information

- 2. 1 Thinking Summary
- 2. 2 The Main Problems of Fun Sports Inventory Management
- 2. 3 Organizational Structure Improvement
- 2. 4 Process of Inbound
- 2. 5 Process of Storage: Routine Activities & Unsalable Goods Processing
- 2. 6 The Delivery of Goods
- 2. 7 Process of Return of Goods
- 2. 8 Evaluation Indicators
- 3. 1 Functional Needs for the Information System
- 3. 2 Types of Information System
- 3. 3 Market Research on ERP System
- 3. 4 The Application of ERP System

Summary

System

PART01 Case Overview



1.1 Case Overview

Profile

A small B2C online store

R&D for sense training equipment

Outsource the production of customized products

Enjoying rapid development

Development History

Founded in 2015, Fun Sports mainly produces children's sensory training equipment that is safe and fun and can enhance attention.

2015

2015-2020

Fun sports experienced sales growth because it invested more in R&D and creating differentiated products.

2020

Although FS' sales have been rising steadily, it received large fines during the Double Eleven shopping festival in 2020.

Current Problems

Inventory management

There are problems in the system and process of inventory management, resulting in overselling and large fines on Double Eleven.

> Information systems

The "Good Account" software now in use does little to the inventory management shortfalls.

P A R T 0 2

Inventory Management



2.1 Thinking Summary

Information asymmetric

Desynchronized data

Sort out problems according to processes

Information Isolated Island

Inconsistent basis

Not checking in person

Lack of stocktaking

Lack of inventory management



Set up information technology department

Improve organizational structure



Set up quality inspection department

- Set standards to select OEMs.
- Form a team to check the OEMs warehouse status.
- **Ensure** the invoices consistency.
- Ship the goods uniformly in batches.
- Unify the standard of goods out and in.
- Check the quantity and quality when leaving the warehouse.



Product inbound

Product storage

Product outbound

Return products

- Sort the goods in different types in time.
- Clean warehouse regularly.
- Periodic stocktaking.

- Warehouse and sort out reasons for return.
- Inform the responsible department.
- Repair and record maintenance information.

From inbound, storage, outbound, return, operation of these five processes to sort out the problems.



Inbound Process

- ➤ Not personally check the warehouse.
- > Didn't do the accounting by accountants themselves.



From inbound, storage, outbound, return, operation of these five processes to sort out the problems.



Storage Process

- > Some products long kept.
- > No physical inventory count.
- > Do not reflect the actual quantity and quality.



From inbound, storage, outbound, return, operation of these five processes to sort out the problems.



Outbound Process

> Sources of information are **not uniform**.



From inbound, storage, outbound, return, operation of these five processes to sort out the problems.



Case Overview

Main

Issues

Return Process

- > Lacks smooth information communication.
- > Inconsistencies in the accounts.
- > Hard to track information.



Summary

From inbound, storage, outbound, return, operation of these five processes to sort out the problems.

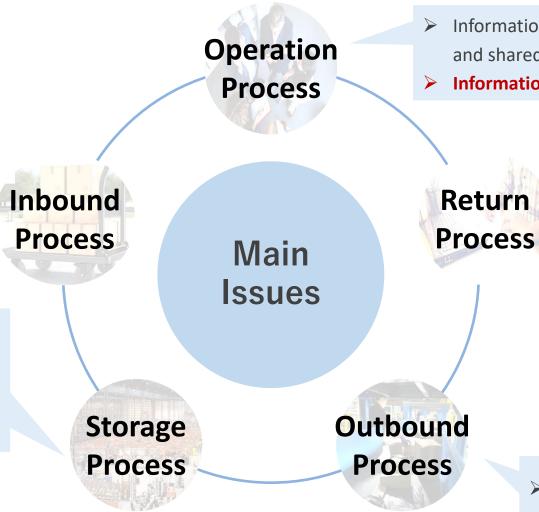


Operation Process

- > Information can not be synchronized and shared in real time.
- > Information Isolated Island.

- Not personally check the warehouse.
- Didn't do the accounting by accountants themselves.

- Some products long kept.
- No physical inventory count.
- Do not reflect the actual quantity and quality.

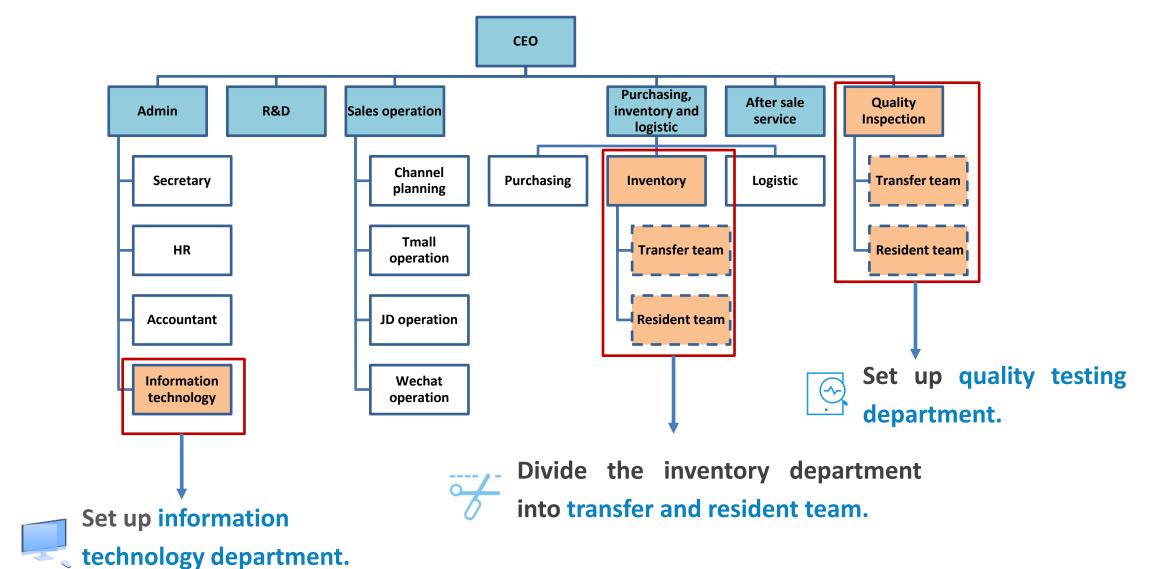


- Information can not be synchronized and shared in real time.
- Information Isolated Island.

- lacks smooth information communication.
- inconsistencies in the accounts.
- Failed to locate different products.
- Hard to track information.

Sources of information are not uniform.

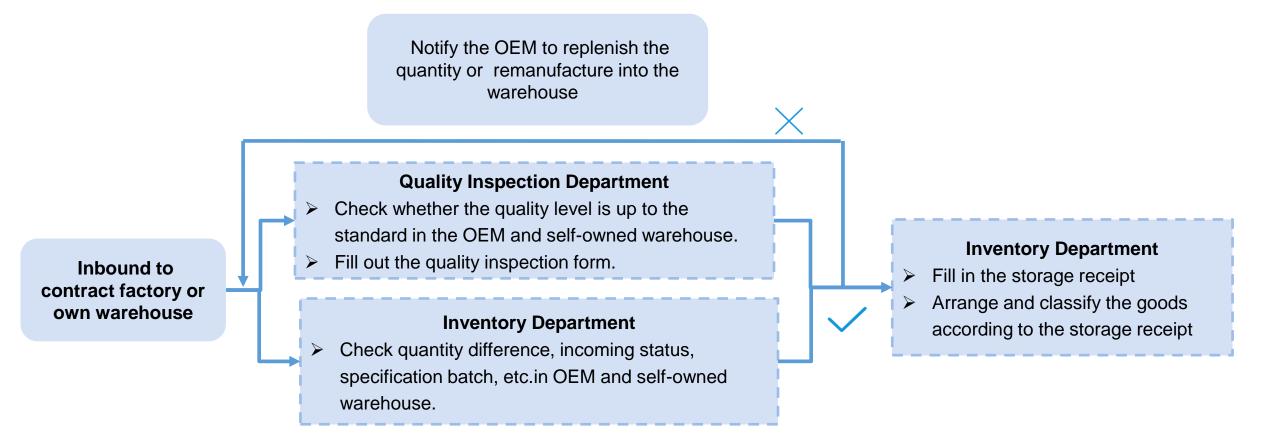
2.3 Organizational Structure Improvement



2.4 Process of Inbound

Case Overview

- Select the OEM according to certain standards.
- From the OEM storage transfer team to check the storage status in each OEM warehouse.
- The vouchers shall be reviewed and sent together to the accounting department. The accounting department shall ensure the consistency of different invoices.



2.5 Process of Storage: Routine Activities

- Sort the goods in different types in time.
- Keep clean and tidy, goods stored for a long time due to unsalable and other reasons shall be cleaned regularly.
- Inventory department responsible for review and audit profit and loss.



Case Overview

Inventory Department

- ➤ Arrange items according to product characteristics in daily storage to keep organized.
- Check in and out of storage, improve the accuracy of data recording.
- ➤ Design quality index and check product quality regularly.

Mutual Supervision

Mutual Feedback



Accountant Department

- > Carry out spot checks or taking stock of inventory in OEMs and self-owned warehouse.
- Analyze the stocktaking work and results, including the confirmation of accounting discrepancies and abnormal performance reasons.

2.5 Process of Storage: Unsalable Goods Processing

Sales Operation Department

- > Timely check the inventory situation, try to use promotional activities to sell.
- ➤ Investigate the reason of return and report to R&D department or other related departments.

The Purchasing Department

- Strengthen the management of purchasing personnel, timely adjust the order quantity and direction.
- Revise the purchase plan in time and communicate with OEMs.



Due to forecasting errors



The Formation of Unsalable Goods



Due to warehouse management



Inventory Department

- Establish the inventory monitoring system, set the corresponding warning, and set the upper and lower limits.
- When the goods are unsalable, the inventory turnover days are higher than the threshold value will trigger the warning; and the same as above when goods are out of stock.

Sales operation

Check inventory

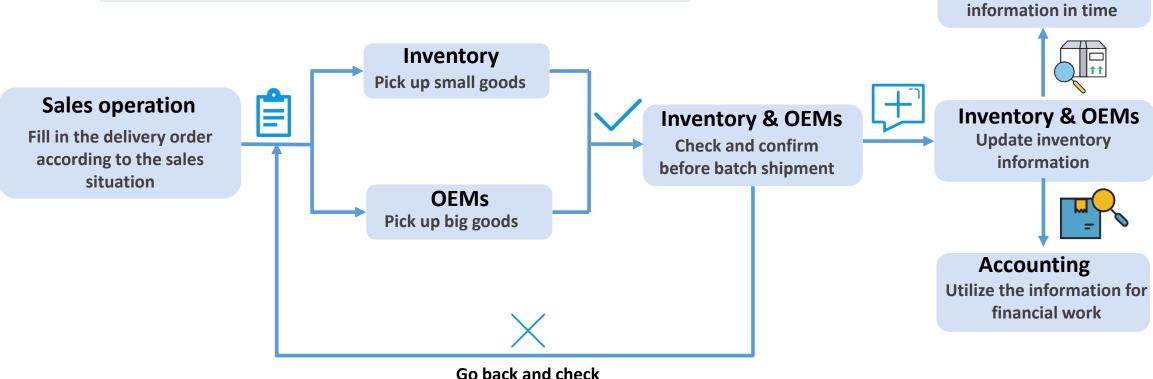
2.6 The Delivery of Goods



Ship the goods uniformly in batches

Unify the standard of goods out and in

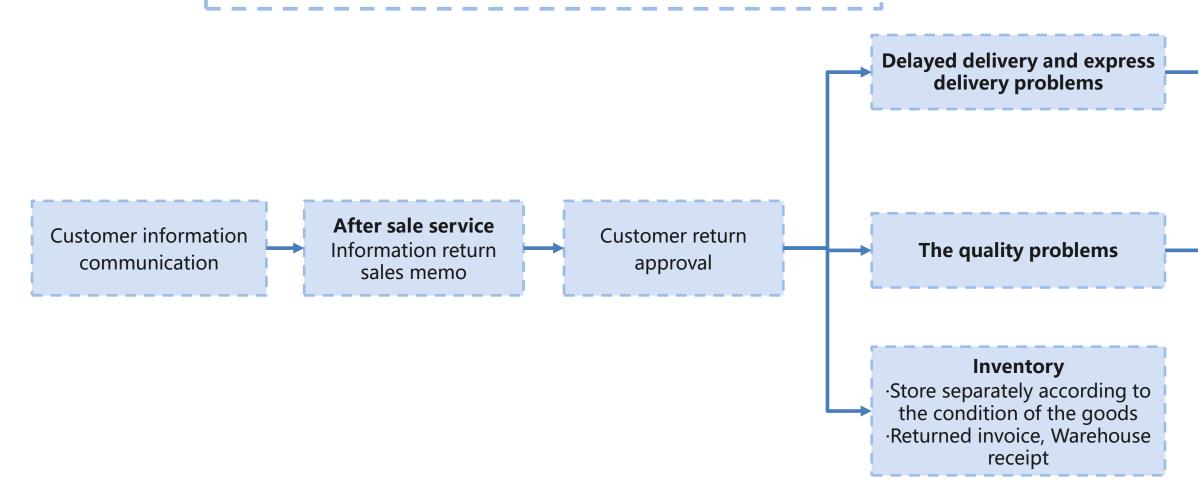
Check the quantity and quality when leaving



2.7 Process of Return of Goods

Step 1

- Confirm return, warehousing return products.
- Sort out reasons for return.
- Store products in categories.



2.7 Process of Return of Goods

Step 2

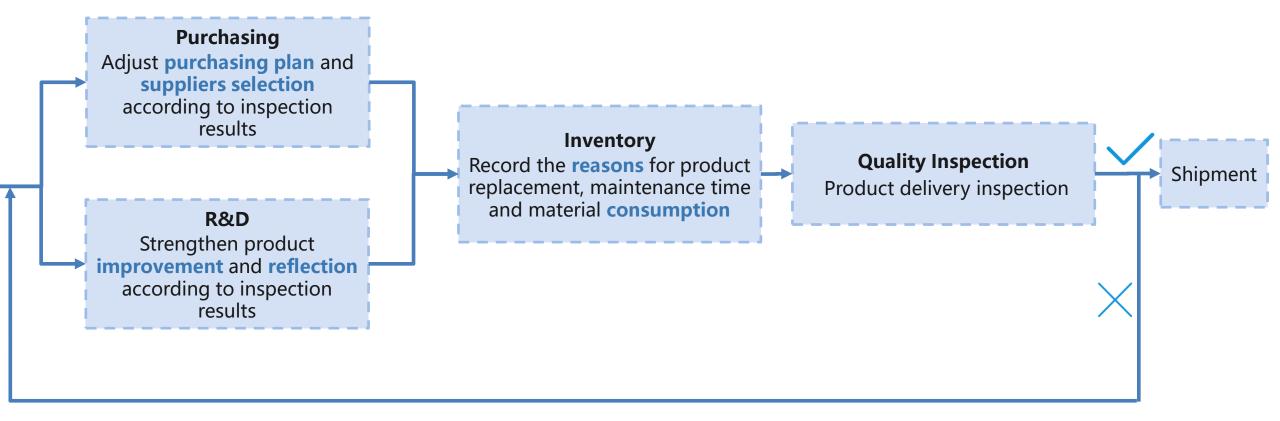
- Reinspect the returned products.
- Inform the responsible department of the problems.

Logistic Timely **contact** with Inventory and Sales **Delayed delivery and express** operation department, coordinate delivery problems product inventory and sales status **Purchasing** Adjust the choice of express company Adjust purchasing plan and suppliers selection according to inspection results **Quality Inspection** According to the **invoice**, **reinspect** in The quality problems OEMs' warehouse R&D Issue inspection results Strengthen product improvement and reflection according to inspection Inventory results ·Store separately according to the condition of the goods ·Returned invoice, Warehouse receipt

2.7 Process of Return of Goods

Step 3

- Repair returned defective products.
- Record maintenance information.
- Inspect again before leaving the factory.



PART03 Information System

3.1 Functional Needs for the Information System

Inventory Management



Update inventory quantity in real time.

- ➤ Multi-platform sales inventory automatically update.
- > The actual inventory is consistent with the records.

Information Isolated Island



Share inventory information with OEMs.

- > FS masters the production, completion and inventory of the OEMs.
- > OEMs grasp the sales and inventory changes of the FS.



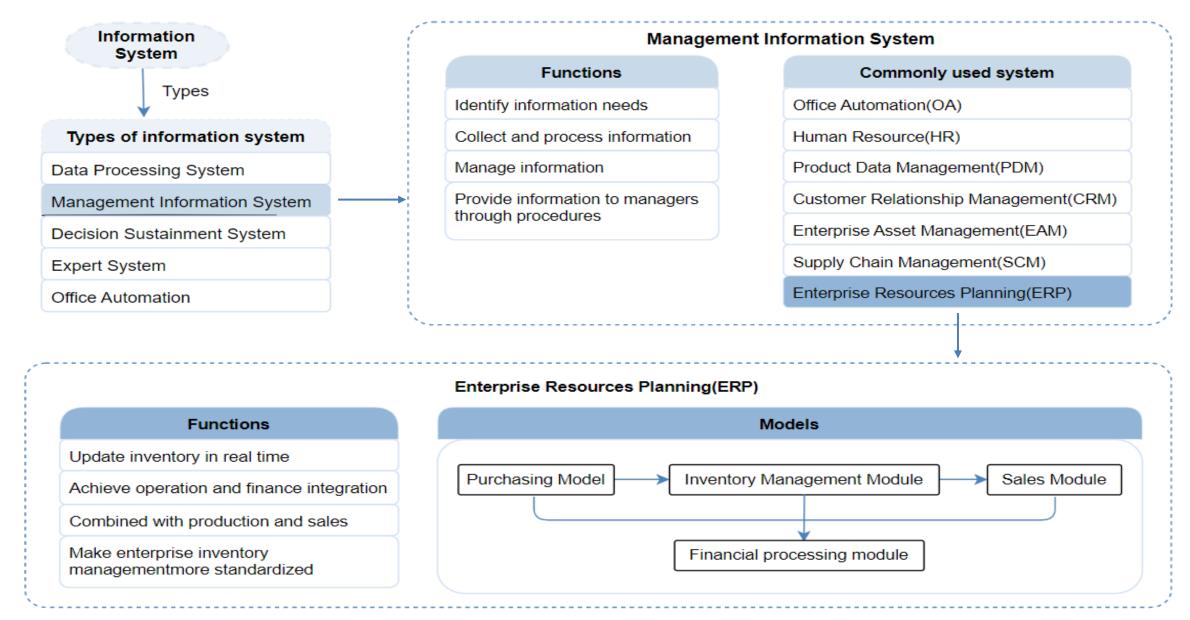
Satisfy the finance function's basic accounting needs.

> Integrates invoice, finance and taxation.

Summary

3.2 Types of Information System

Inventory Management



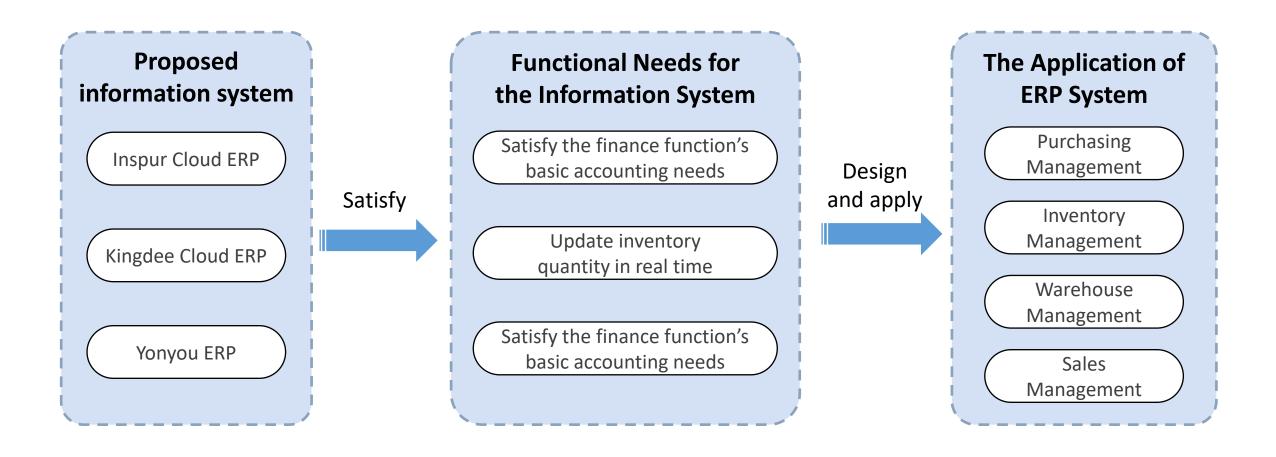
3.3 Market Research on ERP System

	Large-scale enterprise	Medium-sized enterprise	Micro-enterprise
Common-used ERP software	✓ SAP✓ Oracle ERP	✓ Inspur Cloud ERP✓ Kingdee Cloud ERP✓ Yonyou ERP	✓ LingXing ERP✓ Jackyun ERP
Features	✓ The most functional and flexible✓ Most of the fortune 500 use it	 ✓ Basically satisfy the management needs ✓ Most medium-sized enterprises use it 	 ✓ Meet a specific range of management requirements ✓ Not fully functional
Price(¥)	1,000,000 — 10,000,000	300,000 – 1,000,000	<100,000

As a medium-sized enterprise, FS should adopt ERP software with similar functions and price as Inspur Cloud ERP, Kingdee Cloud ERP and Yonyou ERP.

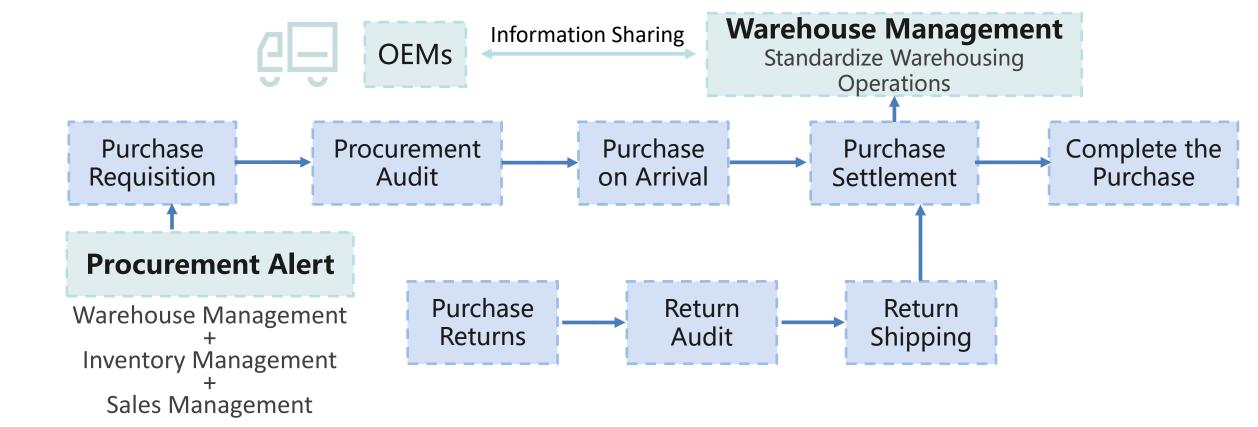
3.3 Market Research on ERP System

Inventory Management



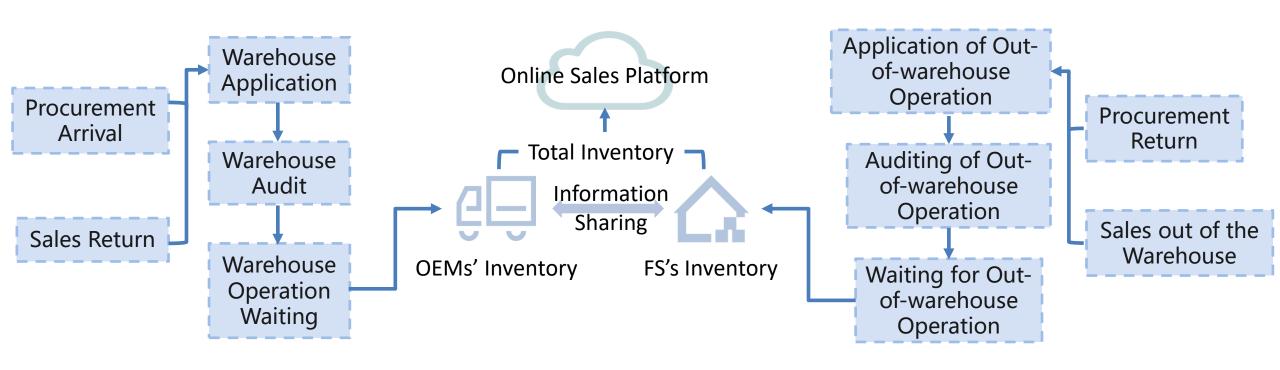
Purchasing Management

- Efficiently **coordinate** operation, procurement, and warehouse departments.
- scientifically track procurement needs.
- **Share** the company's sales and inventory changes with the OEMs, and **stock** up for the company in time.



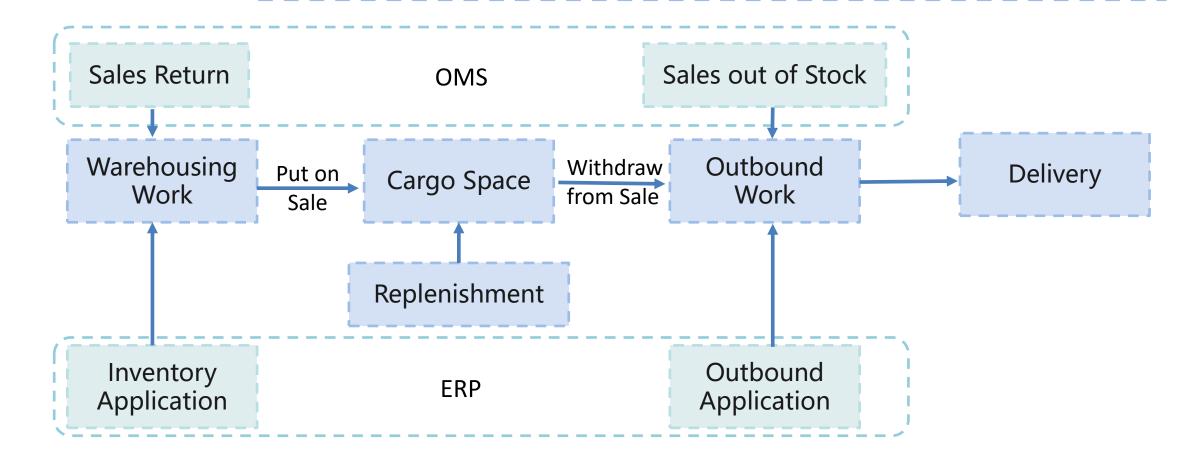
Inventory Management

- Realize multi warehouse management.
- Synchronize the book and actual inventory in real time to avoid oversold products.
- Reflect the status of defective and repaired products in stock in real time.
- Regular reminder function of unsalable and overstocked products.



Warehouse Management

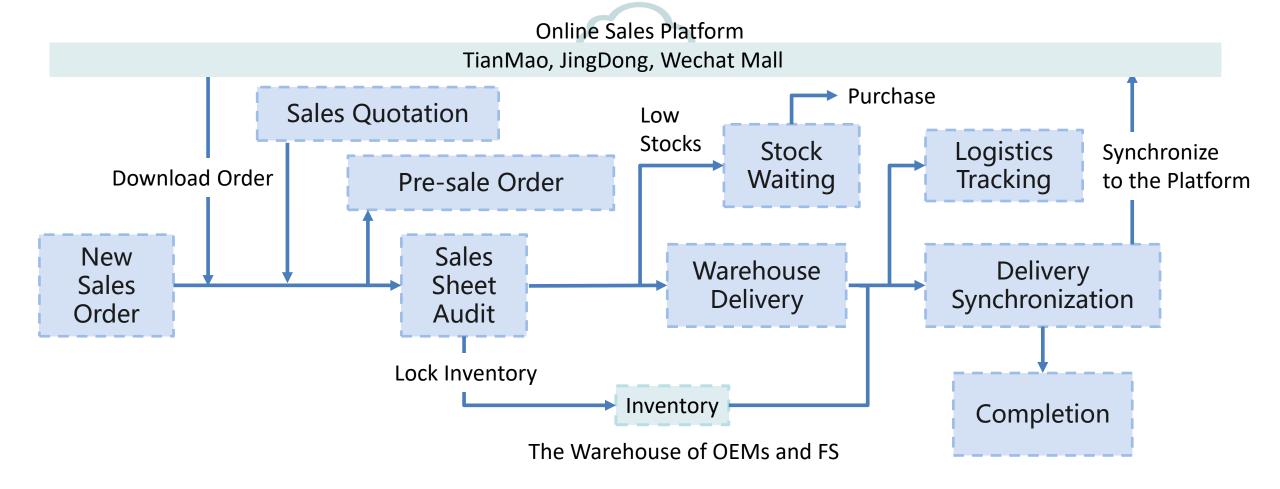
- Standardize the warehouse operation process, optimize the location, and manage the barcode.
- Standardized management of warehouse operation processes such as product entry and exit, inventory, allocation, cost price, etc.



Sales Management

Case Overview

- Unified management of omni channel orders.
- Automatic delivery and return logistics information to the platform.
- Automatic update of multi-channel and multi-store sales inventory.



P A R T 0 4 Summary



4. Summary

Problems

Information Isolated Island

- Data information isolated island
- Businessinformationisolated island



Solution

Data Warehouse

- ✓ Collection and fusion of data
- ✓ Coordinate the activities of different business platforms and suppliers



Result

Information Sharing

Conduct business processing and information flow as the whole

4. Summary



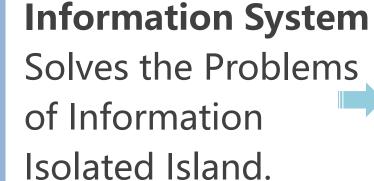




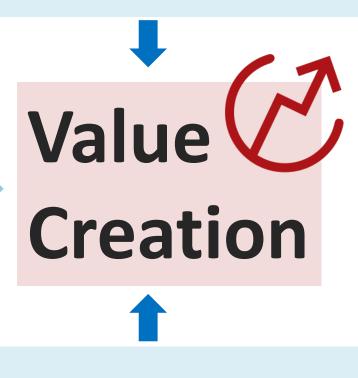








One Net One Warehouse **One Cloud**









Business Intervenor



Decision Maker



Data **Integrator**

References:

- [1] LI Jiuni. A Brief Discussion on the Problems and Countermeasures of Inventory Management: A Case Study of Yuncheng A Company[J]. Journal of Shanxi University of Finance and Economics, 2016, 38(S1): 28-29.
- [2] YOU Haoyue. Enterprise management from the perspective of inventory management[J]. Journal of Shanxi University of Finance and Economics, 2012, 34(S3):160.DOI:10.13781/j.cnki.1007-9556.2012.s3.185.
- [3] CAI Zhijun. An Analysis on the Construction of ERP Information System Based on the Background of Industry-Finance Integration: A Case Study of EPCO Model[J]. Accounting of Township Enterprises in China, 2022(01):96-98.
- [4] Wang Jiuhe, Yu Ruijuan. Research on Inventory Management Performance Evaluation in Supply Chain Environment[J].Logistics Technology,2007(08):168-171.
- [5] LIU Yongsheng. Challenges and countermeasures of supply chain inventory management[J]. Economic Issues, 2003(03):21-23.
- [6] Li Haiting. Research on performance evaluation and optimization of inventory management of FB company[D].Xi'an University of Technology, 2019.

Thanks!

Appendix

- ✓ Measure the effective utilization of the warehouse, the speed of inventory turnover.
- ✓ Indicates whether **customer requirements** can be met.

First-level Indicators	Second-level Indicators	Weight	Quantitative formula
Warehouse resource utilization (15%)	Warehouse utilization ratio	30%	Actual quantity or volume of goods in stock/quantity or volume to be stored in warehouse
	Inventory turnover	30%	Turnover of goods/total inventory
	Storage costs	25%	The sum of all expenses incurred in storing inventory
	Long-aged inventory ratio	15%	Long-aged inventory amount/total inventory amount
Service level (30%)	Out-of-stock ratio	25%	Quantity out of stock/total quantity ordered by customers
	Customer return rate	25%	Customer return order quantity/total order quantity
	Shortage costs	20%	The amount of losses resulting from external and internal supply disruptions
	On-time delivery rate	15%	Quantity/total quantity of products delivered on time
	Customer satisfaction	15%	Number of favorable comments/total comments

Appendix

- ✓ Reflect whether the enterprise has timely reflection and improvement of the products.
- ✓ Measure product quality level.
- ✓ Supervise each link of the enterprise.

First-level Indicators	Second-level Indicators	Weight	Quantitative formula
Quality level (25%)	Maintenance information	40%	Time and materials spent repairing defective products
	Breakage rate	30%	Quantity of damaged goods/total quantity of goods
	Product qualification rate	30%	Quantity of qualified products/Total production quantity
Process monitoring (30%)	Account coincidence rate	40%	Number of correct records in account/total records in account
	Transmitting accuracy	20%	Correct number of sent and received packets/Total number of sent and received packets
	Logistics costs	20%	The sum of manpower, financial resources and material resources in the process of logistics
	Acceptance time	20%	Total number of days of acceptance for each batch/Batch of acceptance