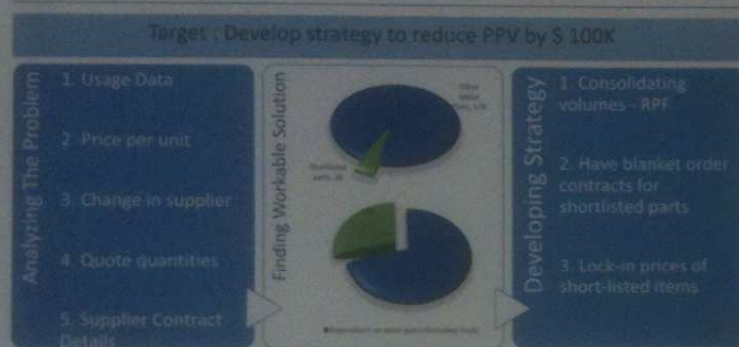


Internship Projects at Group Dekko by Harshal Samant

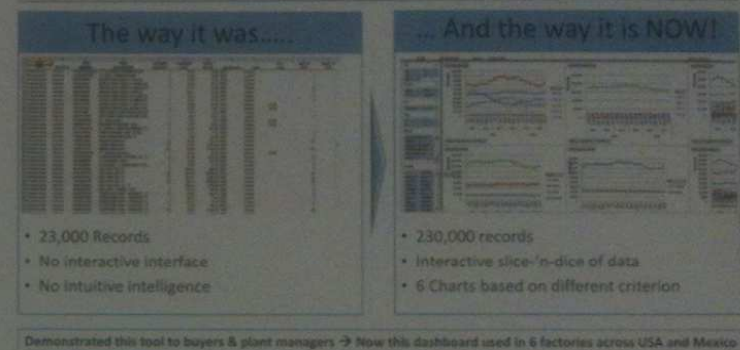
Reducing Purchase Price Variance



Takeaways:

- Purchase Price Variance: $\sum (\text{Actual Price/Unit} - \text{Quoted Price/Unit}) * \text{Units Bought}$
- Primary Drivers: Changing commodity prices,
Order quantities different than quoted quantities
Changed volume of business with that supplier
Lack of supplier agreements (Buying in market)

Providing Actionable Intelligence

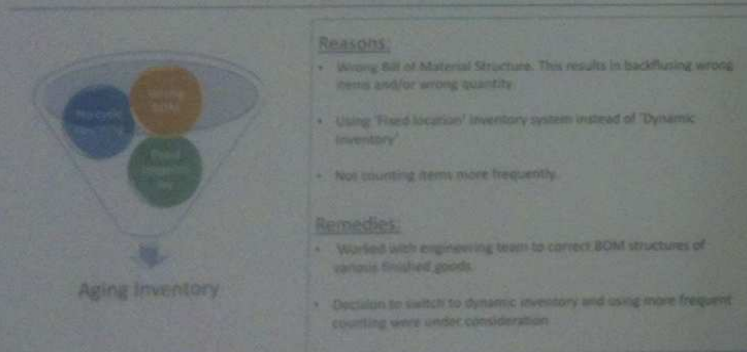


Takeaways:

- Guide to take decision even on the SKU level. Allowing managers to have **macro-to-micro level view** of inventory status.
- Depicts seasonality and trend of inventory build-up over the period of time. Data in visual format helped Material Planning and Logistics department to make **better decisions**.



Analyzing Aging Inventory



Takeaways:

- Inventory that has not been used since last 12 months. (Criteria might change based upon industry and company)
- Accuracy of BOM structure has huge impact on inventory pile-up (and in some cases inventory shortages)
- Dynamic inventory makes better use of the available storage space.

Reducing Risk Exposure



Takeaways:

- Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA) : Adaptation of FMEA for risk assessment. FMEA concept used to assess weightages for each of the risk factors.
- Efficient contingency planning. When managers know what kind of risk they are being exposed to from supplier side, they can plan better for contingencies.
- Prioritize supplier base and work with high risk suppliers to reduce risk exposure.