Fifth International TOCPA Conference 6-7 April, 2013, Pune, India





Lessons learnt in Implementing Make-to-Availability (MTA) and Distribute-to-Availability (DTA)

Oded Cohen TOC Strategic Solution



6-7 April, 2013, Pune, India





Oded Cohen

Oded has nearly 35 years of experience in developing, teaching and implementing TOC methodology, solutions and implementation processes working directly with Dr. Goldratt all over the world. Among the countries to which Oded brings his expertise are the USA, Canada, Japan, India, China, the UK, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, Colombia, Chile, Peru, Turkey and many others.

Oded has authored multiple TOC articles and contributed to numerous TOC books.

Oded in the is the author of *Ever Improve – A Guide to Managing Production the TOC Way*, published in June 2010. Oded co-authored the book *Deming & Goldratt: The Theory of Constraints and the System of Profound Knowledge – The Decalogue.*

Together with Jelena Fedurko Oded has co-authored the book *Theory of Constraints Fundamentals*.

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TATA MANAGEMENT TRAINING CENTRE







Structure

- Supply Chain Management the TOC Way MTA and DTA – key injections
- 2. The technical implementation
- 3. Issues to be considered for the implementation
- 4. The role of the pilot
- 5. Outcomes of the pilot
- 6. NBRs and how to address them
- 7. More practical lessons
- 8. What happens if we skip the pilot?



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Introduction

The TOC solution for managing Supply Chain contains MTA for the manufacturer and DTA for the downstream chain bringing the goods from the manufacturer all the way to the end user/consumer. Both MTA and DTA solutions are conceptually simple, practical and technically straight forward.

Yet, the change in the flow and in managing the flow is challenging.

The logic of moving from MTO/MTS to MTA is that there is potential to grow the manufacturing company by offering availability to the downstream chain. The same logic is relevant for the rest of the supply chain.

The presentation here is based on manufacturers, some that have their own distribution system as independent distributors.

Operating MTO in environment that demands availability has created difficulties (limitations) to the system. Nevertheless, the system learned how to live with it and created rules and procedures. These rules and procedures cause the major challenges to the MTA implementation.

The pilot – applying the solution to limited number of SKUs and a part of the down stream channels – is very important step in the implementation.

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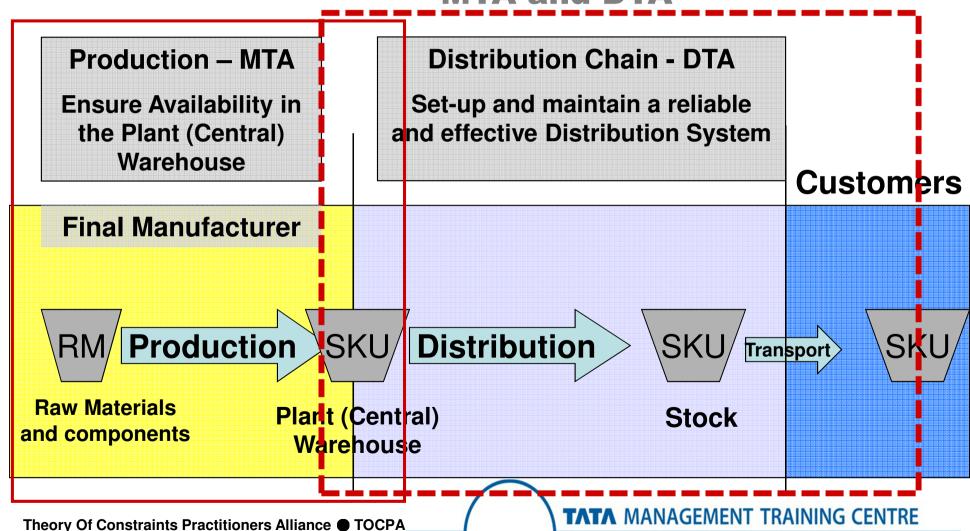
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Supply Chain Management (SCM)

Moving to TOC replenishment Solution

MTA and DTA





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1. The Key Injections of the TOC Solution for MTA

Tactics: Production and Material Management are on the TOC Replenishment system

Mindset

Produce to ensure availability
Injection 1

Immediate improvement in availability

Injections 2-5

Continuous improvement POOGI

Process of Ongoing Improvement Injections 6-8

Injection 2

Stock Buffers in the Plant
(Central) Warehouse are
maintained to ensure 100%
availability, with Production
Work Orders (WO)
released according to the
consumption from the
P(C)W Buffers

Injection 3

Open Work Orders
(WO) are prioritized
according to the
status of their
corresponding
buffers in the Plant
(Central) Warehouse

Injection 4

Buffer Management for recovery actions is in place Injection 5

Availability of Raw Materials and components is monitored and managed

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1. MTA Key Injections - Challenges

Injection 1 – Mindset and the measurements

- Commitment to availability
- Higher inventory turns (lower DIOH)

Injection 2 –

- The concept of Stock Buffer, initial size and DBM
- Giving the control to the Plant Warehouse by replenishing consumption
- Very short horizon production plan (more Ad-Hoc).

Injection 3 – setting priorities to WOs

Injection 4 – BM for recovery actions

What to do with too many WOs in the Black and in the Red

Injection 5 – Availability of Row Materials and components



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1. The Key Injections of the TOC Solution for DTA

Tactics: Stocks are on TOC Replenishment system

Mindset & Start-up
Supply to ensure Availability

Distribution

Set-up and maintain a reliable and effective Distribution System

Immediate improvement in availability

Continuous improvement POOGI

Injection 2

Per every SKU
inventory target
levels (Stock
Buffers) at every
level of
distribution are set
and monitored to
ensure 100%
availability

Injection 3

The mechanism for getting daily consumption data from all involved levels of distribution is in place

Injection 4

Frequent
replenishment to
every next level
of distribution
according to
consumption and
priority system
based on buffer
status is in place

Injection 5

Dynamic Buffer
Management
(DBM) is in
place for
maintaining the
right sizes of
Stock Buffers
per every
SKU-location

Injection 6

Stock Buffer Management for recovery actions is in place

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1. DTA Key Injections - Challenges

Injection 1 – Mindset and the measurements

Commitment to availability and to higher inventory turns (lower DIOH)

Injection 2 – Warehouses and shops

- The concept of Stock Buffer, initial size (concerns of shops) and DBM
- Giving the control to the Downstream Warehouse by replenishing consumption
- Uncertainty of the sales (stop pushing)
- Fears of shortages

Injection 3 – Getting daily consumption figures – "they will not agree due to fear of exposure"

Injection 4 – Frequent replenishment – "fear of increased transport costs"

Injection 5 – Resizing – the desire to resize before the learning is completed

Injection 6 – BM for recovery actions – "it is out of our control"



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2. The Technical Implementation

The IT software is simple but demands a lot of detailed work.

Many times companies develop their own software based on Excel,

The first challenge is setting up the Stock Buffer Sizes.

For injection 1 there is a need for a global view: Availability and Inventory Turns (or DIOH)

For Injection 2 – there is a need to deal with every SKU individually.

For that there is a need to have the daily control file that gives the inventory profile of every SKU which is under the MTA.

The file is simple (can be an excel file) but it demands a lot of calculations and data manipulations to present the relevant information for managing availability.





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Injection 2 - Mechanics

Example – Daily Control File of Pilot SKUs in SFG Warehouse

⊿ A	R	υ	E	F	G	Н		J	K
Dat	Name/Description	Buffer Size (Target Level)Buffer Size?)	Minimum Order Quantity	Balance on hand	Buffer Status	In Production	Buffer Statistics - What is the WO waiting for?	Corrective Actions	Date of Expected Delivery
	J	Y Y	*	~	ΨĮ	_	¥	▼	`
72 01/07/		144	1	0	100%	144			
73 01/07/	0.400	64	1	0	100%	128			
74 01/07/		58	1	0	100%	64			
75 01/07/	/2012	336	1	0	100%	321			
76		105			0001				
77 01/07/		195	1	1	99%	200		ļ	
78 01/07/		437	1	7	98%	450			
79 01/07/		360	81	106	71%	260			
01/07/		25	1	8	68%	20			
01/07/		50		16	68%	40			
32 01/07/		34 37	10	11 12	68%	20 0	-		
01/07/		130	1	44	68% 66%	94			
01/07/	2012	130	1	44	00%	94			
85	(2042)	89	1	31	65%	30			
36 01/07/ 37 01/07/		57	72		65%	72			
38 01/07/		23	1	15	35%	6			
39 01/07/		150	50		34%	50			
90 01/07/	2000000000	309	1	206	33%	0			
91	2012	303	'	200	0070	Ü			
92 01/07/	/2012	75	1	51	32%	0			
93 01/07/	ACCUSATION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE P	170	72		32%	0			
94 01/07/	100000000	60	1	41	32%	0			
95 01/07/		172	1	121	30%	0			
96 01/07/		58	1	42	28%	0			
97									
98 01/07/	/2012	247	81	252	-2%	0			
99 01/07/		152	81	162	-7%	0			
01/07/		73	1	81	-11%	0			
01/07/	/2012	59	1	112	-90%	0			
04/07/	traints Practitione	00	4	AE	060/		MIM WANAGE		



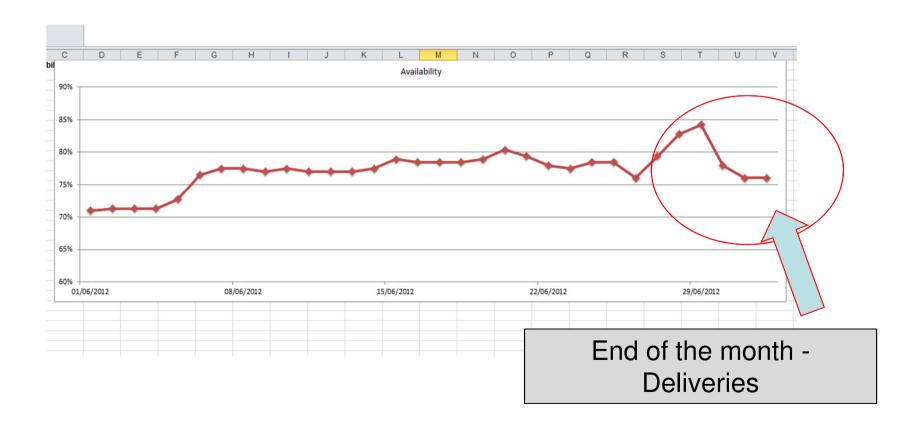
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Injection 1 – Availability Reports

Example – Availability of a family of SKUs in the SFG Warehouse





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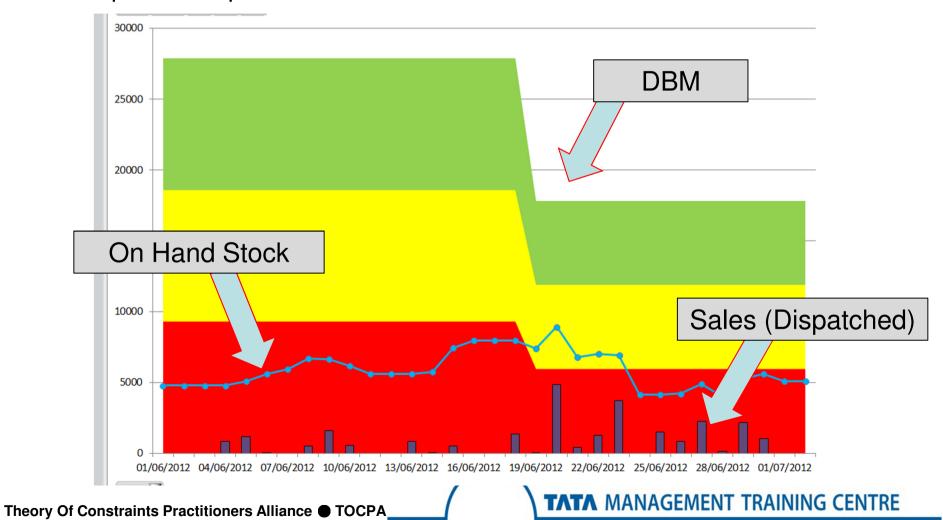




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Managing every SKU for Availability with no excess inventory – Injection 2 for injection 1

Example of the profile of an individual SKU



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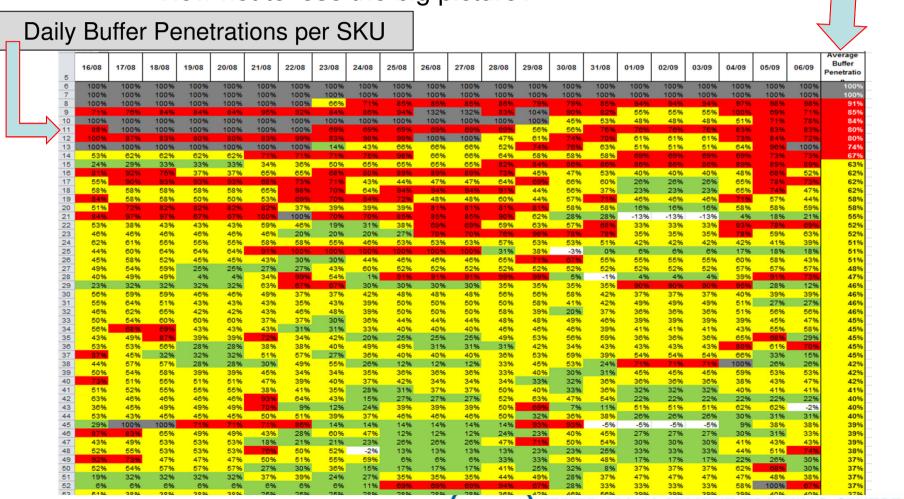




Managing the SKYs - Where to focus?

There is too much data! How not to lose the big picture?

Average Penetration





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3. Issues to be considered for the implementation (as raised by the impelementation team)

Major Concerns of Top Management at the outset

- How to handle Final Assembly?
- How to handle the dealers?
- 3. Payment terms for the dealers. [NBR]
- 4. Motivation How do we handle the pay for our people?
- 5. RM Budget how should we plan and control it? What will be the impact on cash flow?

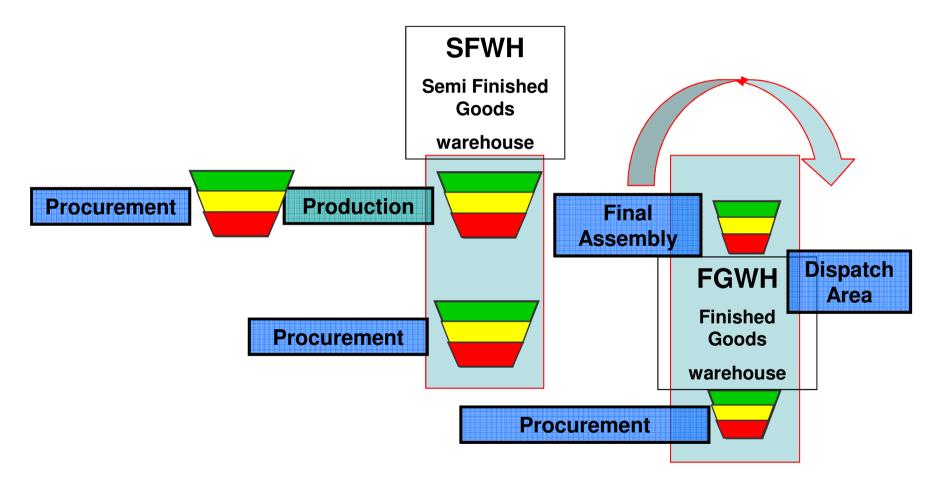




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General Structure of the implementation



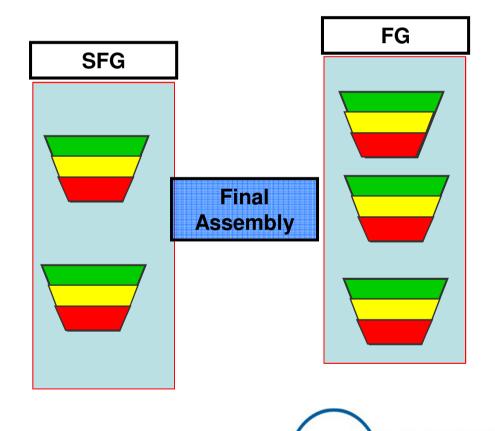
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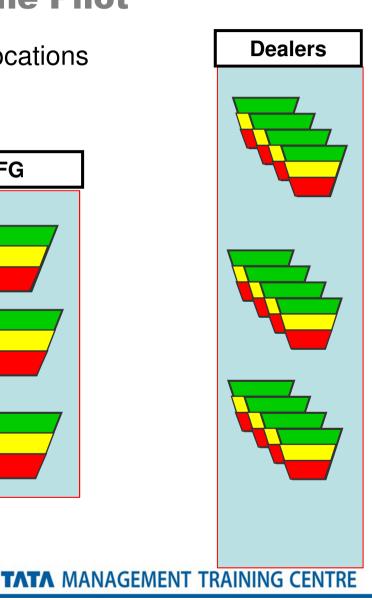




4. The Role of the Pilot

We suggested: 3 kits 20 dealers = 60 SKU-Locations 3 kits = 12 SKUs in the SFG







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The Stakeholders in the pilot

- 1. Top Management
- 2. Production (owners)
- 3. Logistics
- 4. Maintenance
- 5. Tooling
- 6. Internal Supply Suppliers within the group
- 7. Purchasing from China RM, assemblies, products
- 8. Purchasing Local and European Suppliers
- 9. Sales
- 10. Dealers
- 11. Accounting Department



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5. Pilot - outcomes

Pilot was run for one month

- 1. Sales no increase
- 2. Transport +15-20% (previous decision that coincided with the MTA)
- 3. OE no impact
- 4. FG Inventory minus 30%, SFG no change
- 5. WIP down in general, (for one production area reduction of 15%)
- 6. Impact on production Kitting up, labor hours up
- 7. Kitting used to work to monthly plan which was "great". Smaller batches cause difficulties.
- 8. A Major concern one supplier that provides C-type parts. They work to monthly plan. They supply to the plant as well as to their own customer (on MTO).

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5. Pilot - outcomes

Results after 2 months – with increased number of SKUs under MTA - Improvements and achievements:

- Uniform distribution of shipments on time, normalizing the distribution of products to dealers
- Simplify the process of planning and focus on the most problematic positions
- Rapid response to changes in demand production
- Increasing the number of proposed improvements through better understanding of problem areas, increase employees' initiatives
- Changed the motivation based on TOC (production management, foremen, workers)





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A Typical profile of a SKU under MTA



 $12.06.2012\ 24.06.2012\ 06.07.2012\ 18.07.2012\ 30.07.2012\ 11.08.2012\ 23.08.2012\ 04.09.2012\ 16.09.2012\ 28.09.2012\ 10.10.2012\ 10.1$



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Pilot – outcomes - Negative

Results after 2 months – with increased number of SKUs under MTA – Problems and Difficulties:

- Consideration of the lines with a high degree of load
- There has been a fall in the volume of products shipped after implementing MTA dealer network due to the large presence of the latest products
- Due to a decrease in shipping network, and the collection of third-party supplies semi-finished stocks saw an increase in the holding
- The inertia of consciousness and commitment of staff to the old methods of management influence the rate of implementation of the new approach to the management of the entire holding
- Introduction of new management principles requires global changes in all areas of



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6. Potential NBRs

- Short term loss of sales
- 2. The impact of the MTA parts and products on the MTO SKUs
- 3. Overloading the production area with orders for filling up the buffers
- 4. Can the company support the increased inventory in order to achieve the target level of all MTA SKUs?
- 5. Dealers reaction to increased availability and in reliability
- What to do with Bottlenecks Dealing with demand influenced by historical shortages
- Impact on managing assembly
- 8. Impact on the productivity of assembly of semi-finished goods





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7. Practical Lessons

Concerns:

- 1. How to budget the purchasing
- 2. How to incorporate it in the cash flow



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Assessing the levels of inventory and what can be learned from the findings

FG profile TVC 28-30%

1/9 81m

10/9 68m

Dead Stock – 10 m (5-7 days)

46m - 18.4 days (Daily sales - 2.5 m)

38m - 15.2 days

TVC of sales: 30-40%

SFG profile

1/9 118m

8m kitted (3 days)

22 Sister company

59 China (4 m once a month)

22 own production

8 other local suppliers

88m - 35.8 DIOH



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How to Budget

RM Budget – how should we plan and control it? What will be the impact on cash flow?

RM	WIP	SFG - FG
Suppliers +	Sum of all targets	Sum of
frequency		Buffers (targets)
Consumption		
Buffers (targets)		

Budget for the month = TVC of the replenishment

+/- Delta T.L

+/- Delta of what is missing for the T.L.



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8. What happens if the pilot is skipped

Due to the financial pressure the company decided to skip the pilot and to apply the MTA solution to all stock SKUs

The company was not ready for the implications of the MTA.

As NBR were not addressed prior to the start the company faced many NBRs during the implementation

The pilot has also to establish the conditions in which increased availability cause increase in sales. Without that - the improvements are only internal and not always can justify the investment in implementing MTA

Our Recommendation - Do Not Skip the Pilot!!!

Make it short, focused and learn fast how to manage the new way.

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