

PRODUCT WORKFLOW STUDY

From a physical stocktake variance to an explained, approved inventory correction

A stock-control workflow showing how Corexa can pre-populate expected quantities, capture counts, investigate differences and preserve the movement evidence behind corrections.

Evidence level stated clearly throughout

Repository-reviewed

Capability basis

Stocktake control

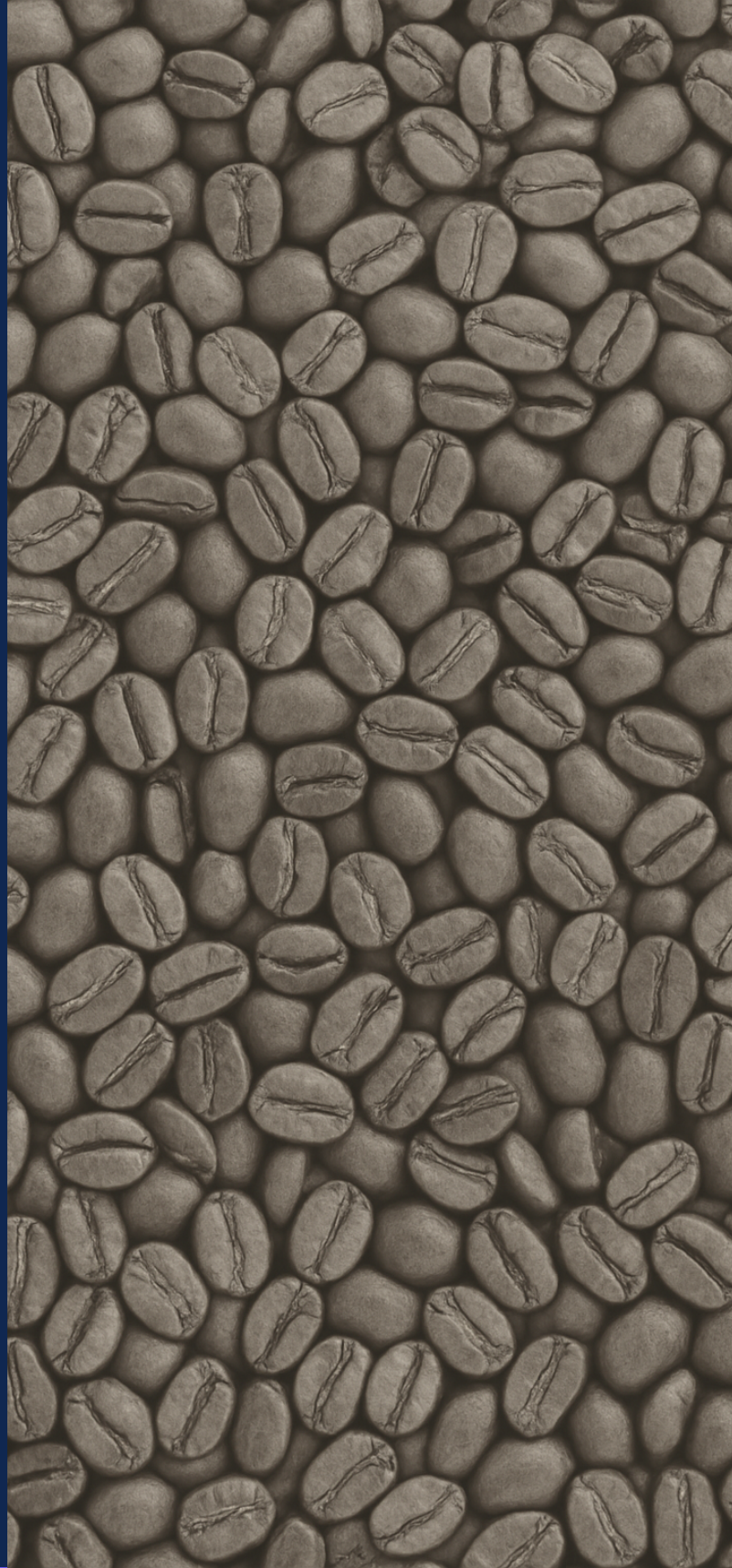
Primary workflow

Connected record

Operating model

Pilot required

Outcome standard



THE CHALLENGE

Why the existing process breaks down

A stocktake is not only a count. When physical and recorded quantities differ, the business must determine whether the cause is an unrecorded job part, incorrect receipt, transfer, duplicate item, wrong unit or genuine loss. Simply overwriting the number removes the learning.

01

Expected stock is incomplete

Items, locations or technician stock may be omitted from the count scope.

02

Counts are entered against the wrong item

Similar descriptions and part numbers make misidentification easy.

03

Variance is corrected without cause

The on-hand number changes, but no explanation or approval remains.

04

Job usage is discovered late

Parts installed on completed jobs were never deducted from stock.

05

Transfers create double counting

Stock appears in both source and destination because movement was not completed consistently.

06

Unit cost is inconsistent

Variance value changes depending on which fallback cost is used.

The central risk

A stocktake can make the ledger look correct for one day while preserving the workflow failures that caused the variance.

THE OPERATING MODEL

A connected workflow around the machine

Corexa can create a location-based count from expected stock, record physical quantities, classify variances and post approved corrections through the movement ledger.

1

Define scope

Select location, items, counters and count date.

2

Capture count

Record physical quantity against the verified item and bin.

3

Review variance

Compare expected, counted, value and related movements.

4

Investigate cause

Check jobs, receipts, transfers, duplicates and unit handling.

5

Approve correction

Post the adjustment with reason, user and audit trail.

COREXA CAPABILITY	OPERATIONAL CHANGE	WHY IT MATTERS
Pre-populated stocktake	Builds the count from known location inventory.	The team is less likely to omit active items.
Item and bin identification	Shows part number, description and storage context.	Counters can distinguish similar components.
Variance calculation	Compares expected and physical quantity and value.	Investigation can focus on material differences.
Movement ledger review	Shows receipts, transfers, job use and prior adjustments.	The likely cause can be traced before correction.
Reason-coded adjustment	Posts approved correction with explanation.	The ledger remains auditable after stocktake.
Cost fallback logic	Uses a defined hierarchy for variance valuation.	Reports apply a more consistent inventory value.

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 includes stocktakes, stocktake lines, location inventory, technician inventory, movement ledgers, transfers, job parts and unit-cost fallback logic.

✓ Connected operating model

The workflow is designed to keep stocktake control connected to the relevant machine, customer, site, job and responsible user.

✓ Credible limitation

System evidence may still be incomplete where historic movements were never recorded; physical recount and management approval remain necessary.

✓ Pilot requirement

A defined cohort should be measured from baseline through controlled use before any productivity, cost, revenue or satisfaction outcome is published.

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

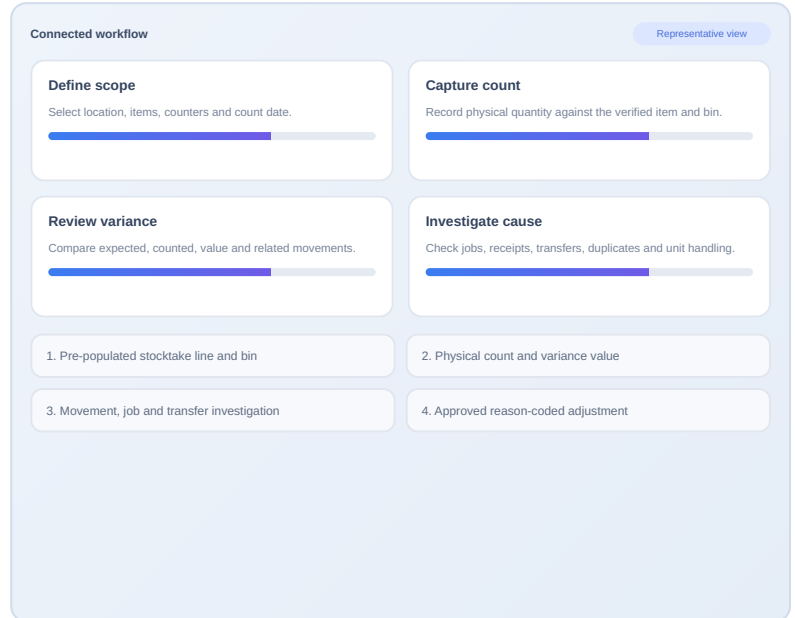
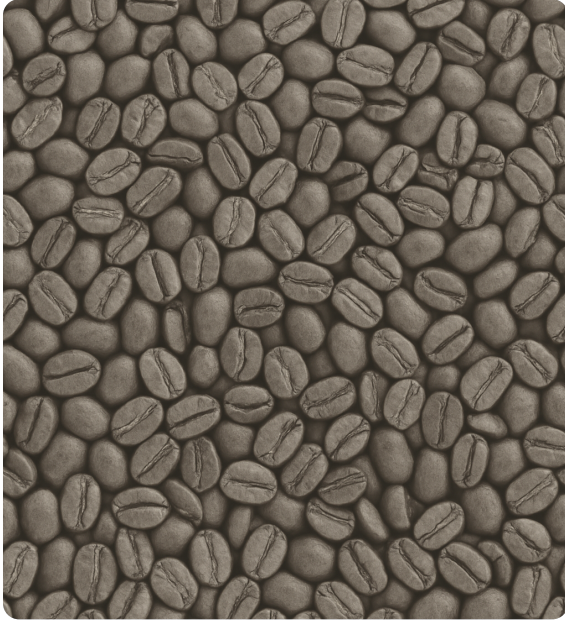
MEASURE	EVIDENCE SOURCE	CREDIBLE REPORTING
Count coverage	Stocktake scope and active-item register	Percentage of expected items and locations counted.
Variance rate	Stocktake results	Quantity and value variance by location and category.
Explained variance	Reason and evidence audit	Percentage with a documented root cause before adjustment.
Recount frequency	Count workflow	Lines requiring second verification.
Unrecorded job usage	Job-part comparison	Variance linked to parts fitted but not deducted.
Repeat variance	Successive stocktakes	Items recurring with the same unexplained cause.

"A trustworthy stocktake corrects the ledger and reveals which workflow must change before the next count."

MAKE THE STORY TANGIBLE

Show one variance from physical count to approved movement

Use a real item and display expected quantity, physical count, movement investigation, root-cause evidence and final adjustment. The correction should never appear as an unexplained overwrite.



Recommended evidence-building sequence

Phase 1 - Baseline

Select a representative sample and record the current process, delays, errors and missing evidence.

Phase 2 - Controlled workflow

Apply one agreed Corexa process, ownership rule and completion standard for 8-12 weeks.

Phase 3 - Verified result

Report system-derived measures, dated screenshots and a participant-approved quotation.

Build the publishable proof layer

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

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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.