

Synchron Dealer Parts Planning Solution

Overview of available SmartBlox

Dealer Parts Planning

The Dealer parts planning base package encompasses all the essential components for parts planning, and includes the following sub-modules:

- Demand forecasting
- Inventory optimization
- Stock replenishment
- Reporting and KPIs
- Planning configuration

Demand forecasting

Demand forecasting performs automatic periodical time-series forecasting for all active location unique items. By default, it considers available historical demand data and uses different forecasting techniques to predict future period demand. The forecasting of each item is governed by a forecasting parameter set, and different settings can be applied to different items.

Demand forecasting includes the following capabilities:

- Statistical forecasting: Statistical time series forecasting for each location unique item.
- Forecast adjustments: Users can make manual adjustments or import changes to the system-generated forecast.
- Replacements and demand inheritance: The system considers replacement relations and propagates demand from replaced items to their replacements.
- Market volume density: Create and apply market volume density profiles to adjust future period forecasts.
- Seasonality: Automatic individual and group seasonal profiles that can be used in forecasting.

Inventory optimization

Inventory optimization suggests the item replenishment policies required to achieve a given target service level. The inventory policy governs which items are to

be stocked and at which target service levels, and consequently at which stock level and in which quantity each item should be ordered. Each item is assigned to one inventory policy, based on configurable rules. The inventory policy can be optimized using target service level optimization. Given the applied constraints and optimization mode, the solution finds the best setup to achieve a given service level.

Inventory optimization includes the following capabilities:

- Inventory optimization: Inventory optimization across a defined group of items assigned to a so-called inventory policy.
- Replenishment parameter generation: Recommendation of stocking decision, target service level, order level, buffer stock, and optimal order quantity for each location unique item in alignment with the inventory policy.
- Delivery mode optimization: Optimal selection of delivery mode for a given supplier.
- Item overrides: Users can change a large set of item parameters through central and local overrides.
- Critical stock lists: Users can define an initial or critical list of items to be maintained in stock, along with minimum order levels.
- CO2 emission simulation: The system enables the simulation of transportation CO₂ emissions within the context of inventory optimization.

Stock replenishment

With Stock replenishment orders are recommended. The order generation is governed by the replenishment policies as well as different ordering calendars. Confirmed orders are exported to customer ERP and/or order management solutions.

Stock replenishment includes the following capabilities:

- Refill order generation: The system generates refill/stock orders when the effective stock hits the order level.
- Rush order generation: The system recommends rush orders as a reaction to identified risks of runout.
- On-demand order generation: The system or a user generates on-demand orders for non-stocked items with a backorder.
- Manual order creation: Users can create manual orders.
- Replenishment history: Full history of generated orders.

Reporting and KPIs

Reporting and KPIs calculates and provides parts planning key performance indicators and reports.

Reporting and KPIs includes the following capabilities:

- Summary: Summary view of the overall parts planning situation
- Standard KPIs: Vast array of KPIs such as service level and stock value.
- Item alerts: Detailed report showing item alerts.
- Item report: Report to filter out items and perform actions such as mass updates.
- Demand transactions: Report showing all demand transactions and related details.
- Excess stock: Detailed report listing all items with excess inventory.
- Stock Health: Aggregated view of the stock health.
- Risk of Run-out: Actionable report listing all items with risk of run-out.

Planning configuration

Planning configuration provides users with access to a wide range of configuration options.

Planning configuration includes the following configuration capabilities:

- Forecasting parameters: Settings governing how an item will be forecasted.
- Replenishment parameters: Settings governing the replenishment process for an item.
- Dynamic parameter set assignment: Rule framework to dynamically assign parameter sets and inventory policies to items.
- Warehouse settings: General warehouse settings and defaults.
- Supplier configuration: Settings and defaults for suppliers.
- Inventory policy configuration: Configuration governing how inventory will be optimized.
- Demand stream configuration: Configuration of different demand streams.
- Currencies: Configuration of currencies and exchange rates.
- Schedules / Ordering calendars: Configuration of business schedules governing stock replenishment.

OEM-Dealer Collaboration



The most effective RIM programs are characterized by aligned incentives and mutual trust. Through OEM-Dealer collaboration, the OEM commits to buy back unsold items, balances the overall workload towards PDCs, gains full visibility into expedited orders, and aggregates order forecasts from all PDC-facing dealers. The information and incentive sharing serves to improve both dealer and PDC planning, thereby elevating the overall network performance.

OEM-Dealer collaboration includes the following sub-modules:

- Purchase order management
- Supply planning / purchase order forecasting
- Return order management
- Supplier load leveling
- Planned events management

Purchase order management

Purchase order management (delivery monitoring) streamlines the collaboration between OEMs and Dealers regarding open orders. This tool aids in the identification of order lines requiring expedited deliveries and allows for the updating of Estimated Time of Arrivals (ETAs).

Supply planning / purchase order forecasting

With OEM Supply planning/dealer purchase order forecasting, the system forecasts upcoming dealer purchase orders and makes the forecasts available for various applications. The forecast can enhance OEM PDC planning, contribute to budgeting, and directly support order fulfillment by intelligently meeting specific constraints like order value targets or container sizes.

Supply planning / purchase order forecasting includes the following capabilities:

- Item order schedule: Generates future replenishment order predictions for a particular item.
- Order fill-up: Utilizes item order schedules to fulfill existing orders efficiently to meet specified targets or constraints.
- Order prediction: Enables users to consolidate item order schedules, such as those for a specific supplier or PDC. The compiled list can be exported to Excel or viewed within the application, aiding the OEM in preparing for future order volumes and enhancing delivery accuracy.

Return order management

With return order management, the system automatically creates dealer return order lines for excess and obsolete inventory according to a pre-set schedule. The returns can be either guaranteed or non-guaranteed based on agreements with the dealers. Dealers are empowered to either approve or decline the return recommendations.

Within a RIM program, the returns from dealers to the OEM represent a pivotal program component aimed at ensuring alignment of incentives. This practice prevents the OEM from flooding dealers with excessive stock, as unsold items would need to be repurchased. The rules governing returns are managed through a wide array of configuration choices.

Supplier load leveling

The load for a configured [master] supplier can be constrained (leveled) for each day of the week. Constraints are managed in terms of the number of order lines. Order suggestions for all dealer warehouses facing a given supplier location are prioritized based on service contribution. Supplier load leveling assists OEMs in mitigating fluctuations in order volumes, ensuring a consistent workload on a daily basis.

Planned events management

Planned events management enables users to create upcoming events and link them to specific items, known as planned event lines. These items are suggested for timely ordering before the event, utilizing either the As Late As Possible (ALAP) or the As Soon As Possible (ASAP) mode. Additionally, events can be imported through the file interface. Planned events management can help dealers improve service execution and reduce just-in-case inventory, and gives the OEM better visibility of planned dealer demand.

Multi-Location Planning

Multi-location planning enhances planning across horizontally related dealer locations. This enables the redistribution of stock within a dealer group or leveraging virtual planning to consolidate stock for slow-moving items. By grouping similar dealer locations into a cluster, OEMs can analyze part movement patterns at the cluster level and incorporate this insight into stocking strategies.

Multi-location planning includes the following sub-modules:

- Internal stock redistribution
- Virtual planning
- Warehouse clustering

Internal stock redistribution

Dealers can redistribute inventory from a location with excess stock to a location in need of inventory. The system generates redistribution recommendations autonomously, proposing alternative order lines to suggested orders, such as refill or rush orders. The business logic governing redistribution is managed through redistribution regions, pairs, and a range of redistribution settings.

Virtual planning

Virtual Planning is an advanced planning concept where a virtual (non-physical) location is configured to hold stock for a set of physical locations (referred to as the virtual region of physical warehouses). Demand and stock are aggregated from all physical locations to the virtual location before standard inventory optimization and replenishment processes are performed. Ultimately orders are recommended for a predetermined or dynamically selected physical location.

This method is commonly employed for slow-moving items that would not typically be stored in any physical location based on the local item's individual demand pattern, but where it makes sense to maintain inventory within the region to facilitate swift backorder fulfillment for any of the physical locations.

It is essential to highlight that "Internal stock redistribution" is a prerequisite for implementing Virtual Planning, as the framework operates on the premise of stock sharing between locations.

Warehouse clustering

Warehouse clustering involves the process of grouping similar dealer stocking locations into clusters. Subsequently, the total demand is calculated for each [master] item within the cluster, and the items in the cluster are categorized into configurable cluster movement types, such as Fast, Medium, and Slow. These movement types can be utilized to assign distinct parameter sets, including inventory policies. A typical scenario is to

adopt a more aggressive inventory policy for items with high sales within the cluster in contrast to those with limited cluster sales. This scenario is based on the premise that comparable warehouses exhibit similar demand trends and that local sales are more likely to be coincidental for a cluster slow-mover than for a cluster fast-mover.

D2D

Synchron Dealer to Dealer (D2D) is a Solution Package created for RIM (Synchron Dealer Parts Planning) customers. It aims to enhance horizontal interaction within supply chains, facilitating transactions between independent dealers. This solution also aids in optimizing inventory management beyond the OEM's internal distribution network.

D2D includes the following sub-modules:

- D2D PDC backorder recovery
- D2D Dealer as a depot
- D2D Item locator
- D2D Mobile app

D2D PDC backorder recovery

D2D PDC backorder recovery aims to assist OEMs in resolving backorder situations by optimally utilizing the entire dealer network stock. In cases where the OEM's parts distribution center (PDC) lacks the necessary part to fulfill a time-sensitive dealer order, they can trigger a so-called D2D request. The D2D solution conducts a network search and forwards a request to other suitable dealers (considering proximity and stock availability) who can either approve or decline the request. Specific terms and conditions are established to incentivize dealer collaboration.

Implementing D2D PDC backorder recovery can significantly decrease backorder times while concurrently minimizing excess and returnable stock within the dealer network.

D2D Dealer as a depot (DaaD)

Dealer as a depot is a capability that enables Hub and Spoke configuration across independent dealers. It comprises two primary components:

1. Hub inventory optimization ensures that the hub warehouse (the depot) maintains adequate stock levels to meet a specified portion of the demand from the spokes.

2. D2D order review streamlines the hub order approval and shipping procedures.

The primary objective is to minimize the lead time for smaller dealers to serve end customers by facilitating same-day deliveries from a larger hub location (the forward dealer depot) for products they are unable to stock locally.

Item locator

The Item locator, commonly known as the parts locator, enables dealer planners from one location to locate inventory at another dealer location. By default, the item locator utilizes straight-line distances to identify the nearest locations with available inventory. Contact information is supplied to facilitate communication between dealer planners.

D2D Mobile app

The D2D Mobile app enables dealers to handle D2D requests through their mobile devices. Common use cases include:

- Part managers can verify the physical status of the inventory and promptly approve or decline requests on the mobile app.
- Part managers can address D2D requests even while away from the computer.

Planner Automation

The process of planning can be entirely automated, incorporating replenishment policy approval and order auto-confirmation to streamline decision-making. Configurable blocking can be configured to direct planners' attention towards exceptional cases. Planner automation encompasses the following sub-modules:

- Replenishment policy approval
- Order blocking and auto-confirmation

Order blocking and auto-confirmation

Recommended order lines can be automatically approved. Planners have the flexibility to configure blocking rules to prevent specific order lines from being auto-confirmed.

The capabilities of order blocking and auto-confirmation include:

- Auto-confirmation: Enables the automatic confirmation of recommended order lines, with configurations set for each warehouse supplier.
- Order blocking: Involves establishing order blocking parameter sets and assigning them to various warehouses, suppliers (for each warehouse), or inventory policy picks classes.

Replenishment policy approval

Replenishment Policy Approval (RPA) serves as a framework for reviewing and approving replenishment policies. These policies, defining parameters such as stocking decisions, order levels, and optimal order quantities, dictate the replenishment process for each item. The policy changes regularly due to forecast and configuration changes, and with the replenishment policy approval process planners can review changes before they are put into effect.

Flexible rules can be configured to determine which changes necessitate review and which changes can be auto-approved. In instances where RPA is not utilized, all changes are automatically approved without review. Typically, when RPA is implemented, a significant portion of order suggestions are auto-confirmed, thereby saving time for planners. Moreover, through policy reviews, planners gain confidence in their replenishment policies, leading to reduced review time for order recommendations.

RPA also facilitates the gradual introduction of major changes, preventing planners and suppliers from being overloaded on the day of implementation.

RPA includes the following capabilities:

- Replenishment policy approval: Involves manually reviewing changes to each item's replenishment policy, encompassing changes to order levels, optimal order quantities, and stocking parameters.
- Replenishment policy auto-approval rules: Allows for the configuration of simple or advanced rules to automatically approve or manually review replenishment policy changes.
- Replenishment policy smoothing: Enables the control of replenishment policy changes that immediately generate order recommendations, ensuring a smoother implementation of configuration adjustments. This aims to reduce the peak load on

planners and logistics operations that can follow after major changes.

Advanced Prediction

If historical demand data alone proves insufficient for predicting future demand, advanced forecasting methods may offer a solution. By incorporating various causal factors like machine running hours or installed base, the accuracy of demand forecasting can be significantly improved. Establishing live connections to your products ensures that the installed base remains current, allowing for immediate responses to any changes.

Advanced prediction encompasses the following components:

- Connected products
- Causal forecasting
- Installed base forecasting

Causal forecasting

Causal forecasting complements traditional statistical forecasting by taking into account causal factors (e.g., machine running hours) and the mean time between failures when projecting future demand.

Installed base forecasting

Installed base forecasting correlates demand history and forecasts with the total number of installed units. The forecast is adjusted proportionally based on the quantity of installed units, resulting in a scaled forecast. The installed base information is propagated through Bill of Materials (BOM) structures.

Connected products

Connected products leverage real-time machine and product data to optimize inventory management processes. This involves monitoring real-time machine or product positions (GPS coordinates) and assigning them to the nearest warehouses for accurate installed base counts. The installed base information, propagated through a BOM structure, enables real-time forecasting and enhances the accuracy of data, particularly helpful in scenarios like return approval processes.

The capabilities of connected products include:

- Product to warehouse allocation: Determining or predicting the location that will serve a product.

- Connected installed base forecasting: Adjusting forecasts in response to products moving to a different service area.

ML Forecasting

Machine learning forecasting leverages diverse machine learning methods and increased data volume to enhance forecast accuracy, thereby improving overall parts planning efficiency. A standard machine learning model is trained on customer data (demand, item characteristics, etc.) to enhance point forecast accuracy metrics that are in line with overarching part planning goals.

Replay Simulator

The Replay simulator facilitates the testing of a new feature or configuration, aiding in comprehending its implications before deployment.

Through the simulator, an analyst can re-simulate history with a different setup. This capability provides the analyst with valuable insights into the potential outcomes of making configuration adjustments, such as modifying forecasting parameters. Technically, the Replay simulator mirrors the production environment, executing all standard processes with automatic order confirmation.

Insights

Insights is a Business Intelligence (BI) tool designed to provide analysts with actionable intelligence derived from a vast list of data models.

Analysts utilize Insights to create interactive dashboards, set up alerts, and collaborate by sharing data with their colleagues. The tool enables them to delve deep from high-level Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) into specific data subsets, aiding in the identification of root causes of issues or opportunities for strategic action. Insights offers a variety of pre-built dashboards and supports a wide range of use cases, including:

- Supplier performance monitoring: Track delivery performance to dealers effectively.
- Dealer performance tracking: Compare and assess the performance of various dealers, taking necessary actions as needed.
- Service level and backorder analysis: Gain insights into factors hindering dealers from meeting service level targets.



- Override and compliance analytics: Understand the impact of dealer overrides on crucial performance metrics.
- D2D analytics: Identify anomalies in the D2D process for proactive measures, and evaluate D2D adoption and approval rates.

It is important to note that implementing the D2D solution is a prerequisite for utilizing D2D analytics within Insights.

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