

Al-Driven Digital Document Framework:

Transforming and Optimizing Supply Chain Processes

Speaker:

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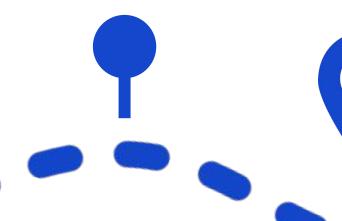
Agenda



Current options for document recognition and item matching:
Common document types for OCR and Al automation

Document automation case studies

Breakdown of costs and benefits offered by Al-automation



Modern approach offered by eDMS

Challenges of Manual Document Management

Disadvantages of Manual Document Management

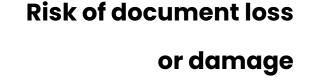
Reduced efficiency and productivity

Difficulties in tracking

documents and retrieving

their data





Higher administrative and labor costs

Slower response times to

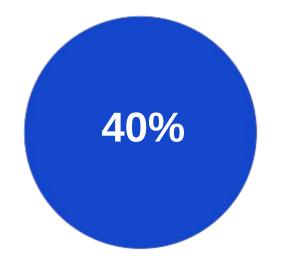


business needs

Source: SignHouse. (2024). Document management industry

statistics.https://usesignhouse.com/blog/document-management-industry-stats/#:~:text=40%25%20reduction%20in%20document%2Drelated%20costs%20when%20using%20document%20management%20systems

Why Go Digital



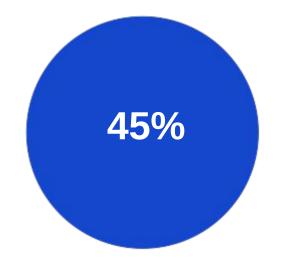
of document-related costs can be reduced when using a DMS



per transaction is spent on average for exchange of paper documents



of time spent file-sharing can be saved when using a DMS



of companies spent at least I week to have a contract signed

Enterprise Document Flows in Supply Chain

Supply Chain Documents

Legal and Operational Documents



Bills of Lading

Requests for Quotation (RFQ)

Partnership
Agreements

NDAs

Terms and Conditions

Compliance
Forms

Service Level Agreements

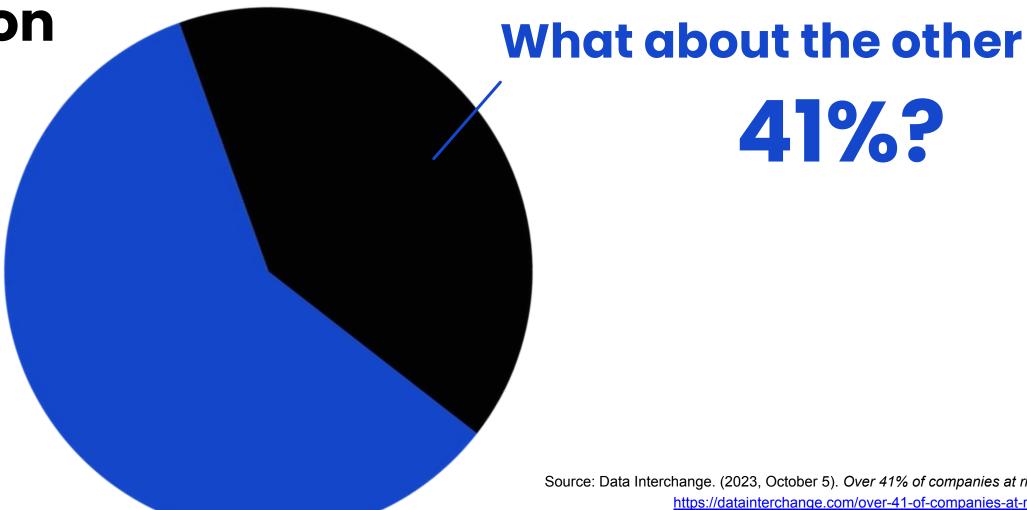
Supply Chain Documents

Challenge: lack of master data and incomplete EDI

integration / automatization

of US companies in Supply **59%** Chain adopted EDI for their

daily operations



While EDI systems work smoothly, not all your partners will have the necessary infrastructure to use them.

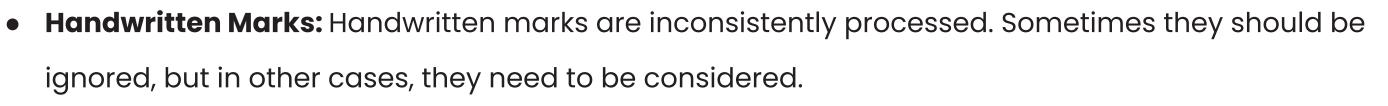
Main Challenges with Invoice Recognition













 Decimal and Cents Processing: Decimal separators and ".00" in cents require accurate processing to avoid errors.

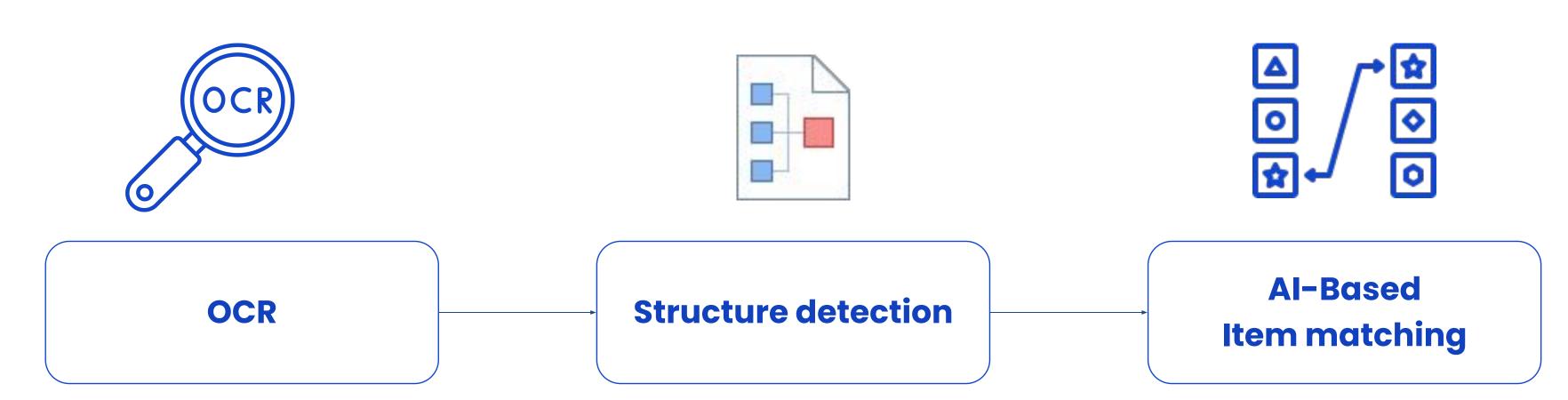


- Unstructured Data: Even after successful OCR (Optical Character Recognition), the extracted data may still lack structure.
- Manual Item Matching: Item matching against the ERP item list still requires manual intervention.





Finding Solutions: Three Steps to Take



OCR converts scanned images or documents into machine-readable, editable text. While it is essential for scanned documents or images, OCR may not be required for digitally-rendered files (e.g., DOCX, Excel, or some PDFs), which often retain editable text data.

This step identifies and extracts key elements (e.g., invoice number, date, sender, EIN, address, quantities, and amounts). It then validates the data (e.g., Quantity * Price = Total). The result is a structured and standardized document, such as in PIDX format, ready for further processing.

Al identifies the closest items from the invoice and matches them to the ERP system's item list. Using natural language processing, the Al analyzes product descriptions to ensure accurate matches, enabling seamless integration into the ERP.

Results must be human-approved to ensure the quality of final data and can then be imported to the ERP.

Available Software for Document Recognition: OCR and Al Automation Options

There are some products and SaaS on the market providing document structure recognition:

Several products and SaaS platforms offer document structure recognition, available through web platforms, API-only options, or iOS/Android applications.

However, these solutions typically lack advanced item matching capabilities and do not offer integration with existing EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) or DMS (Document Management Systems).















Al Document Integration Framework





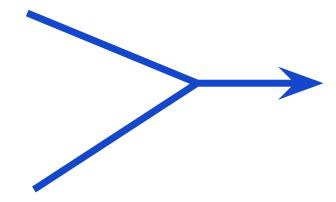
Sending **Quotes & Invoices**

Partners without EDI capabilities



Sending Purchase

EDI and structured documents

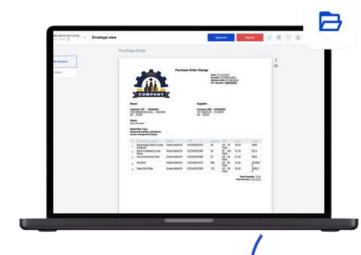


Unstructured Documents

in PDF, DOCX, XSLX, PNG, JPG formats, with different com.protocols (web portals, FTP, Email) and varying item name sets

Orders & Remmitances

Document management platform (former EDI-platform)

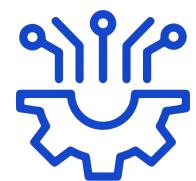


OCR and Al recognition, matching and training



Resulting data set





Final Human Approval





Company's **ERP-system**

Al Document Integration Framework Description

Ongoing Daily Processes:



Document Ingestion

Hundreds or thousands of predefined documents (e.g., quotes, invoices, orders, specs) arrive through various channels (web portal, procurement platform, FTP, email) and formats (PDF, DOCX, PNG, JPEG).

OCR Processing



Image files are processed with OCR to extract machine-readable text content.

Block Detection and Decomposition

Documents undergo block detection to extract key elements (e.g., DocumentType = "Invoice", DocumentDate = "November 15, 2024", SenderEIN = 352589633).



Data Storage

Detected data is stored in a structured format (e.g., PIDX). At this point, items are not yet matched with the ERP system.

AI-Based Item Matching

Al matches items in the document with corresponding items in the sender's ERP item list, improving data accuracy.

Approval Process



Invoices are sent for approval by a designated person. Correct matches enhance system reliability, while incorrect matches are used to retrain the AI model for future improvements.

ERP/Other System Integration

Recognized and matched invoices, in predefined formats, are sent to the enterprise ERP system as regular EDI documents.

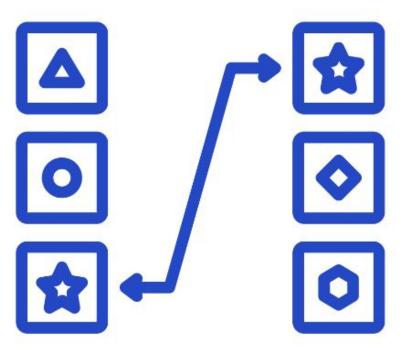
Al Document Integration Framework Setup Process

There are two Al-models to be used for such framework:



Document Structure

Detection Model



Item Matching Model

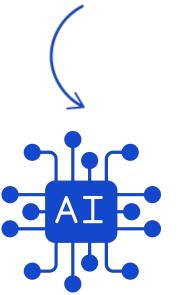
At the initial stage, and whenever there are significant changes (e.g., document type set, design/layout updates, or major changes to the item list), the accuracy of the AI models should be reevaluated.

If needed, the models should be retrained using updated data. While this process may be ongoing, it requires a supervisor to act as a quality "judge" to ensure the system's accuracy and reliability.

Unstructured

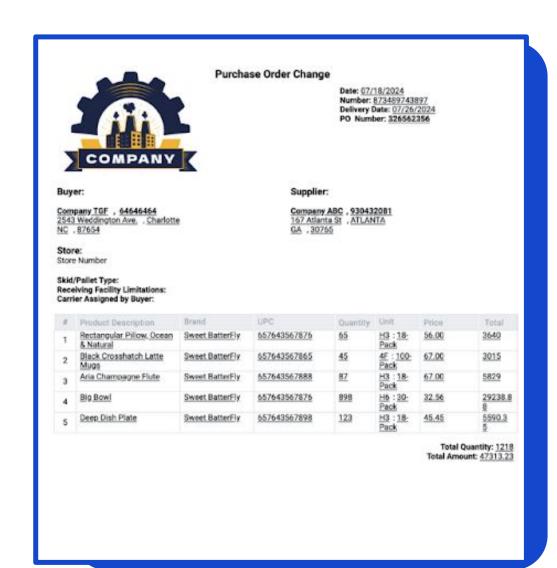
Documents







Al Models



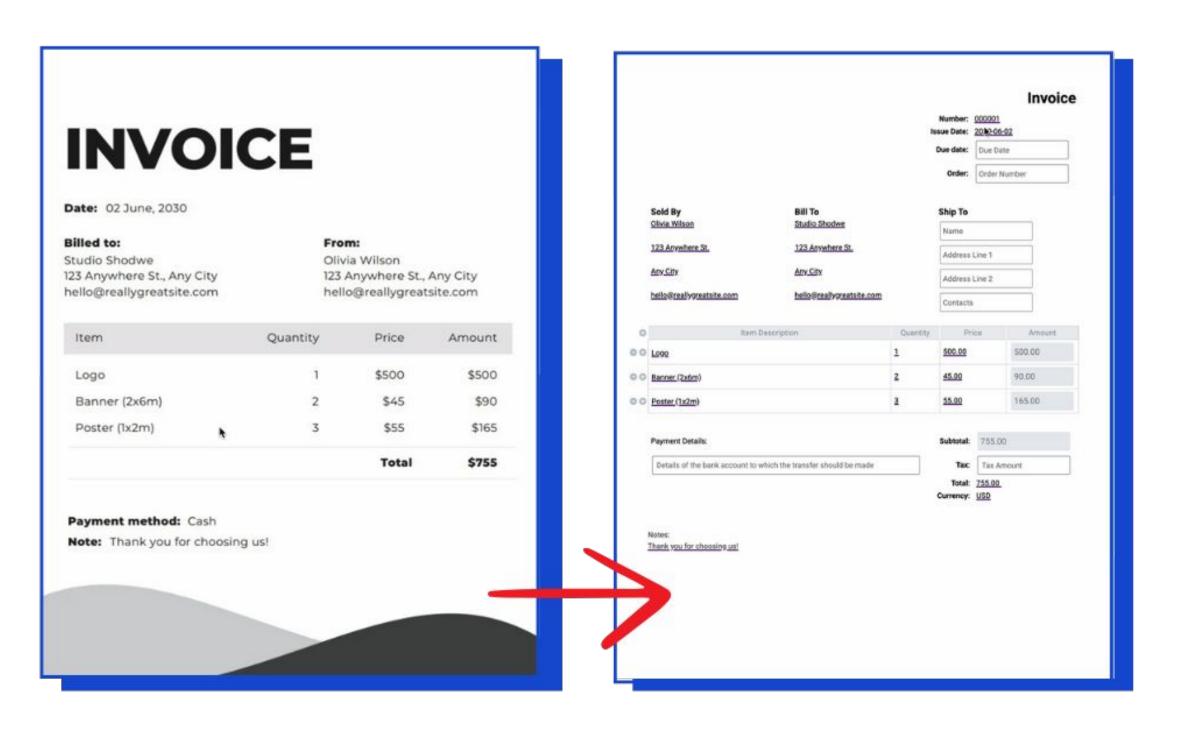






From Unstructured to Structured Fast and Accurately

The resulting file is saved in both PDF and XML, with XML convertible to JSON, CSV, or EDI for seamless integration.



Before

After

ROI and Cost-Benefit Analysis

With an average company processing 500 transactional documents per month, or around 6000 documents annually.

Manual Handling

20 mins

spent processing one document

On average, it takes 15 minutes to create one document, with around 40-80 line items of information that need to be retyped manually in every transactional document.

An additional, 5 minutes are spent correcting errors and double-checking the information.

\$8

in labor costs per document

With the average wage of 25\$ per hour for employees working with document processes.



other operational costs

That includes the use of paper and ink, document storage, mailing fees, and others.

\$~50,000 an

annually in labor and document processing costs

Al-automated processing

0.5 mins

spent processing one document

With ready-to-use templates and streamlined document workflows in place.

\$0.6

cost per document processing

Including costs for labor and software license for 5 users.

\$~9,780

annual total cost for the first year

Including software license for 5 users, project rollout, support and maintenance, manual labour costs involvement.

\$~5,780

annual total cost for the second and subsequent years

Including software license for 5 users, support and maintenance, manual labour costs involvement.

ROI of ~ \$40,220 (80.44%) in the first year of adoption and \$44, 220 (88.44%) in the subsequent years

Takeaways



Al Automation: Al can eliminate up to 90-95% of manual work for document re-entry, including item matching, document type detection, and structure detection.



Easy Adoption: This innovation is accessible from small and medium-sized businesses to large enterprises, with minimal changes required to existing IT infrastructure.



Minimal AI Expertise Required: Implementing and maintaining this functionality requires little to no specialized AI knowledge.



Human Approval: While human approval is still necessary, it now requires 10-20 times less effort compared to manual processing. Future AI advancements may eliminate this step entirely.



Wide Application: This approach is applicable to all supply chain documents (e.g., Invoices, Purchase Orders, Shipping Notices, Bill of Lading, Field Service Tickets, Remittance Advices) and other document types (e.g., agreements, contracts, application forms).



Role of Standards: Standards and code lists play an even more crucial role as the "common language" for seamless integration and automation.





















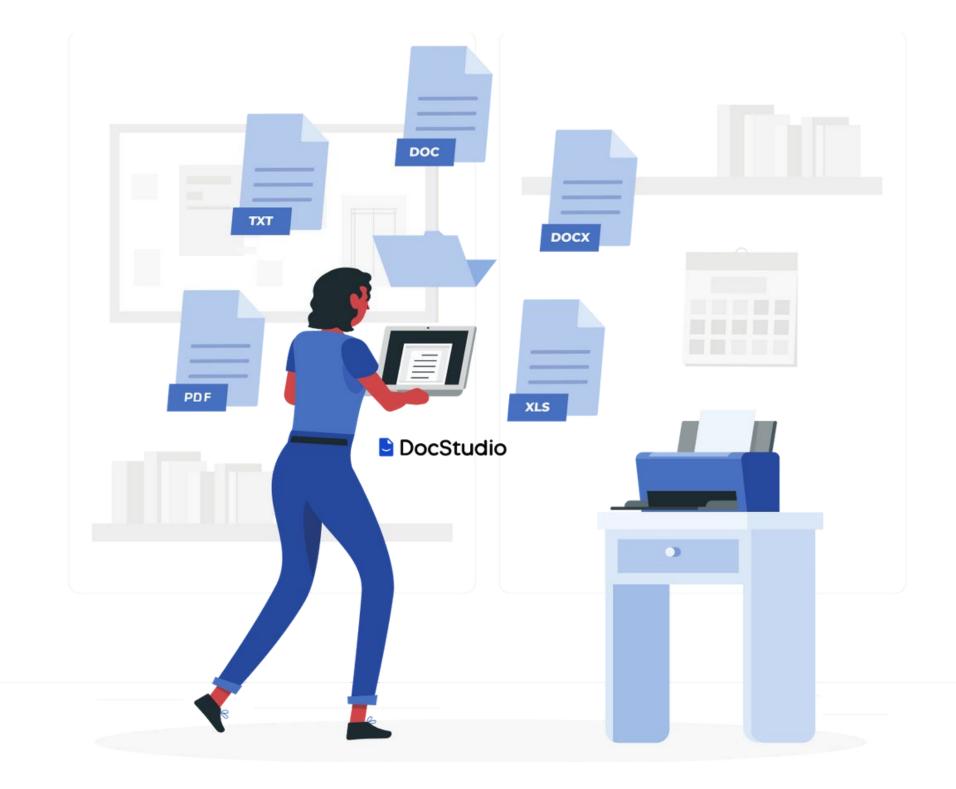








Thank You for Your Time!





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