# Replenishment Planning Article – Summer 2003

# Low Costs and Short Lead Times Using Planned Before Firm

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When a part has more than one potential supplier, the buyer has some options: select the vendor with the lower cost and the longer lead time or the vendor with the higher cost and the shorter lead time? This dilemma is not easily resolved. Too frequently the buyer selects the vendor with the lower cost to improve the department's purchase price variance measurements. Unfortunately, inventory and service pay the price.

You do not have to sacrifice one for the other. By selecting both vendors and cleverly using an FGS Replenishment Planning feature called *Planned Before Firm*, you can mix their schedules to get the bulk of the cost savings and still remain flexible, taking advantage of the shorter lead times. This is like having your cake and eating it too!

This technique is illustrated by an example of a company that can select from two different suppliers:

- An international vendor with low costs and very long lead times
- A domestic vendor with higher costs but short lead times

### Example of a Buyer's Dilemma

An aftermarket wholesaler of heavy-duty truck parts purchased wheel nuts from a domestic supplier that required a four week lead time. An offshore wheel nut manufacturer offered the wholesaler a twenty percent cost savings, if the wholesaler would place orders for container load quantities of mixed wheel nuts with a six month lead time. The problem with accepting the offshore offer is that most of the cost reduction savings will be consumed by the carrying cost of the additional safety stock inventory required to protect customer service against forecast errors over the increase in lead time from four weeks to six months. How can you take advantage of the lower offshore cost without increasing the current inventory levels?

Supplier	Cost	Lead Time
Domestic	Current Standard Cost	4 Weeks
Offshore	20% Lower Cost for full container loads of mixed wheel nuts	26 Weeks

Initially the international vendor looked like the best alternative because of the 20% cost reduction. However, when the wholesaler measured the cost impact of the long lead time he decided it was not a good deal. The final solution yields low cost *and* short lead times.

First the wholesaler had to evaluate the impact of purchasing full container loads of mixed wheel nuts. To evaluate the offshore supplier's proposal the wholesaler determined a container's product mix using the Joint Orders tool within FGS' Replenishment Planning module (refer to the <u>Fall 2002 FGS Newsletter</u>).

Figure 1 – Gross Savings by selecting the Offshore Supplier

	Savings	Description	% Cost Savings
		Savings per container load (approx 20% off,	
+	\$13,192	but 6 month lead time)	20%
		Extra inventory carrying cost from pulling in	
		orders to meet full container quantities @	
-	(\$438)	20% / yr	0.6%
=	\$12,754	Gross savings from joint order process.	19.4%

The offshore offer provided \$13,192 of savings, while the cost (based on a 20 percent carrying charge) to pull in the planned orders to meet the container load minimum was \$438 (Figure 1). Therefore the offshore proposal could provide the wholesaler with approximately \$12,000 per container or a 19.4 percent cost reduction – still a pretty good deal.

The potential problem with accepting the offer is that the lead time for any product purchased from the offshore supplier would have to be increased from four weeks to six months. The company used FGS to investigate the inventory impact of an increased lead time. Recall the effect of lead time on safety stock:

$$SafetyStock = SafetyFactor \times FcstErr \times \sqrt{Leadtime}$$

The analysis showed that the safety stock increased from \$35,025 to \$94,720, a \$59,695 increase! The annual 20% carrying cost associated with the \$59,695 increase is \$11,939 (Figure 2). This additional cost reduced the \$12,754 savings, yielding a net savings of only \$815 or about 1.2% savings per container. After this review, the company decided a 1.2% savings was not worth the effort.

Figure 2 – Net Savings after considering the long lead times

	Savings	Description	% Costs Savings
=	\$12,754	Gross savings from joint order process.	19.4%
-	(\$11,939)	Additional safety stock carry cost to increase lead time from 4 weeks to 6 months	-18.2%
=	\$815	Net saving per container load	1.2%

## An Alternative Approach using Planned Before Firm Replenishment Logic

Another approach is to order containers from the offshore supplier while continuing to place orders with the domestic supplier until the first container arrives. Then the wholesaler could cover any stock outs that might occur before a container arrives by placing orders with the domestic wheel nut supplier. This approach covers any forecast error within the four week lead-time and thus eliminates the need to carrying the additional safety stock otherwise required to cover the six month lead-time.

The problem with this approach is that getting the order placed with the domestic supplier is a manual process because most replenishment planning systems' logic will not generate planned orders before an existing firm order (Figure 3). Most MRP systems would recommend expediting the 20,000 unit firm order due on 8/1/97. Unfortunately, this order is on the water. To expedite this shipment conjures up visions of helicopters

Unfortunately, this order is on the water. To expedite this shipment conjures up visions of helicopters landing on ships and flying the wheel nuts to the wholesaler. Not likely to happen. The expedite action message is worthless. All the typical MRP logic can do is warn you of how many units you will stock out.

FGS has a feature, not seen in typical MRP systems. By setting a configuration option: **Allow Planned Orders** Before Firm Orders, the wholesaler was able to edit the **SKU.PLNB4FIRM** field to 'YES' for the wheel nuts supplied by the offshore supplier. FGS generates planned orders before any firm order for offshore products (Figure 4). Since the lead time remains at 4 weeks, near- term smaller orders are planned from the domestic vendor

Figure 3 Typical Replenishment Planning Logic

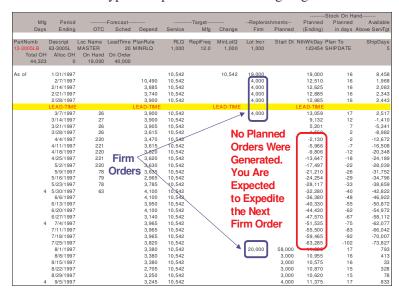


Figure 4

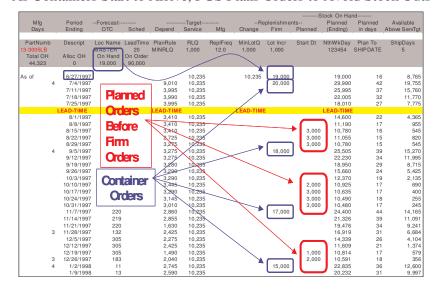
FGS Generates Planned Orders Before the First Firm Container

										Stock On Hand		
Mfg	Period		-Forecast			Target			shments	Planned		
Days	Ending	OTC	Sched	Depend	Service	Mfg	Change	Firm	Planned	(Ending)	in days	Above ServTg
artNumb		Loc Name	LeadTime				MinLotQ	Lot Incr	Start Dt		Plan To	ShipDays
13-3005LB		MASTER		MINRLQ	1,000	12.0	1,000	1,000		123454	SHIPDATE	:
Total OH	Alloc OH		On Order									
44,323	0	19,000	40,000									
	4/04/4007				10.510		40.540	10.000		40.000	40	0.454
As of	1/31/1997				10,542		10,542			19,000		8,458
	2/7/1997			10,490	10,542			4,000		12,510		1,968
	2/14/1997			3,885	10,542	U	omestic	4,000		12,625		2,083
	2/21/1997			3,740	10,542			4,000		12,885		2,340
	2/28/1997			3,900	10,542			4,000		12,985		2,440
	LEAD_TIME 3/7/1997	26		LEAD_TIME	10.542		LEAD_TIM	4.000		LEAD_TIME 13.059		0.54
	3/14/1997	26		3,900	10,542			4,000	2.000	11,132		2,517 590
	3/14/1997	26		3,900	10,542				4,000	11,132	14	659
	3/21/1997	26		3,905	10,542					10,560		18
	4/4/1997	220		3,615	10,542				3,000 4,000	10,560		328
	4/4/1997	220		3,470	10,542				4,000	11,034		492
	4/11/1997	220		3,620	10,542	Firr	n		4,000	11,194	14	652
	4/25/1997	221		3,620	10,542				4,000	11,194	15	811
	5/2/1997	220		3,620	10,542	Orde	ers		4,000	11,503		961
	5/9/1997	78		3,635	10,542		-		3.000	10,790		248
	5/16/1997	79		2,965	10,542		١		3,000	10,736		204
	5/23/1997	78		3,785	10,542		\ PI	anned	4.000	10,746		341
4	5/30/1997	63		4,100	10,542		\ _		4,000	10,003		178
	6/6/1997	0.5		4,100	10,542		\ 0	rders	4,000	10,720		78
	6/13/1997			3,950	10,542				4,000	10,620		128
	6/20/1997			4,100	10,542		<b>\</b>		4,000	10,570	13	28
	6/27/1997			3,140	10,542		<b>— \</b>		4,000	11,430		888
4	7/4/1997			3,965	10.542		<b>-</b>		4.000	11,465		923
	7/11/1997			3.965	10.542		<u> </u>		4,000	11,500		958
	7/18/1997			3,965	10,542		4		4.000	11,535		993
	7/25/1997			3.820	10,542				3.000			173
	8/1/1997			3,380	10.542	- Ir	nported	20.000	5.000	27.335		16,793
	8/8/1997			3,380	10.542			20,000		23.955		13.413
	8/15/1997			3,380	10.542	C	ontaine			20.575		10.033
	8/22/1997			2.705	10.542					17.870		7,328
	8/29/1997			3,250	10.542					14,620		4,078
				2 246	10.542			_		11 275		

When additional containers of offshore product were placed and loaded as firm orders, FGS generated planned orders for each week's requirements (Figure 5). It does not generate worthless expediting action notices for a container load order that cannot be expedited.

As these planned orders approach the ordering window outside of the four week lead-time, the planner firms them up with the domestic vendor.

Figure 5
As Containers Start to Arrive, FGS Plans Orders to Avoid Stock Outs



As a result, wheel nut purchase orders can be generated with the offshore supplier to take advantage of the twenty percent cost savings yet *the lead-time for these products can remain at four weeks*. Thus the savings of ordering product from the offshore supplier will not be reduced by the cost of increasing the safety stock inventory to cover the offshore supplier's lead-time.

## Additional required fields to run Plan Before Firm

When you setup FGS for this feature, we do not recommend turning this feature on for all of your SKUs. Typically most planners prefer to expedite the existing firm orders rather than inserting planned orders. Instead, we recommend you turn this feature on to selected SKUs only. To accomplish this you need to edit the Replenishment Planning configuration:

#### MAIN / Configure / Replenishment Planning / Planned Orders before Firmed Orders

Never allow them

Always allow them

Allow them unless SKU.PLNB4FRM='NO'

#### **Save Configuration**

Next you need the **SKU.PLNB4FRM** field defined in your database. Use the PLNB4FRM.CMD command file to create it. The default value for this field is 'NO'. For selected individual SKUs edit it to YES.

If you don't have this command, contact the <u>FGS Help Desk</u>. If you would like more information about this feature contact <u>Nathan Boyd</u>.

Link to the <u>E/Step Software Web Site</u>.