

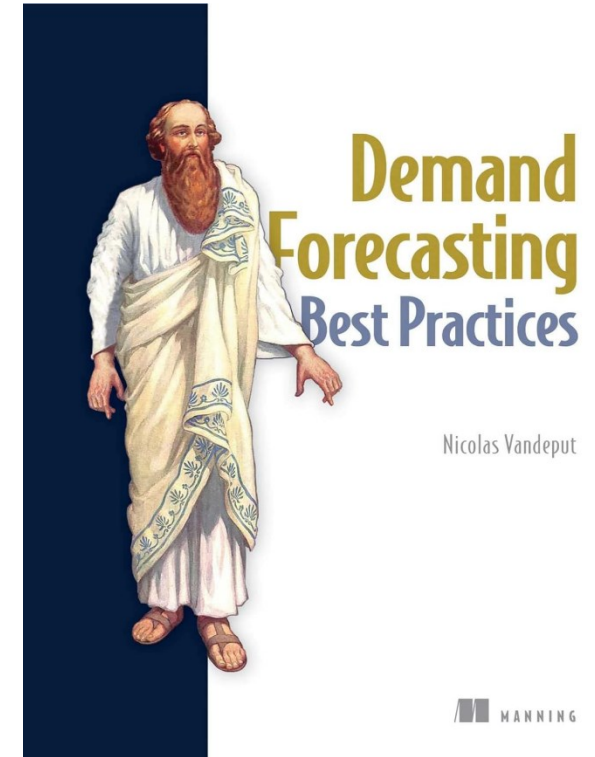
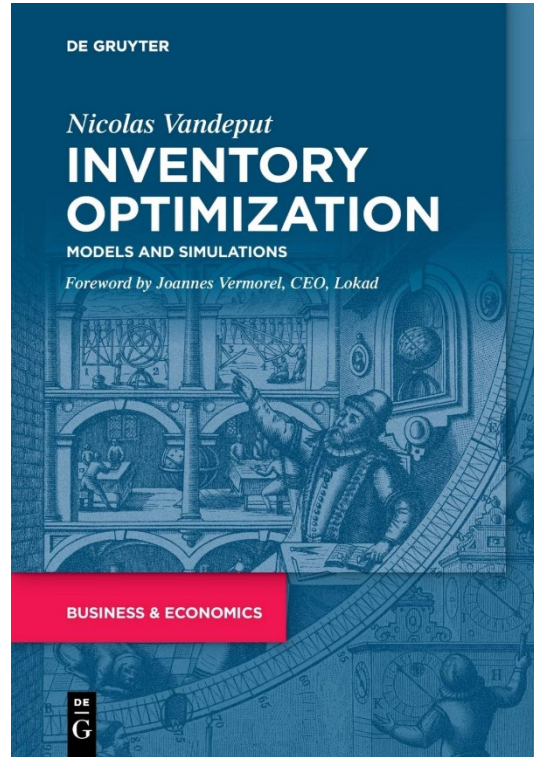
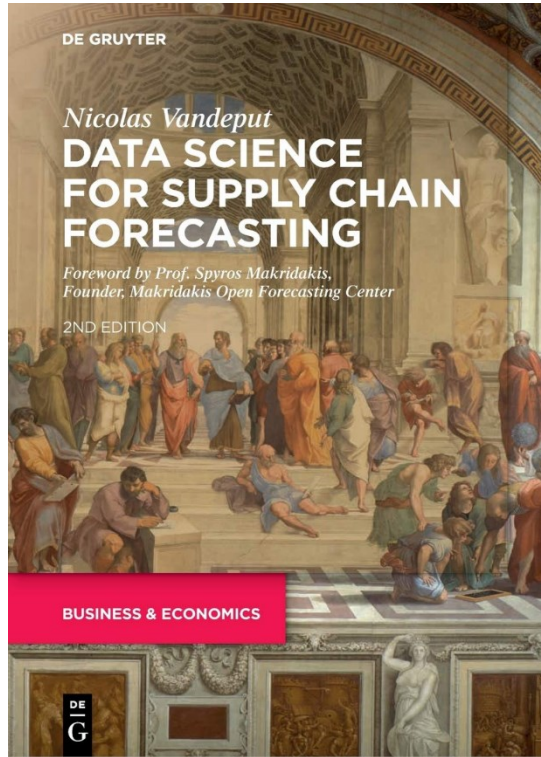


Demand Planning Excellence

Using data, ML, and FVA



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Forecasting Accuracy Matters

For every 1% of forecast improvement, a consumer goods company could achieve a 2.7% reduction in finished goods inventory, a 3.2% reduction in transportation costs, and a 3.9% reduction in inventory obsolescence.

Gartner

From our experience, 15% forecast accuracy improvement will deliver a 3% or higher pre-tax improvement.

**The Institute of
Business Forecasting**

Improving forecasting accuracy by 10 to 20% translates into a potential 5% reduction in inventory costs and revenue increases of 2 to 3%.

**McKinsey
Global Institute**

Simulations showed that a 10% forecasting improvement would result in 6% shortage reduction or 4% inventory reduction.

SupChains



50% of planners' forecast reviews worsen accuracy, academics say.

How can we do better?

How to participate?



Go to wooclap.com



Enter the event code
in the top banner

Event code
LDBFAY

Click on the projected screen to start the question

 Enable answers by SMS

 [Copy participation link](#)



You cannot vote anymore

What are your current challenges/pain points?

0 We're good, thanks. → 5 Critical pain points.



Click on the projected screen to start the question

Demand Planning Excellence

Efficacy

Forecasts support decisions

- Forecast unconstrained, unbiased demand, not supply-constrained sales
- Pick the right forecasting horizon and granularity.
- Use business-centric forecasting KPIs

Efficiency

Work smarter, not harder

- Automated bulletproof forecast engine
- Playing the information Game
- Tracking forecast value added



Building Efficiency

Work smarter, not harder

3 Key Practices for Building Efficiency

Forecasting as an
Information Game

Bulletproof Automated
Machine Learning

Tracking
Forecast Value Added

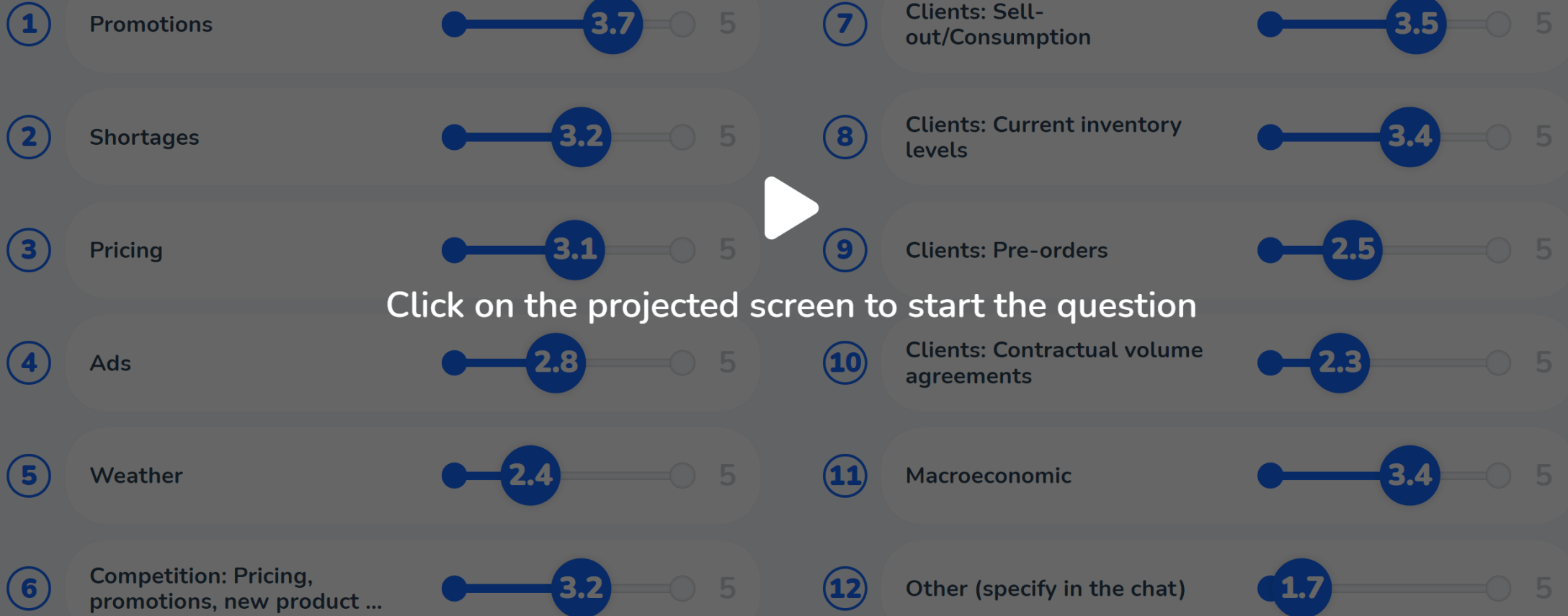
Demand Drivers

Playing the Information Game

You cannot vote anymore












Which demand drivers are impacting your business?

0 No impact → 5 Massive impact



Click on the projected screen to start the question

Demand Drivers and Data Availability

	History	Future
 Promotions		
 Shortages		 Assume none as we forecast unconstrained demand
 Pricing		 
 Weather		Short-term only
 Macroeconomic		 You cannot forecast macroeconomic indicators
 Clients' sell-out/Inventory		 Leading indicators NA

Bulletproof Automated Forecasting Engine

Using Machine Learning

How does the Machine Learn?

Machine Learning learns relationships between input **features** (inputs) and an **objective** (output).

When presented with new data, ML makes predictions based on these features.

The science and art of machine learning optimization are about **1 feature selection** and **2 tuning the algorithm's inner parameters**.

		Features Inputs				Objective Output			
		Demand		Segment	Price		Promotion	Demand	
		Mean 12m	Last 3m	Last m		Mean 12m	Last	Next month	Next month
Training		500	400	300	Budget	10€	10€		200
		1,000	750	500	Premium	35€	30€	-15%	700
		350	150	400	Normal	20€	20€	-20%	300
		110	120	150	Budget	8€	9€		120
		30	80	10	Budget	5€	5€		30
		250	220	240	Normal	15€	14€	-10%	260
Predictions		200	100	50	Premium	45€	40€		?
		35	20	40	Normal	18€	19€	-5%	?
		800	1200	600	Budget	10€	6€		?

Bulletproof Automated Forecast Engine

Machine learning does it best

Bulletproof Automation

- You **need** to forecast demand at scale.
- Impossible to do it by hand.
- You need a forecast engine to process as many insights as possible **automatically**.
- You need a **bulletproof** forecast engine that uses business drivers.

Statistical Models

- Struggle to capture anything other than linear relationships.
- Struggle to extrapolate patterns from one product to another (think promotions or seasonality).
- Can't forecast new products.

Machine Learning

- Capture complex sales patterns.
- Forecast new products.
- Use business drivers.

How Good is Machine Learning?

Machine learning took over years ago

Forecasting Competitions

🏆 Since 2018, all demand forecasting competitions have been won by machine learning.

- 2018 Corporación Favorita. 200k items: Store x Product x 16 Day
- 2020 Walmart. 40k items: Store x Product x 40 Day
- 2021 Intermarché. 300k items: Store x Product x 90 Day

Projects

20 to 30% error reduction compared to benchmarks

- Manufacturer with promotions: 20% improvement
- Pharma distributor: 25% improvement
- Retailer with promotions and pricing: 30% improvement

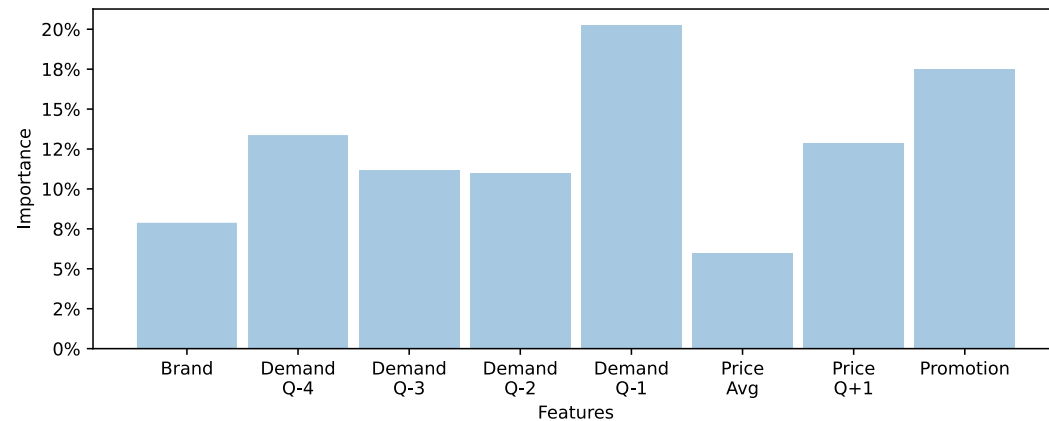
Demystifying the Black-Box

Feature Importance

Some models can compute *features' importance*: a value that indicates how important an input feature is when predicting an output.

Just knowing that a feature like *promotion* is important doesn't tell the exact impact of running a promotion.

It simply means the model takes it into account.

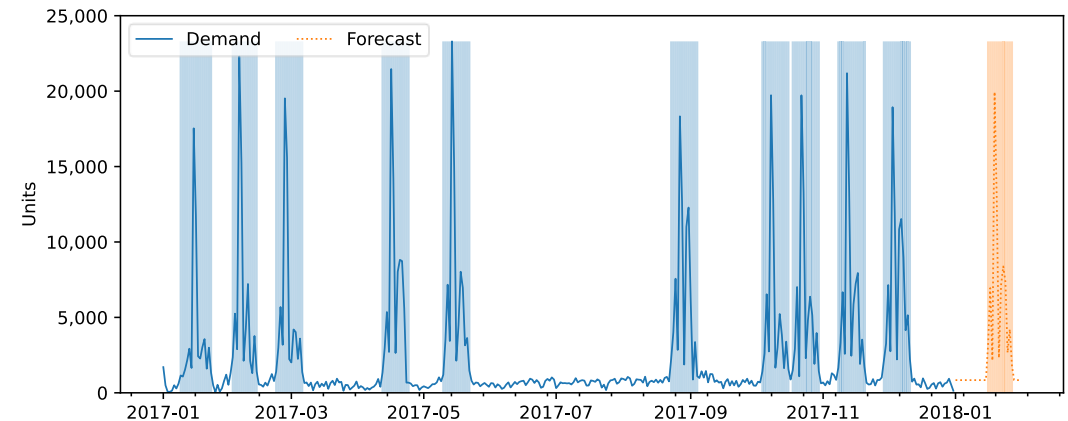


Scenario Analysis

You can calculate the impact of various business drivers by running different forecast scenarios.

For instance, you might run two scenarios, one with promotions and one without.

By comparing the demand forecasts, you'll be able to discern the effect of running promotions.





Machine Learning Eats Statistical Models for Breakfast*

*If you know how to use it.

Machine learning is not a magic bullet.

Simply plugging your demand data in a neural network won't work.

Using machine learning to forecast demand requires **feature engineering, careful model selection, and fine-tuning.**

In short, **you need specific savoir-faire.**

Otherwise, you'll barely beat moving averages.

What Should Planners Do?

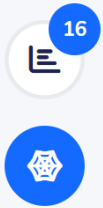
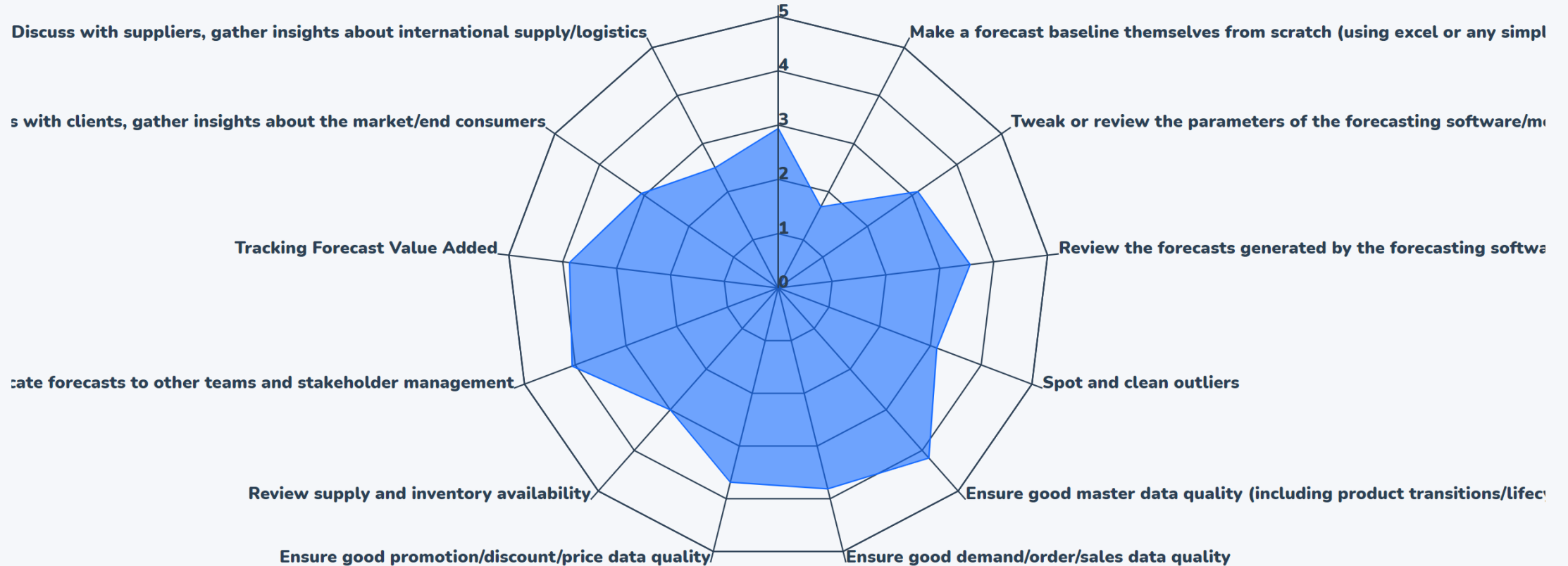
How to Play the Information Game



What are the main priorities of a demand planner?



Use the sales team forecast as a baseline and enrich it



What Should Planners Do?

Clean Data

Ensure that all data fed to the model is correct.

Think master and transactional data.

Planners are **Data Stewards**

Collect Extra Insights

Gather insights **beyond** what is automatically fed into the machine learning engine.

Call your clients.
Talk to sales and marketing.

Planners are **Investigators**

Enrich Forecasts

When you know something, do something

If humans are aware of a piece of information that the forecast engine isn't aware of, they should enrich the forecast.

What if planners can beat the forecast engine **without specific insights?**

Your forecasting engine isn't bulletproof. (Data) scientists should improve it.

What Should Planners Not Do?

Clean Outliers

Data cleaning (incl. error detection and cleaning) should be automated. Just as your forecasting engine.

Allowing planners to change historical values is an open door for data hacking.

Tweak Models

If you can manually tweak and improve a forecasting model, it means the model isn't bulletproof. Time to improve it.

Account for Supply

You should forecast unconstrained demand, not sales.

So, you shouldn't take supply and shortages into account when forecasting demand.

Planners are not statistical models
Demand forecasting is not supply planning



Which Products Should You Review First?

**Don't focus on products.
Focus on insights.**

Review the products for which you have insights that your model isn't aware of. *If you know something, do something.*

If you can beat your model without specific insights, it means the model needs to be improved.



50% of planners' forecast reviews worsen accuracy, academics say.

Improve this by tracking **Forecast Value Added** and playing the **Information Game**.

Go to wooclap.com and use the code **LDBFAY**



How Familiar are you with the "Forecast Value Added" (FVA) framework?



1 I never heard about it 0% 0

2 I might have heard about it, but not sure about the concept 0% 0

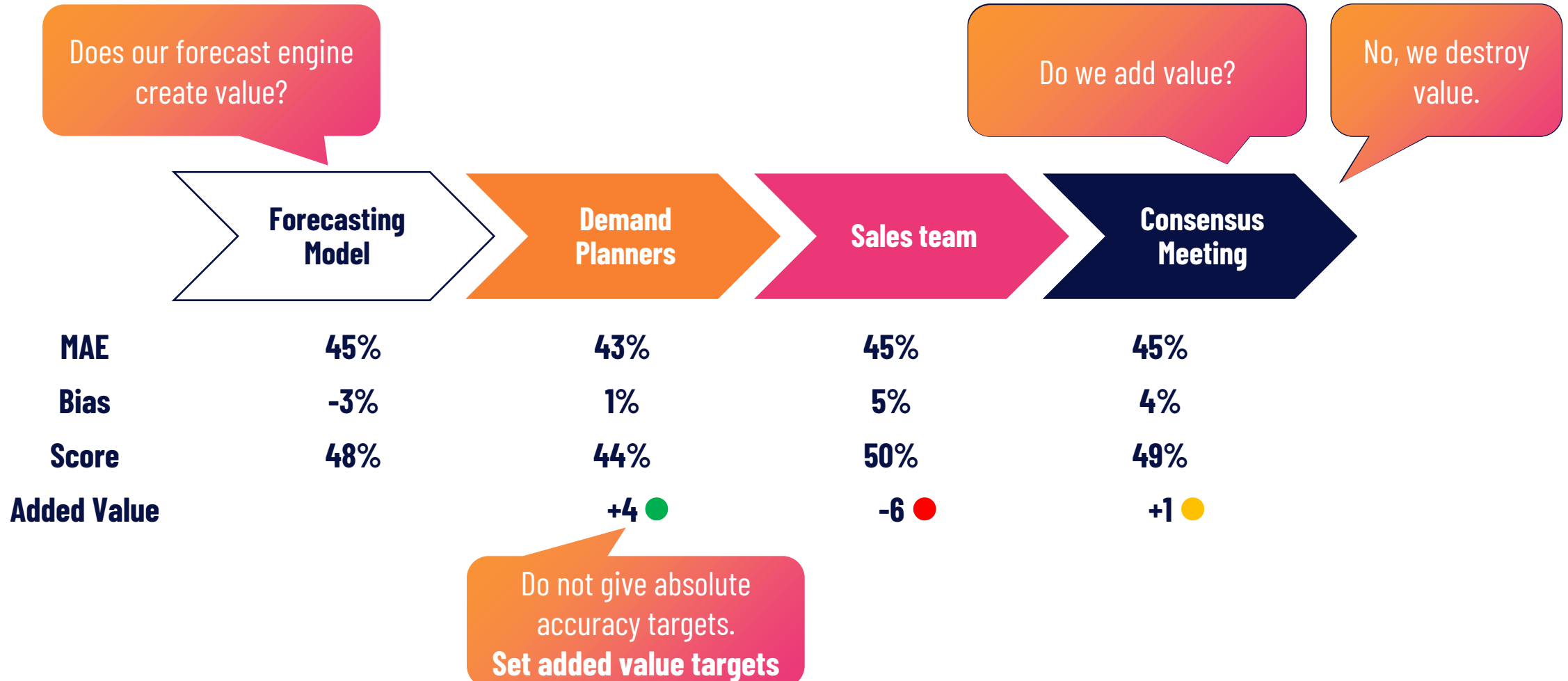
3 Familiar with the concept - **Click on the projected screen to start the question** 0% 0

4 We are using it, but it's challenging 0% 0

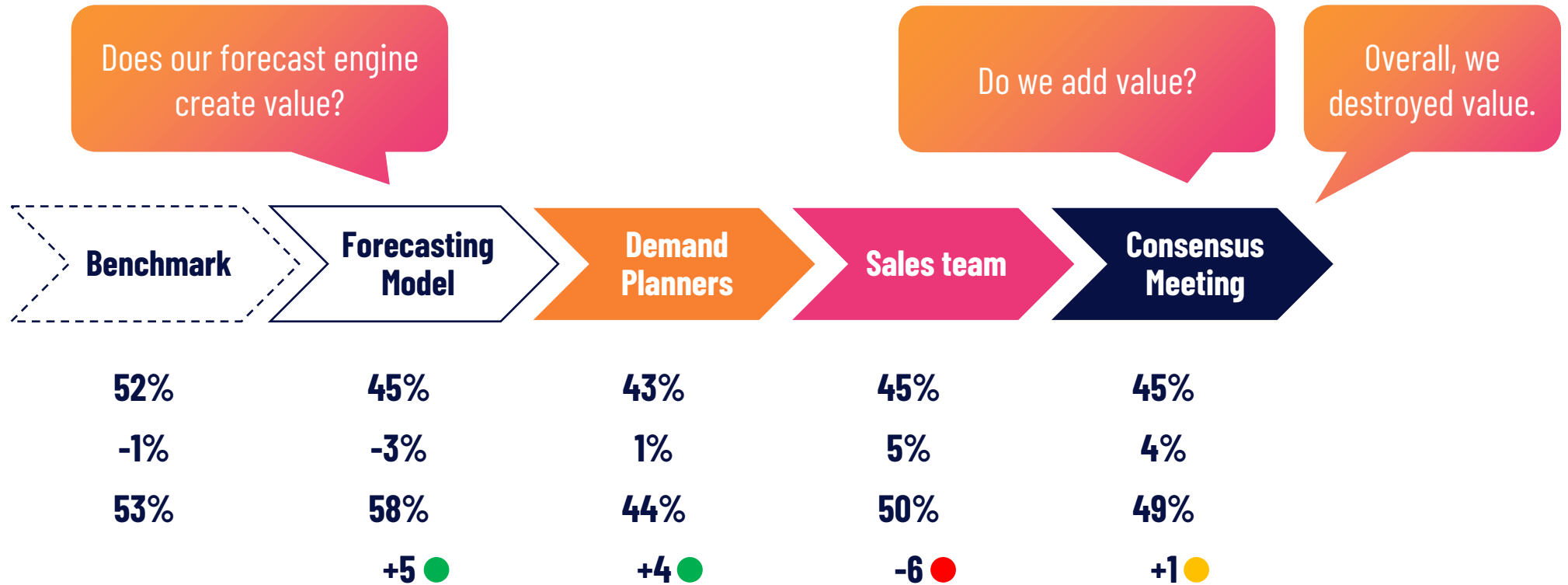
5 We are using it, it's great! 0% 0



Forecast Value Added



Forecast Value Added



FVA highlights **problems**, promotes **ownership** and **accountability**.

How can we **help** stakeholders to enrich forecasts?