

PRODUCT WORKFLOW STUDY

From informal stock movement to an approved and received chain of custody

A stock-transfer workflow showing how Corexa can record requests, approval, dispatch, receipt, quantity differences and inventory movement between warehouses, vans and operational locations.

Evidence level stated clearly throughout

Repository-reviewed

Capability basis

Stock movement

Primary workflow

Approval-led

Control model

Pilot required

Outcome standard



THE CHALLENGE

Why the existing process breaks down

Inventory accuracy can be lost between two valid stock locations. A technician collects a part, a warehouse sends stock to another branch or a van returns unused components. If the sender reduces stock but the receiver never confirms it, the business has created a gap between physical custody and system quantity.

01

Movement starts verbally

A transfer may begin through a phone call or message without a formal request.

02

Approval is unclear

Staff cannot distinguish authorised movement from an item that was simply taken.

03

In-transit stock disappears

The quantity is no longer at the source but is not yet confirmed at the destination.

04

Partial receipt is hidden

Damaged, short or split deliveries are treated as a complete movement.

05

Location balances drift

Manual adjustments repair totals without explaining the movement that caused the difference.

06

Responsibility is disputed

The business cannot prove who dispatched, transported or received the stock.

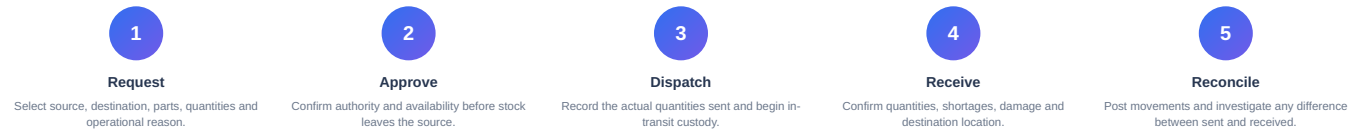
The central risk

Inventory can be numerically balanced while still lacking a defensible record of where the physical stock moved and who accepted custody.

THE OPERATING MODEL

A connected workflow around the machine

Corexa can represent transfer as a controlled lifecycle with source, destination, approval, dispatch, in-transit state, receipt and resulting stock movements.



COREXA CAPABILITY	OPERATIONAL CHANGE	WHY IT MATTERS
Transfer request	Creates a structured movement between defined locations.	The operational reason and intended quantities are visible before dispatch.
Approval state	Requires or records authorisation before progression.	Movement can be distinguished from an uncontrolled stock adjustment.
Source and destination control	Identifies both ends of the transfer.	Ownership and current custody are not confused.
Receiving workflow	Allows the destination to confirm the physical quantity received.	The business can detect short, damaged or partial deliveries.
Movement ledger	Creates inventory movements that explain the balance change.	Stock totals retain an auditable operational cause.
Cancellation and exception handling	Allows an invalid or changed transfer to be stopped or reviewed.	Errors can be resolved without silently editing stock balances.

CREDIBILITY STANDARD

What is supported - and what is not yet claimed

A credible case study distinguishes repository evidence, real workflow scope and future outcome hypotheses. The evidence level below is deliberately explicit.

✓ Repository capability

The repository contains stock transfer routes for create, approve, cancel and receive, plus transfer dialogs and inventory movement history.

✓ Chain-of-custody model

Source, destination, status and receipt are represented as distinct parts of the workflow.

✓ Credible limitation

Physical packing, scanning discipline and permissions must be tested; software state alone cannot prove a box was correctly handled.

✓ Pilot requirement

A transfer sample should be counted at dispatch and receipt and reconciled against system movement records.

Not yet claimed: this case study does not present a measured productivity, revenue, accuracy or customer-satisfaction improvement. A controlled baseline and participant-approved result are required before those claims are published.

Measurement plan for the publishable version

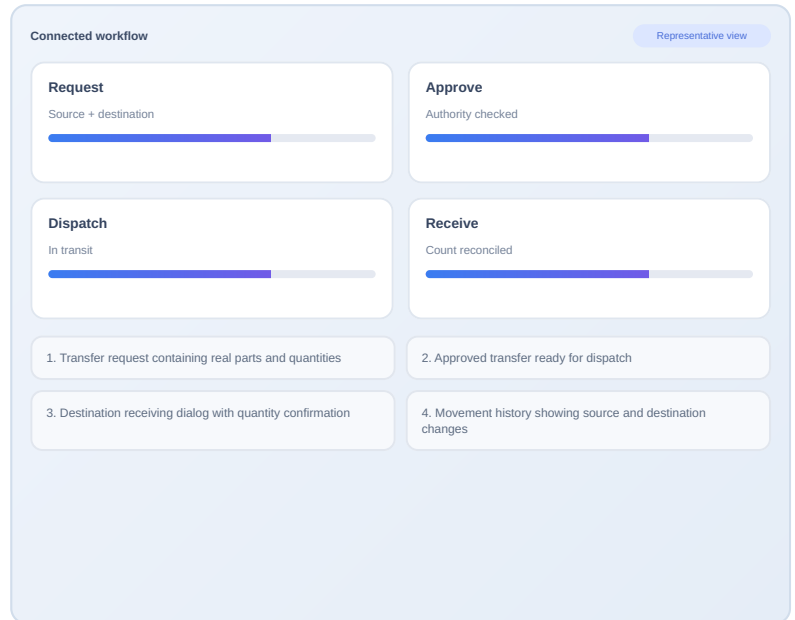
MEASURE	EVIDENCE SOURCE	CREDIBLE REPORTING
Transfer accuracy	Dispatch and receipt counts	Difference between quantity sent, received and posted.
Approval compliance	Transfer status audit	Percentage approved before physical dispatch.
Receipt confirmation time	Transfer timestamps	Median time from dispatch to destination receipt.
Partial or damaged rate	Receipt exceptions	Transfers containing shortage, damage or quantity variance.
Unresolved in-transit age	Open transfer report	Number and age of transfers not received or cancelled.
Manual adjustment dependence	Movement ledger audit	Stock adjustments used instead of a documented transfer.

"A trustworthy stock balance needs a movement record that explains every change in physical custody."

MAKE THE STORY TANGIBLE

Show both sides of one transfer and the resulting ledger entries

Use the same transfer request in the source and destination views. Include approval, dispatched quantity, received quantity, any variance and the inventory movement created at each location.



Recommended evidence-building sequence

Phase 1 - Variance baseline

Physically audit a selection of recent inter-location movements and adjustments.

Phase 2 - Controlled transfers

Require the full request-to-receipt workflow for selected locations.

Phase 3 - Verified result

Publish accuracy, receipt time, open-transfer and adjustment measures.

Build the publishable proof layer

Replace representative views with dated interface screenshots, a defined baseline, system-derived measures and an approved participant quotation.

corexa.com.au
sales@corexa.com.au

Publication note: capability descriptions are based on the Corexa repository supplied in July 2026. Confirm the deployed workflow, permissions, integrations and data quality before presenting a capability as a completed customer outcome.