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Doing more with less could be the way forward with lean thinking

Through SSG and LTIC's Lean! Project, local SME Shalom International Movers succeeds in improving processes. BY JAWN LIM AND MARK TAN

LINDLY doing more does not guarantee more value for an organisation, and failure to define the value of a product or service from the stakeholder's perspective could result in unproductive processes.

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Cutting staff or resources without considering how it impacts value creation are often the ways of a management that is myopic. Wisdom calls for knowing what wastes to remove from a business process, while ensuring that value-generating portions of the business will not affected.

For a company to ensure that it practises maximised customer value while minimising waste, imbuing Lean Thinking into its culture is key. Lean practices not only create, but also capture, more value for businesses without the need for more resources to be used.

A university-industry partnership

In partnership with SkillsFuture Singapore (SSG), the Singapore Institute of Technology's (SIT) Lean Transformation Innovation Centre (LTIC) was established to promote and develop manpower lean practices and solutions for local enterprises.

Working closely with local companies to identify and address performance gaps, LTIC offers sustainable solutions for long-term productivity gains through workshops and masterclasses that promote the adoption of Lean capabilities.

One of LTIC's signature prorammes, known as The Lean! Project (TLP), is designed for local small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Conducted over three months and comprising two phases, the programme is led by trained SIT faculty members and staff. Phase 1 involves training and scoping over two days, while Phase 2, conducted across 48 hours in four-hour blocks, includes project coaching that is customised on-site and in iterative cycles of Plan-Do-Check-Adjust. Addressing the often-heard complaint that employees who attend training tend to forget what they were taught theoretically, the programme designed by LTIC ensures that lean principles are applied to the actual conditions of the company in training. This mode of engagement, a reflection of SIT's status as Singapore's university of applied learning, centers on in-depth project coaching based on real issues faced by the company.



Shalom Movers' chief operating officer Gabriel Lam (left), seen here with his brother and chief executive officer Gideon Lam, says he is happy that his company's lean journey has also resulted in employees embracing the culture of continuous learning and become happier at work. BT FILE PHOTO

cipate in the TLP (then known as the transported the cartons directly to Lean Skills Development Programme), in which several employees tional, non-value creating step of accu-store's "organised chaos" that had to ensure that its trucks are equipped took part.

Integral to the training sessions was the on-site Gemba Walks, a procedure where a detailed walk-through was conducted at the client's premises to observe, measure, clock and draw out processes. These processes, along with a clear view of the different types of wastes, were then meticulously charted out into value-stream maps.

the truck instead of having the addimulating cartons at a waiting area. The second change that Shalom im-

moving staff haphazardly lining the by 8am every day. pathways in order to get their packing materials. Without consistent accountability, teams would occasionally forget to collect certain supplies and thus waste more time doing multiple retrievals.

Thirdly, Shalom examined its several experiments and redesigned store operations and layout. The the store layout and flow of resources been tolerated for a long time saw and leave for the customer's location The benefits of lean strategy implementation are not limited to improvements in processes. Apart from the tangible and measurable benefits gained from the overall increased productivity as well as reduction of process time, the impressive intangible improvements within the work cul-

Lean practices not only create, but also capture, more value for businesses without the need for more resources to be used.

"What made me happy is seeing our employees embrace the culture of continuous learning and improvement not just in theory, but also on the ground where they keep implementing tweaks to their work. When they see their suggestions making a difference, they become happier and more confident at work," said Mr Gabriel Lam, chief operating officer of Shalom International Movers, referring to his company's lean journey.

The seed of Lean Thinking, which has taken root within the team, has led to a growth mindset that has seen an increase in ownership of work and improvements in attendance.

Staff members also took on new responsibilities willingly and were more willing to suggest improvements. The culture of continuous improvement at Shalom is flourishing, with employees understanding the importance of not only efficiently de-

What is value creation? A case study on the success of Shalom International Movers

In 2018, SIT invited local SME Shalom International Movers (Shalom) to parti-

Shalom began with the fundamental question, "What is a good day?", and concluded that customers simply want their things to be moved without having to wait for too long while it is being done.

Shalom identified wastes within the processes that affected its value proposition, and began assessing ways that could provide more value to customers.

The first change it implemented was the "flow" concept. Previously, there could have been four to five | By Roger Lim movers on-site at a customer's place to wrap, pack and move the cartons to a holding area (typically a space next to the elevator), and then shift all the cartons to the truck.

This would incur an additional staff's time and resources to stand guard. Once Shalom adopted a Lean principle of Just-In-Time, the movers

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plemented was the "pull" concept. In the past, the trucks – Shalom's costly assets - would remain idle at the customer's site waiting to be loaded while the movers packed. By using Lean strategies, Shalom deployed under-utilised trucks to other job sites that are only "pulled" from the vicinity when there is a need to transport the cartons from one site to another.

Pilferage of supplies could also go undetected. In order to solve these issues at the store, Shalom conducted ture were also noticed.

Singapore, HK vie for pole position in new innovative ecosystem

ONE degree north of the equator, Singapore's transformation from a humble fishing village to a sparkling metropolis has been viewed as a textbook case study for economic transition and development.

The city-state's success, reaching beyond its diminutive geographical footprint, has led to global acclaim as it recently received the title of the world's most competitive economy.

Not far from the Lion City's shores, Hong Kong trails tightly behind, holding on to second place in recognition of its business-friendly policies. With competitiveness swiftly dominating the agenda amid the rapid pace of disruption in the 21st century, countries are now steering away from the safe and familiar, instead braving unknown waters with a new economic compass.

Faced with the same broad set of challenges in navigating nascent technologies, the stage seems set for the next phase of Asian ambition to play out as the twin cities vie for pole position.

The growth trajectories for both countries display startling similarities: Singapore first launched its National Technology Plan in 1991, and this was quickly followed by Hong Kong's Innovation and Technology Fund in 1999.

Singapore later committed a further S\$19 billion into its Research, Innovation and Enterprise 2020 Plan, as Hong Kong also officially established the Innovation and Technology Bureau.

An examination of these policy milestones reveals the progressive mindset that has buoyed growth for the countries so far, continuing to serve the nations in laying out a clear and consistent regulatory regime even as they move into unfamiliar territory

Singapore, with over 634 blockchain and cryptocurrency related companies registered from 2016 to 2018, counting a combined market capitalisation of US\$8.3 billion, has taken the first tottering steps towards becoming a regional node of innovation.

And yet, building out a balanced and dynamic ecosystem is not just a matter of static policy.

In rolling out the welcome mat, separate cards on the table have come together to accelerate the innovation cycle. As in the case of Project Ubin, where the Monetary Authority of Singapore partners with the financial industry to explore the potential of distributed ledger technology within the inter-bank and cross-border payments and securities space.

Singapore's forward-thinking institutional environment becomes a factor in productivity, with the dialogic industry engagement growing the ecosystem in the long run.

Hong Kong, on the other hand, is also bolstering its efforts to attract talent from the technological sectors, including blockchain, introducing the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme, aimed at expediting visa applications for specialised skills.

This broaches an understanding of innovation as a fluid, social force which needs to be negotiated by governments if they look beneath its technological layer.

Progress is charted by countries that understand the requirements of an approaching digital future, and that have already put their first step forward in embracing it.

At the same time, competitiveness also perpetuates a virtuous cycle of growth, gathering interest from institutional and accredited investors who identify potential and white spaces within the market.

Emerging technologies, more than

livering value to customers, but also understanding the value of the work that they do individually and as a team.

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Top: Hong Kong is bolstering its efforts to attract talent from technological sectors. Above: Singapore's forward-thinking institutional environment is a factor in productivity. AFP, BT FILE PHOTO

ies as to absorb and adapt to the shockwaves of rapid development, subsequently leapfrogging their tech-

nological and regulatory journey. While countries naturally want to be competitive, the best way to do so, interestingly, is by fostering a broader environment of collaboration and partnership.

As innovation converges from parallel lanes, countries stand to benefit from exploring synergies across technologies and industries, best practices, and common pillars of innovation

Competitiveness, in turn, has come to indicate not so much the relative rank of a country than in serving as a common denominator, highlighting the contours of the new economy as nations move in unison towards the same frontier.

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just a force for innovation, have also

become a lever for economic progress. With the twinned synergies between business and technology, as blockchain matures, so will the attractiveness of its economy. Ergo, the inflow of investment capital enables governments to ready their econom-