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COURSE BROCHURE

Replenishment Buying and Reorder Point Setting Training Course

23 – 27 May 2027
Kuala Lumpur

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Replenishment Buying and Reorder Point Setting Training Course

Ref: 2642_100517 **Date:** 23 – 27 May 2027 **Location:** Kuala Lumpur **Fees:** 4600 GBP

Replenishment Buying and Reorder Point Setting is a 1-week training course for buyers, storekeepers and inventory planners who set when and how much to order, and each participant completes a reorder parameter sheet for a stores range. Shortages and shelves of unused stock both start with weak buying rules, so demand, supplier lead time and order timing need deliberate control. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course for practitioners who replenish stocked items.

Why Replenishment Buying and Reorder Point Setting Matters Now

Three pressures shape replenishment buying today. Supplier lead times have become less predictable, so reorder levels set years ago no longer protect availability. Finance teams watch the cash held in stores more closely and question every surplus line. Operations leaders expect critical spares on the shelf whenever equipment fails. An organisation that sets reorder points from measured demand and lead time keeps service high with less stock; one that relies on habit pays twice, through urgent purchases and through written-off items.

Who Gains Most from Replenishment Buying and Reorder Point Setting

- Buyers who raise purchase orders for stocked materials and spares
- Storekeepers who issue items, record receipts and flag shortages
- Inventory planners who maintain reorder levels and order quantities
- Stores supervisors who answer for stock accuracy and ageing
- Supply coordinators who chase suppliers and track delivery performance

A stores and purchasing group gains most when buyers and storekeepers attend together, because they agree one set of reorder rules and one way of acting on slow movers.

Replenishment Buying and Reorder Point Setting Capabilities

The outcomes below turn consumption records and supplier delivery history into reorder settings that buyers can defend and storekeepers can follow.

- Calculate a reorder point from demand during lead time and a buffer — replenishment trigger for each stocked line
- Classify items by annual value and criticality — where buyer attention and buffer stock are spent
- Measure supplier lead time and its variability — which supply lines need larger buffers
- Weigh order quantity against ordering and carrying cost — size of each purchase order
- Assess price breaks against the risk of excess stock — bulk buying decisions
- Build an ageing view of slow-moving items — disposal, return or transfer action

Key Replenishment Buying and Reorder Point Setting Terms

- Reorder point — the stock level at which a new purchase order is raised so supply arrives before the item runs out.
- Lead time — the time from raising a requisition to receiving goods into stores ready for issue.
- Buffer stock — extra stock held to cover variation in demand or supplier delivery during the lead time.
- Order quantity — the amount ordered each time a reorder point is reached, balancing ordering effort against the cost of holding stock.
- Carrying cost — the cost of holding stock, including storage, tied-up capital, handling and obsolescence risk.
- Slow-moving stock — items with little or no issue activity over a set period, often candidates for return, transfer or disposal.

Replenishment Buying and Reorder Point Setting Day by Day

Day 1: Stock Positions and Demand Signals

- Consumption History Review — Separating Steady Demand From One-Off Issues
- Stock Position Calculation — On Hand, On Order and Allocated
- Value-Volume Stock Classification — Where Buyer Attention Is Spent
- Item Criticality Rating — Which Stockouts Halt Operations
- Purchase Requisition Triggers — Manual Requests Versus Rule-Based Signals

Day 2: Supplier Lead Times and Variability

- Lead Time Measurement — Quoted Versus Delivered Order Cycles
- Lead Time Variability Charts — Spotting Unreliable Supply Lines
- Expediting Logs — When Chasing Replaces Planning
- Minimum Order and Pack Size Constraints — Rounding Order Lines
- Supplier Delivery Calendars — Aligning Order Days With Receipts

Day 3: Setting Reorder Points and Buffer Stock

- Reorder Point Formula — Demand During Lead Time Plus Buffer
- Buffer Stock Sizing — Target Fill Rate Against Holding Cost
- Min-Max Settings — Simple Rules for Low-Value Items
- Periodic Review Cycles — Fixed Order Days for Grouped Suppliers
- Parameter Override Rules — Who Can Change a Reorder Level

Day 4: Order Quantities, Cost and Slow Movers

- Order Quantity Trade-Off — Ordering Cost Against Carrying Cost
- Price Break Evaluation — Bulk Discounts Versus Excess Stock
- Slow-Moving Stock Ageing Report — Items Without Issues in Months
- Disposal, Return and Transfer Options — Releasing Tied-Up Cash
- Replenishment Health Measures — Stockouts, Turns and Excess Value

Day 5: Practising the Reorder Parameter Sheet

- Classification and Criticality Applied to a Sample Item List
- Lead Time Data Applied to Buffer Stock Settings
- Order Quantity and Price Break Decisions for Selected Lines
- Review Rhythm Agreed Between Buyers and Storekeepers
- Reorder Parameter Sheet Completed for a Chosen Stores Range

Applying Replenishment Buying and Reorder Point Setting After the Course

- Recalculate reorder points for the highest-value lines using measured lead times
- Run a slow-moving stock ageing report and agree return, transfer or disposal action for each listed item

Replenishment Buying and Reorder Point Setting Questions FAQ

What is Replenishment Buying and Reorder Point Setting and why does it matter now?

It is the practice of deciding when to reorder a stocked item and how much to buy. It matters now because supplier lead times vary more and finance teams scrutinise the cash held in stores, so habit-based reorder levels cause both shortages and surplus.

Which roles gain most from Replenishment Buying and Reorder Point Setting?

Buyers, storekeepers and inventory planners gain most. Buyers place better-timed orders, storekeepers see fewer emergency requests, and planners hold defensible reorder levels.

How does Replenishment Buying and Reorder Point Setting differ from a warehouse operations course?

This course centres on buying decisions: reorder levels, order quantities and supplier lead times. A warehouse operations course covers receiving, put-away, picking and layout.

What will you bring back from Replenishment Buying and Reorder Point Setting?

You bring back a reorder parameter sheet for a stores range you choose, with item classification, lead times, buffer stock, reorder points and order quantities.

Replenishment Buying and Reorder Point Setting: The Way Forward

The reorder parameter sheet first informs which stocked lines need new reorder levels before the next buying cycle. Buyers use it to time purchase orders, storekeepers use it to judge when to raise a shortage flag and planners use it to track fill rate. After a quarter of use, revisit lead time data, because supplier behaviour shifts and buffers should follow.