Chapter 13

Order Fulfillment, eCRM, and Other Support Services



Learning Objectives



- 1. Describe the role of support services in EC.
- 2. Define EC order fulfillment and describe the EC order fulfillment process.
- 3. Describe the major problems of EC order fulfillment.
- 4. Describe various solutions to EC order fulfillment problems.

Learning Objectives



- 5. Describe CRM, its methods, and its relationship with EC.
- 6. Describe eCRM implementation and tools.
- 7. Describe other EC support services.
- 8. Discuss the drivers of outsourcing support services and the use of ASPs.



Overview of Order Fulfillment

order fulfillment

All of the activities needed to provide customers with ordered goods and services, including related customer services

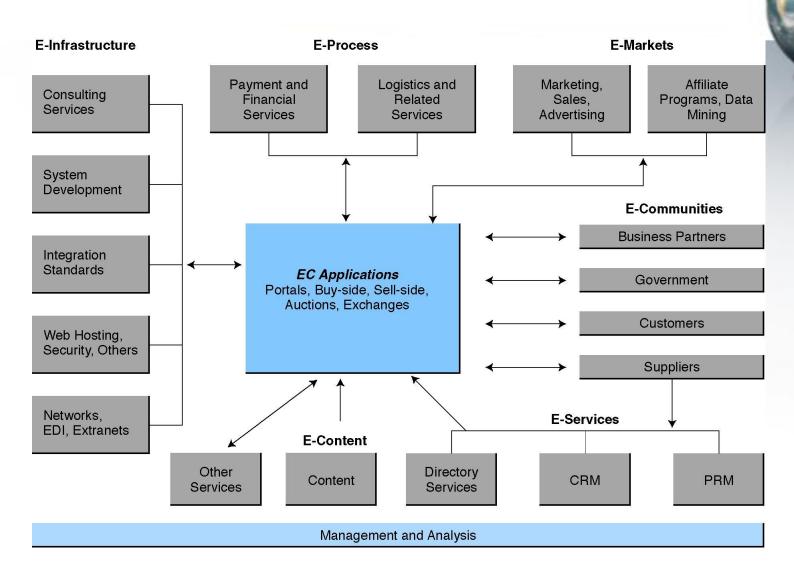
back-office operations

The activities that support fulfillment of sales, such as accounting and logistics

front-office operations

The business processes, such as sales and advertising, that are visible to customers

Exhibit 13.1 E-Commerce Services





Overview of Logistics

logistics

The operations involved in the efficient and effective flow and storage of goods, services, and related information from point of origin to point of consumption



- The EC Order Fulfillment Process
 - Step 1: Making sure the customer will pay
 - Step 2:Checking for in-stock availability
 - Step 3:Arranging shipments
 - Step 4: Insurance
 - Step 5: Replenishment
 - Step 6: In-house production
 - Step 7: Use suppliers
 - Step 8: Contacts with customers
 - Step 9: Returns



 The EC Order Fulfillment Process reverse logistics

The movement of returns from customers to vendors

e-logistics

The logistics of EC systems, typically involving small parcels sent to many customers' homes (in B2C)



- Traditional Versus EC Logistics
 - Traditional logistics deal with movement of large amounts of materials to a few destinations
 - E-logistics shipments typically are small parcels sent to many customers' homes

Problems in Order Fulfillment



- Typical Supply Chain Problems
 - The inability to deliver products on time
 - High inventory costs
 - Quality problems due to misunderstandings
 - Shipments of wrong products, materials, and parts
 - Cost to expedite operations or shipments is high

Problems in Order Fulfillment



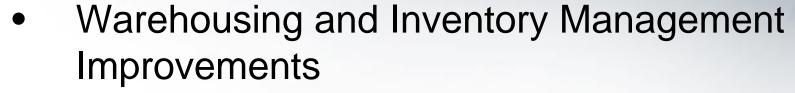
- Why Supply Chain Problems Exist
 - Problems along the EC supply chain stem from uncertainties and from the need to coordinate several activities, internal units, and business partners

third-party logistics (3PL) suppliers

External, rather than in-house, providers of logistics services



- Improvements in the Order-Taking Process
 - Improve the order-taking process and its links to fulfillment and logistics
 - Implement linkages between order-taking and payment systems



warehouse management system (WMS)

A software system that helps in managing warehouses

- Other Inventory Management Improvements
- Automated Warehouses
- Using Wireless Technologies
 - Using RFID to improve WMS



- Speeding Deliveries
 - Same day, even same hour, delivery
 - Supermarket deliveries
 - Failed delivery companies
- Partnering Efforts and Outsourcing Logistics
 - Comprehensive logistics services
 - Outsourcing logistics



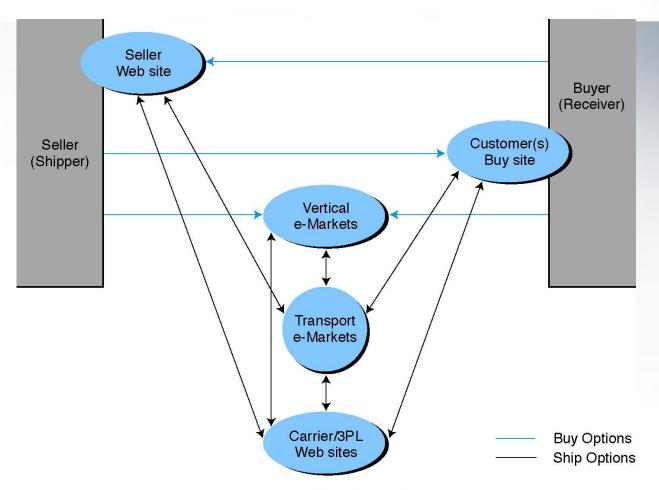
Handling Returns

- Return the item to the place where it was purchased
- Separate the logistics of returns from the logistics of delivery
- Completely outsource returns
- Allow the customer to physically drop the returned item at a collection station
- Auction the returned items



- Order Fulfillment in B2B
 - Using E-Marketplaces and Exchanges to Ease Order Fulfillment Problems in B2B
 - A company-centric marketplace can solve several supply chain problems
 - Using an extranet provides an ordering system
 - A vertical exchange connects thousands of suppliers
 - Order Fulfillment in Services
 - May involve more information processing, which requires more sophisticated EC systems

Exhibit 13.5 B2B Buy and Ship Options



Transportation Providers



Innovative E-Fulfillment Strategies merge-in-transit

Logistics model in which components for a product may come from two different physical locations and are shipped directly to customer's location

rolling warehouse

Logistics method in which products on the delivery truck are not pre-assigned to a destination, but the decision about the quantity to unload at each destination is made at the time of unloading



 What is CRM: Definitions, Types, and Classifications

customer relationship management (CRM)

A customer service approach that focuses on building long-term and sustainable customer relationships that add value both for the customer and the company

- Types of CRM Activities
 - Operational
 - Analytical
 - Collaborative
- Classification of CRM Programs
 - Loyalty programs.
 - Prospecting.
 - Save or win back.
 - Cross-sell/up-sell.



eCRM

Customer relationship management conducted electronically

- The Scope of CRM
 - The three levels of CRM:
 - 1. Foundation of service
 - 2. Customer-centered services
 - 3. Value-added services



- The Extent of Service
 - 1. Customer acquisition (prepurchase support)
 - 2. Customer support during purchase
 - 3. Customer fulfillment (purchase dispatch)
 - 4. Customer continuance support (postpurchase)



Benefits of CRM

The provision of superior customer care through the use of the Internet and IT technologies

Limitations of CRM

- Requires integration with a company's other information systems, which may not be an easy task
- Justifying the expense of CRM is not easy



- CRM Implementation Issues
 - Five factors that are required to implement a CRM program effectively:
 - 1. Customer-centric strategy
 - 2. Commitments from people
 - 3. Improved or redesigned processes
 - 4. Software technology
 - 5. Infrastructure



- Integrating CRM into the Enterprise
 - The integration of ERP and CRM must include low-level data synchronization as well as business process integration so that the integrity of business roles can be maintained across systems and workflow tasks can pass between the systems
 - Such integration also ensures that organizations can perform business intelligence across systems



Justifying Customer Service and CRM Programs

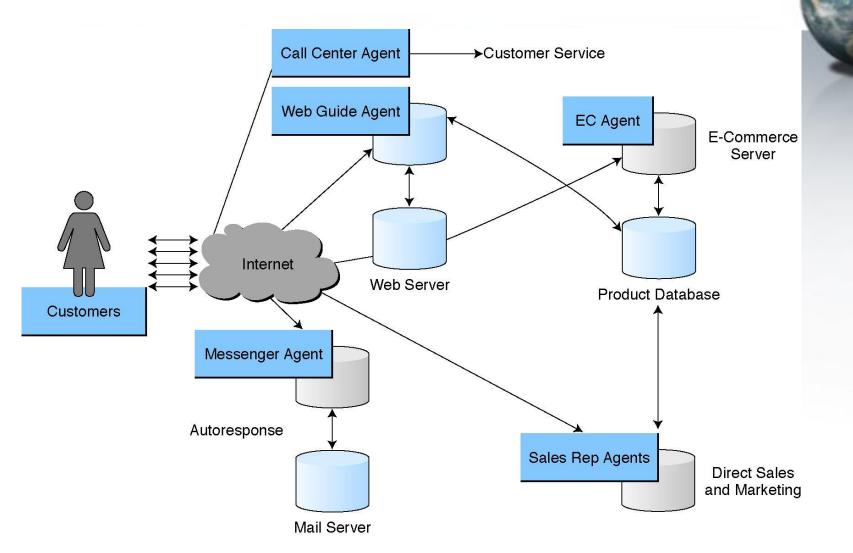
metrics

Performance standards; may be quantitative or qualitative

- Metrics in Customer Service and CRM
 - Response time
 - Site availability
 - Download time
 - Timeliness
 - Security and privacy
 - On-time order fulfillment
 - Return policy
 - Navigability

- Classifications of CRM Applications
 - Customer-facing applications
 - Customer-touching applications
 - Customer-centric intelligence applications
 - Online networking and other applications

Exhibit 13.8 CRM Applications



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- Customer-Facing Applications
 - Customer Interaction Centers

customer interaction center (CIC)

A comprehensive service entity in which EC vendors address customer-service issues communicated through various contact channels

telewebs

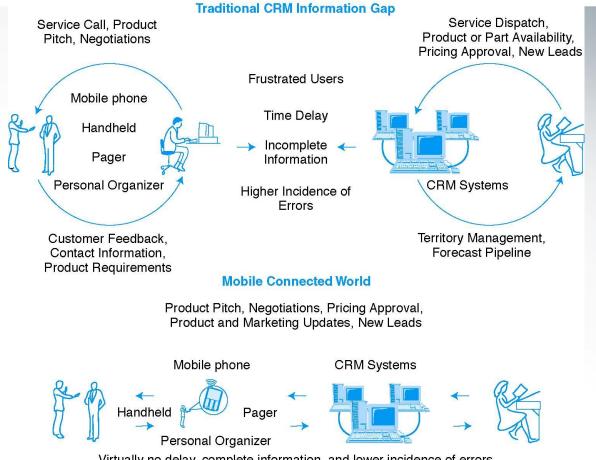
Call centers that combine Web channels with portal-like self-service

- Customer-Facing Applications
 - Intelligent Agents in Customer Service and Call Centers

autoresponders

Automated e-mail reply systems (text files returned via e-mail) that provide answers to commonly asked questions

Exhibit 13.9 Intelligent Agents in Call Centers



Virtually no delay, complete information, and lower incidence of errors

Customer Feedback, Contact Information, Territory Management. Forecast Pipeline

- Customer-Facing Applications sales force automation (SFA)
 - Software that automates the tasks performed by sales people in the field, such as data collection and its transmission
 - Field Service Automation
 - Manage customer service requests, service orders, service contracts, service schedules, and service calls
 - Provide planning, scheduling, dispatching, and reporting features to field service representatives

- Customer-Touching Applications
 - Personalized Web pages
 - E-commerce applications
 - Campaign management

- Customer-Touching Applications
 - Web self-service

Activities conducted by users on the Web to find answers to their questions (e.g., tracking) or for product configuration

Self-Tracking

FAQ page

A Web page that lists questions that are frequently asked by customers and the answers to those questions

Self-Configuration and Customization

- Customer-Centric Applications
 - Data Reporting and Warehousing
 - Data Reports

data warehouse

A single, server-based data repository that allows centralized analysis, security, and control over the data

Data Analysis and Mining

Delivering Customer Service in Cyberspace: CRM Applications and Tools

- Online Networking
 - Forums
 - Chat rooms
 - Usenet groups
 - E-mail newsletters
 - Discussion lists
 - E-Mail Newsletters
 - Discussion Lists

Delivering Customer Service in Cyberspace: CRM Applications and Tools

mobile CRM

The delivery of CRM applications to any user, whenever and wherever needed. This is done by use of the wireless infrastructure and/or mobile and wearable devices

- Voice Communication
- Language Translation
- The Role of Knowledge Management and Intelligent Agents in CRM

Other EC Support Services



- Consulting Services
- CRM Suites
- Directory Services, Newsletters, and Search Engines
 - Directory services
 - Newsletters
 - Search engines and news aggregators

Other EC Support Services

Some More EC Support Services

- Trust Services
- Trademark and Domain Names
- Digital Photos
- Global Business Communities
- Access to Commercial Databases
- Online Consulting

- Knowledge Management
- Client Matching
- E-Business Rating Sites
- Security and Encryption Sites
- Web Research Services
- Coupon-Generating Sites



- Why Outsource EC Services?
 - A desire to concentrate on the core business
 - The need to have services up and running rapidly
 - Lack of expertise (experience and resources) for many of the required support services
 - The inability to have the economy of scale enjoyed by outsourcers, which often results in high costs for in-house options

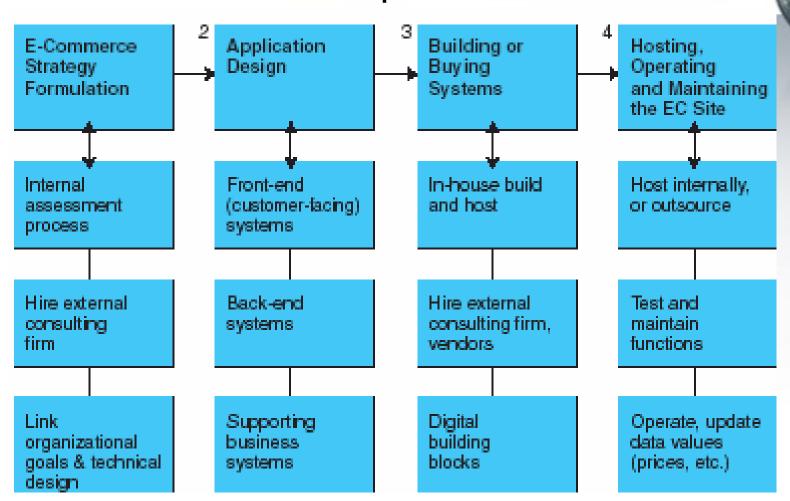


- Why Outsource EC Services?
 - The inability to keep up with rapidly fluctuating demands if an in-house option is used
 - The number of required services, which usually are simply too many for one company to handle



- Why Outsource EC Services?
 - The typical process of developing and managing EC applications has four steps:
 - 1. EC strategy formulation
 - 2. Application design
 - 3. Building (or buying) the application
 - 4. Hosting, operating, and maintaining the EC site

Exhibit 13.12 E-Commerce Application Development Process





- IT Outsourcing and Application Service Providers
 - Internet malls
 - ISPs
 - Telecommunication companies
 - Software houses
 - Outsourcers and others



 IT Outsourcing and Application Service Providers

application service provider (ASP)

An agent or vendor who assembles the functions needed by enterprises and packages them with outsourced development, operation, maintenance, and other services

Managerial Issues

- 1. Have we planned for order fulfillment?
- 2. How should we handle returns?
- 3. Do we want alliances in order fulfillment?
- 4. What EC logistics applications would be useful?
- 5. How is our response time?
- 6. How do we measure and improve customer service?

Managerial Issues



- 7. Is CRM for real?
- 8. Do we have to use electronically supported CRM?
- 9. EC consultants are expensive. Should we use them?
- 10. Should we outsource EC services?

Summary

- 1. The role of support services in EC.
- 2. The order fulfillment process.
- 3. Problems in order fulfillment.
- 4. Solutions to order fulfillment problems.
- 5. CRM, its technologies, and EC connection.
- 6. Implementing customer service online.
- 7. Other support services.
- 8. Outsourcing EC services and using ASPs.