



## eXensys Micro Vertical Solution

Micro-Vertical – Secure Printing

# Agenda

*Industry Overview*

*Industry Characteristics*

*Key Processes 'n' Challenges*

*eXensys Best Practices*



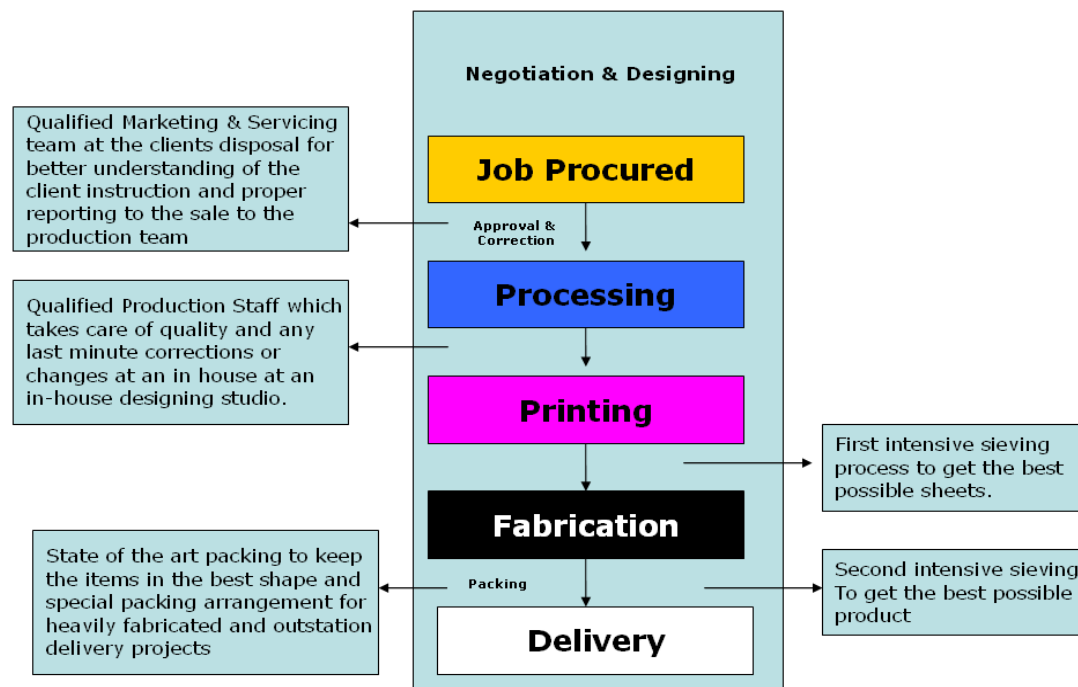
# Industry Overview

## Micro-Vertical – Secure Printing

**Security printing** is the field of the printing industry that deals with the printing of items such as banknotes, passports, tamper-evident labels, stock certificates, postage stamps and identity cards. The main goal of security printing is to prevent forgery, tampering, or counterfeiting.

A number of technical methods are used in the security printing industry.

Intaglio is a printing technique in which the image is incised into a surface. Normally, copper or zinc plates are used, and the incisions are created by etching or engraving the image, but one may also use mezzotint. In printing, the surface is covered in ink, and then rubbed vigorously with tarlatan cloth or newspaper to remove the ink from the surface, leaving it in the incisions. A damp piece of paper is placed on top, and the plate and paper are run through a printing press that, through pressu





# Key Processes 'n' Challenges

Micro-Vertical – Secure Printing

## Key Processes

- Recipe Management
- Process Parameter and Control
- Quality Control
- Inventory and Logistics
- Accounts Management & Legal\Statutory Compliance
- Preventive & Breakdown Maintenance

## Challenges\Pain Areas

- Too much money is spent to meet customer commitments
- Lots of inventory, but never all the right inventory when we need it
- More storage is required for inventory/WIP/finished Goods
- Requiring more capacity but unable to justify the new investment

# eXensys Best Practices

## Micro-Vertical – Secure Printing

S.No	Pain Areas	Why do companies fail?	eXensys Best Practice
1.	Too much money is spent to meet customer commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of collaboration with customer</li> <li>➤ Inaccurate data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Available-To-Promise (ATP) and order confirmations</li> <li>✓ Sound planning to give accurate data</li> </ul>
2.	Lots of inventory, but never all the right inventory when we need it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of net requirement planning</li> <li>➤ No EOQ/FOQ methods followed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Material Planning based upon Net requirement</li> <li>✓ Supports EOQ/FOQ practices to optimize inventory level</li> </ul>
3.	More storage is required for inventory/WIP/finished Goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No control at shop floor for the items lying</li> <li>➤ Improper planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Only required quantity is taken from the inventory for production, thus reducing waste at shop floor</li> <li>✓ Process orders as per planning to avoid excess material lying at WIP</li> </ul>
4.	Requiring more capacity but unable to justify the new investment	No concrete long range planning in accordance with production resource	Resource Planning for longer periods in accordance with the production resources

