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# **Using EPCIS Data Sharing for Full Supply Chain Visibility**

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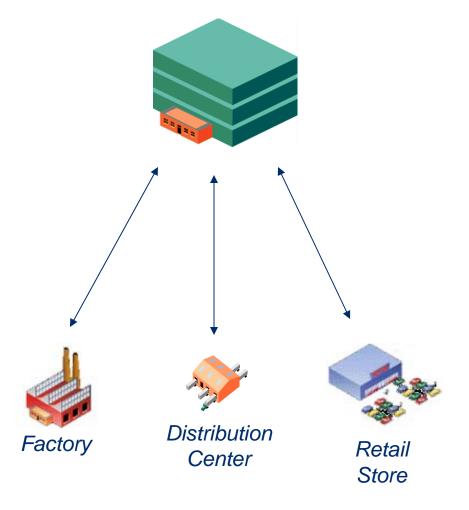


## **Agenda**

- What Is EPCIS Visibility Data?
- What Does EPCIS Visibility Data Look Like?
- What Information Does it Contain?
- How Can You Benefit?



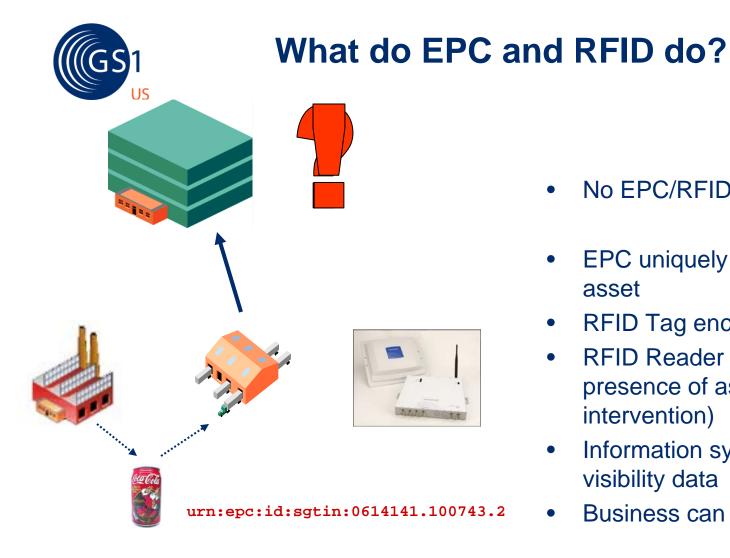
## Visibility into the Physical World



 Business decisions are made here, in the company headquarters data center

 ...but there's an awful lot of important action here, in the real world.

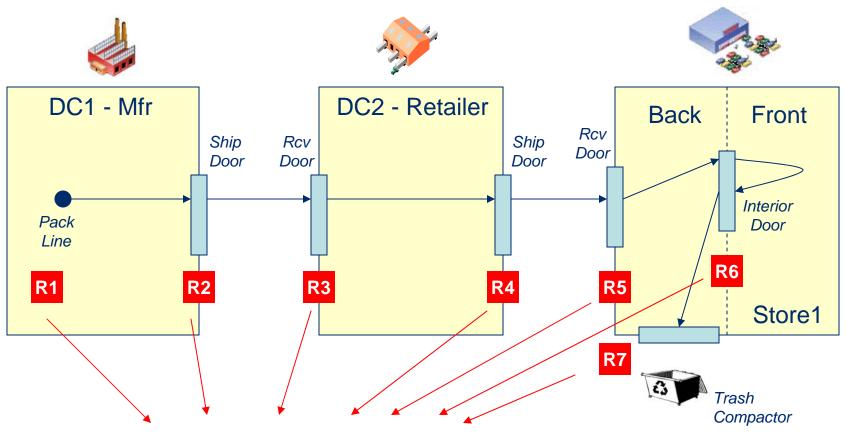
→ EPC and RFID technology can bring awareness of the physical world



- No EPC/RFID → No Visibility
- EPC uniquely identifies the asset
- RFID Tag encodes the EPC
- **RFID** Reader senses presence of asset (no human intervention)
- Information systems now have visibility data
- Business can take action



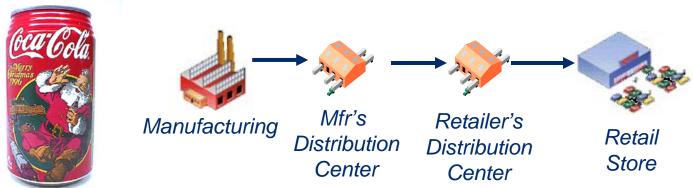
# **Visibility in the Supply Chain**



**EPCIS** Visibility Data



#### **Application: Retail Promotions**



- Give unique EPC to each case of promotion-packaged item, on RFID tag
- Equip facilities with RFID readers: loading dock doors, trucks, retail back-room door, dumpster
- Retailer and Manufacturer share visibility data
- Can now measure & drive promotion:
  - Timeliness: is promotional packaging reaching consumer in time?
  - Effectiveness: is promotional item selling better?



# **Visibility Sharing using EPCIS**

Many apps requires sharing of visibility data.



 EPC Information Services (EPCIS) provides the standard way to share visibility data.



## What is EPCIS Visibility Data?

- EPCIS Data consists of events, each of which records something that happened in the real world.
- Often, though not necessarily, triggered by reading an RFID tag.
- An event has four dimensions:
  - What: what physical objects were involved (EPC or other identifier)
  - When: when the event took place (timestamp)
  - Where: where the event took place (location identifier)
  - Why: what business process step was being carried out

## EPCIS Event

urn:epc:id:sgtin:0614141.000001.2

2007-10-02 10:00:00

urn:epc:id:sgln:0614141.00300.0

urn:epcglobal:cbv:bizstep:receiving



#### **EPCIS Event in XML**

<ObjectEvent>

#### Event type



#### **EPCIS Events in Tabular Form**

EPC	Time	Biz Loc	Store	Sub loc	Biz Step	Disposition
urn:epc:id:sgtin: 061414.112345.400	2008-10-15 10:12:03Z	urn:epc:id:sgln: 0614141.12345.1523	Store 23	Back room	Receiving	Sellable, not accessible
urn:epc:id:sgtin: 061414.112345.401	2008-10-15 10:12:04Z	urn:epc:id:sgln: 0614141.12345.1523	Store 23	Back room	Receiving	Sellable, not accessible
urn:epc:id:sgtin: 061414.098765.24	2008-10-15 11:12:03Z	urn:epc:id:sgln: 0614141.12345.153	Store 23	Sale Area	Stocking	Sellable, accessible
urn:epc:id:sgtin: 061414.112345.400	2008-10-16 12:12:03Z	urn:epc:id:sgln: 0614141.12345.153	Store 23	Sale Area	Stocking	Sellable, accessible
			• • •			

What When

Where

Why



#### The What Dimension: the EPC



Looks like this:

urn:epc:id:sgtin:0801234.099999.1732050807

- Tells you:
  - What product (GTIN / UPC)
  - What specific instance (serial number)

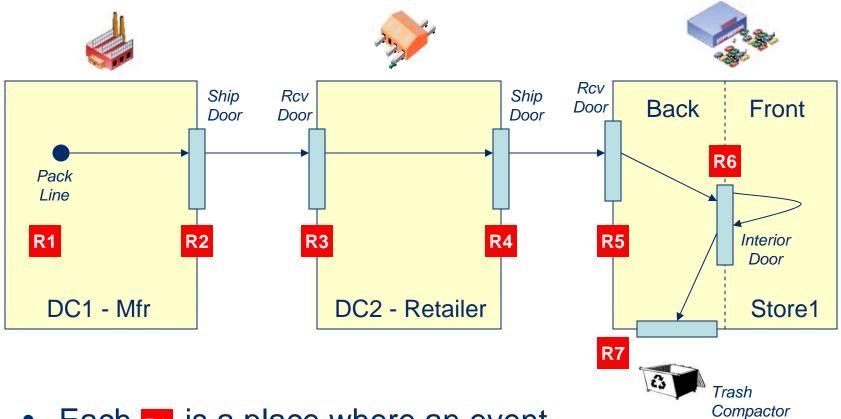


#### The What Dimension: the EPC

- Having a unique EPC for each product instance gives you new information
- The specific instance (serial number) of a product lets you:
  - Measure transit time from the factory to the store sales floor
  - Know when a specific lot has reached the store
  - Know if exactly the same things you shipped were received
  - Learn how retailers cycle inventory
  - Trace history of a product as it moves through supply chain
  - Ensure that every single recalled product is returned



#### **The Where Dimension**



• Each R3 is a place where an event can occur



#### The Where Dimension

The data contains a location identifier:

```
urn:epc:id:sgln:0614141.12345.4153
```

- You can look this up in Master Data to get:
  - The type of site (DC, store, etc)
  - Which store, DC, or other facility
  - Area within facility (e.g. for a store: front room, back room, etc)
  - Sometimes even more precise information:
    - End cap vs shelf
    - Upper "steel" storage vs lower stock area (warehouse-style store)
    - Which department (grocery, sporting goods, etc)
    - Warehouse bin number



#### The Where Dimension

- Having precise location gives you new information
  - When does product enter the sales area?
  - Was it stocked in the right part of the store?
  - At what storage location is a given lot being held?
  - How many products were brought to the dumpster?
  - Did the products show up at the right store?
  - Did they show up at all?
  - Where do I go to quickly find a missing asset?



#### The Why Dimension

- Business Step: what was happening to the product when the EPCIS event was generated?
  - Shipping
  - Receiving
  - Accepting
  - Stocking
  - + 27 others
- Disposition: what is true about the product afterwards?
  - In Transit
  - Sellable, not accessible (e.g., in back room)
  - Sellable, accessible
  - Non-sellable, expired
  - Sold
  - + 14 others

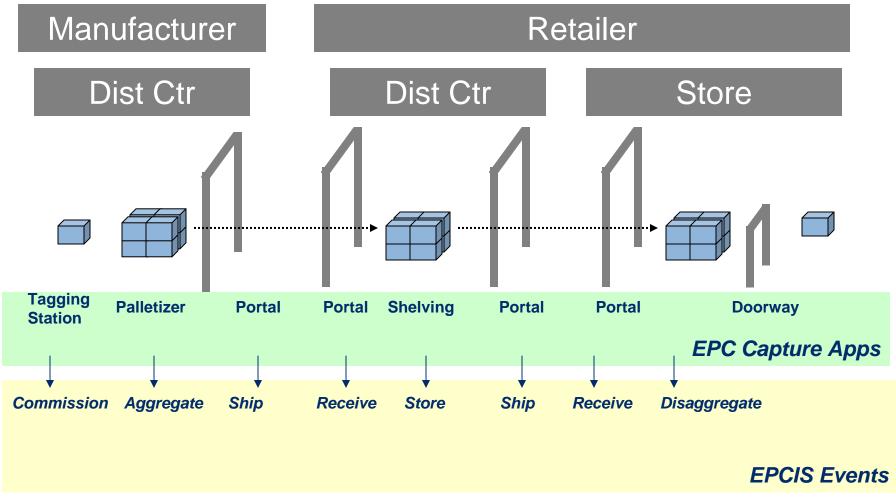


#### The Why Dimension

- Business Step and Disposition make it easy to process the data
  - Can easily correlate to business processes (shipping, receiving, ...)
  - No need to understand how the retailer collected the data
  - Search and analysis simplified

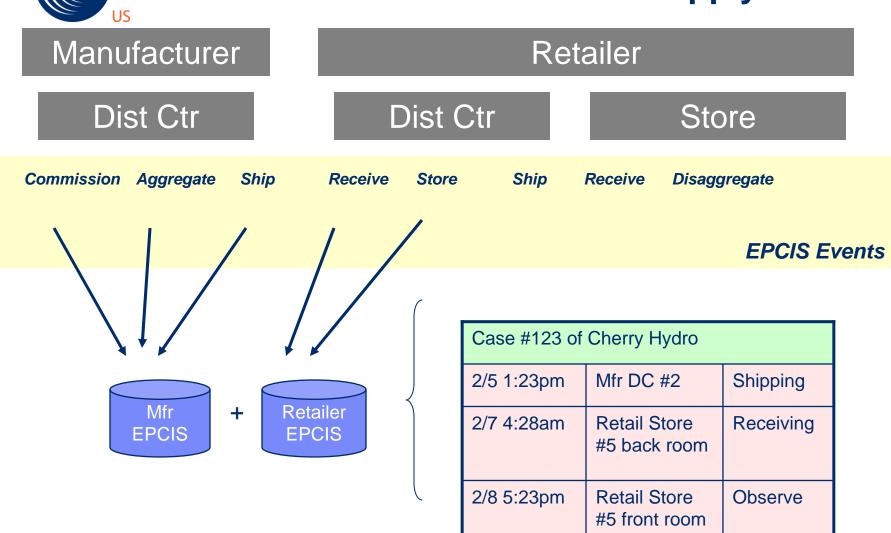


## **EPCIS Data Across the Supply Chain**





#### **EPCIS Data Across the Supply Chain**





#### **EPCIS Data Sharing**

- How do you get data from across the supply chain?
- 1. Capture your own EPCIS data
- 2. Find other parties who also have data
- 3. Exchange data point-to-point using EPCIS
- EPCIS is not a single giant database:
   Each party keeps its own data, and shares it only with whom it chooses

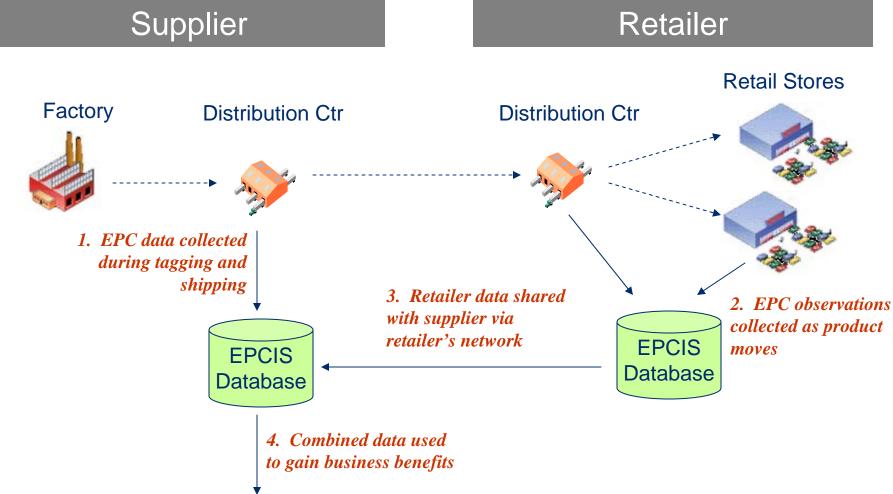


#### **Finding EPCIS Data**

- How do you find other parties who have data of interest? Three options:
- Pre-arrangement
  - with your known trading partners
- Object Name Service (ONS)
  - finds the party that commissioned a given EPC
- Discovery Services
  - finds all data in the supply chain
  - still under development



#### **Data Sharing with Known Trading Partners**





## **Uses for Visibility Data**

- Many business questions need visibility:
  - Has my product reached the consumer?
  - Was my shipment delivered?
  - Is my product authentic?
  - Where are the missing products?
  - Where are the trouble spots in the supply chain?
  - How can I reduce inventory?
  - Am I making best use of my fleet?



# **Top CPG Use Cases Today**

- Sales Promotions / New Product Introduction
  - Are products getting to the right place at the right time?
- Recall execution
  - Where are the products that need recall?
  - Have they been removed?
- Delivery Execution
  - Did products actually arrive?
  - Were they checked in quickly?
- Sales Floor Visibility



#### **Promotion Execution Errors**



Set-up OK



**Left in Back** 



**Worked into Riser** 



Worked into Side Shelf



#### **Promotional Execution**

Widget PDQ Lift Comparison		of	Average Weekly POS (\$/Store)					
		ores	<b>Before During</b>		Lift	After	Lift	
Displays Set-up		45%	\$11.6	\$14.1	22%	\$12.3	6%	
— Displays Set-up Early	14	9%	\$12.4	\$14.1	14%	\$13.1	6%	
— Displays Set-up On-Time	43	29%	\$10.7	\$13.9	30%	\$11.6	8%	
└─ Displays Set-up Late	11	7%	\$14.1	\$14.9	6%	\$13.8	-2%	
Worked In / No Display	55	37%	\$13.2	\$13.7	4%	\$13.3	1%	
Left in Backroom	15	10%	\$12.7	\$12.5	-2%	\$12.4	-2%	
No Display Reads at the Store		8%	\$12.1	\$13.2	9%	\$12.5	3%	
RFID Enabled Stores Non-RFID Enabled Stores		25%	\$12.3	\$13.7	11%	\$12.7	3%	
		75%	\$12.5	\$13.6	9%	\$12.7	2%	
Summary for All Stores		100%	\$12.5	\$13.6	9%	\$12.7	2%	

- During and after promotions, visibility data can help identify:
  - What was the lost revenue opportunity due to poor execution by the stores?
  - Which stores repeatedly discard displays and simply work-in the product?
  - What best characterizes the highest lift stores? And the worst?
  - What type of stores (format, revenue) were most likely to set-up the displays on-time? What type of stores were most likely to work-in product?
  - What role did beginning on-hand inventory play in store execution?



#### **Top Pharma Use Cases**

- Forward Logistics
  - Detailed trace of product whereabouts
  - Full case → tote → each
  - Drop ship, repackaging, kitting
- Reverse Logistics
  - Returns, recalls, withdrawals
- Product Authenticity
  - Did product take an authorized path through the supply chain?
    - (if not, possible counterfeit)
  - Any unexplained gaps in custody during which product may have been tampered?
  - Are products received identical to those that were shipped?



#### **Food Safety**

- Food-borne illness a major problem worldwide:
  - In US alone, \$152 billion / year in losses
  - 76 million cases of illness, 5000 deaths
- Requirements:
  - Trace path of food in supply chain
  - When contamination discovered, track and remove the bad lots
  - Record critical information:
    - Farm of origin, date of harvest, temperature during shipping, etc.



# Food Safety – Case Study

 March 26, 2010: Thailand gov't announces program to trace agricultural products from farms to store shelves



 Data shared with trading partners using EPCIS







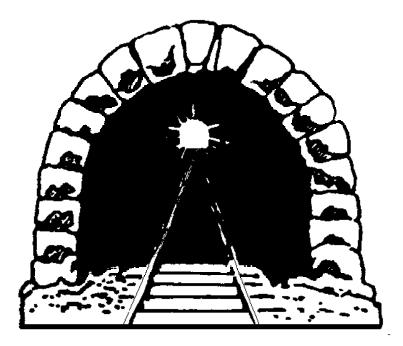
#### Other Industries

- Transportation and Logistics
  - Full visibility through complex trans-oceanic logistics process
- Defense
  - Tracking repairable parts between active supply chain and repair depots
- Airlines
  - Tracking baggage Unit Load Devices across airlines
- Automotive
  - Tracking tires through supply chain, retreading
  - Tracking of material handling conveyances



# The Value of Visibility

Supply Chains can be like a dark tunnel...



Visibility information helps you see inside!



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