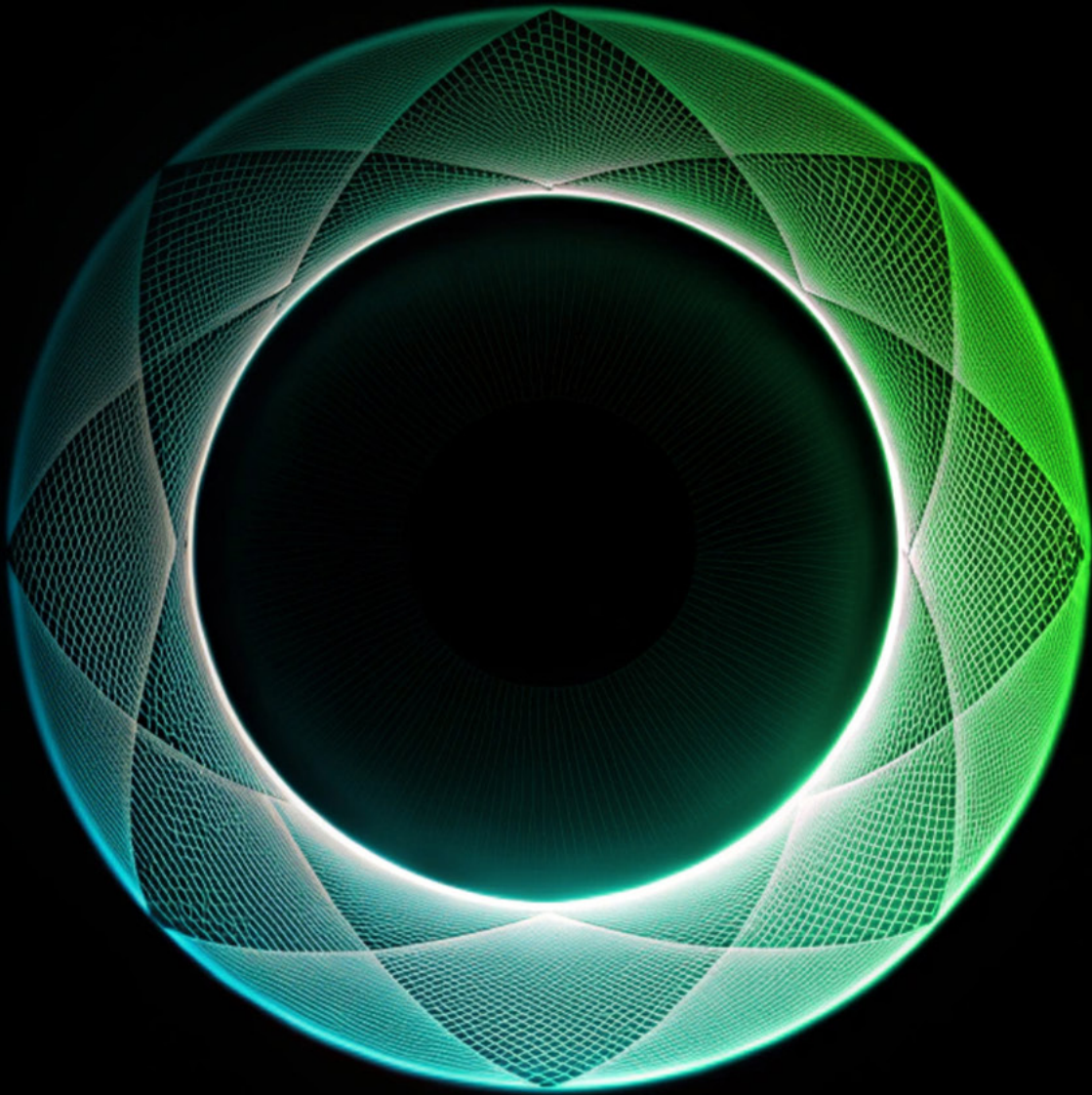


Deloitte.



Maintenance operations
Transition from reactive to
predictive with Oracle

February 2026

Table of contents

The problem statement	4
Why does downtime persist	6
Evolution of maintenance	7
Getting started	10
Oracle as a platform and use case	11
Key benefits and ROI modelling	14
Typical implementation roadmap options	15
Conclusive remarks	16
Connect with us	18



The problem statement

Unplanned downtime is no longer just an operations problem; it is a revenue, customer trust and ESG risk.

Despite years of investment in digital systems, many organisations still struggle during execution. Critical operational knowledge, such as equipment manuals, standard operating procedures, service histories and spare-parts intelligence, exists across the enterprise but rarely converges into guided, real-time action when disruptions occur at the point of execution.

This disconnect highlights a broader industry challenge: Data abundance without operational intelligence. Leading manufacturers are now shifting their focus from system automation to decision enablement, embedding intelligence directly into the workflows where maintenance and manufacturing teams operate.



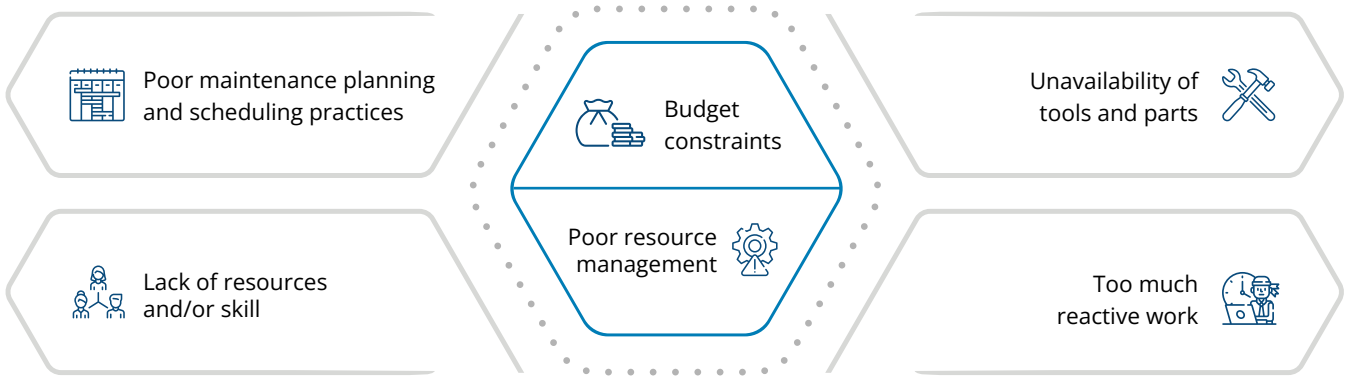
It continues to be one of the most persistent value leaks in manufacturing, eroding margins, disrupting supply commitments and undermining customer confidence.

Key loss categories and financial impact¹

Category	Impact range	Key drivers	Potential financial impact
Unplanned downtime	40 lakh-2 crore/hour	Equipment failure and process disruptions	High-volume plants are most affected
Revenue leakage	2 percent-5 percent annually	Planning mismatch, expedited freight and missed dispatch	About 20-50 crore for 1,000 crore revenue
Excess inventory	10 percent-20 percent	Overproduction, lack of real-time scheduling and quality issues	Nearly 20-40 crore for 200 crore inventory
Productivity loss	15 percent-30 percent	Manual reconciliations, rework and diagnostic delays	Significant operational inefficiency
Overall impact	60-90 crore annually	Latency in intelligence	Mid-sized manufacturer estimate

¹Benchmark for India unplanned downtime costs: ABB 'Value of Reliability' survey, Oct 11, 2023 — <https://new.abb.com/news/detail/108271/abb-survey-reveals-unplanned-downtime-costs-inr-7-million-per-hour>

Why does downtime persist



Fragmented operational knowledge

Critical maintenance information is scattered across various formats, causing delays during repairs.

Expert knowledge concentrated in a few individuals slows diagnostics when they are unavailable.

Tribal knowledge bottleneck

Lack of structured learning

The absence of documented lessons leads to repeated failures and missed opportunities for improvement.

Operational technology systems capture machine data but remain disconnected from ERP platforms, causing data silos.

Data silo challenges

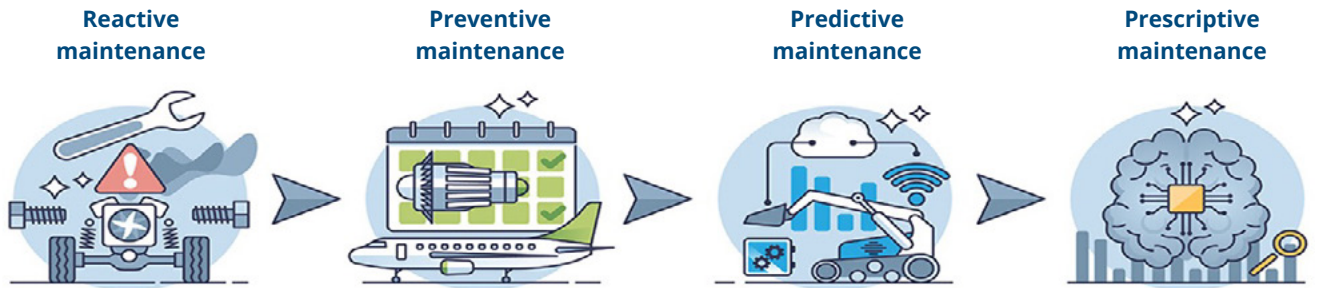
Reactive maintenance limitations

ERP systems record maintenance only post-event, lacking real-time diagnostics and delaying corrective actions.

Reactive spare part processes cause stockouts and extend repair times, reducing asset availability.

Spare parts management issues

Evolution of maintenance



Reactive maintenance

Corrective maintenance after a breakdown
.....
Equipment is fixed only after failure occurs
.....
High downtime, high cost and disruptive

Preventive maintenance

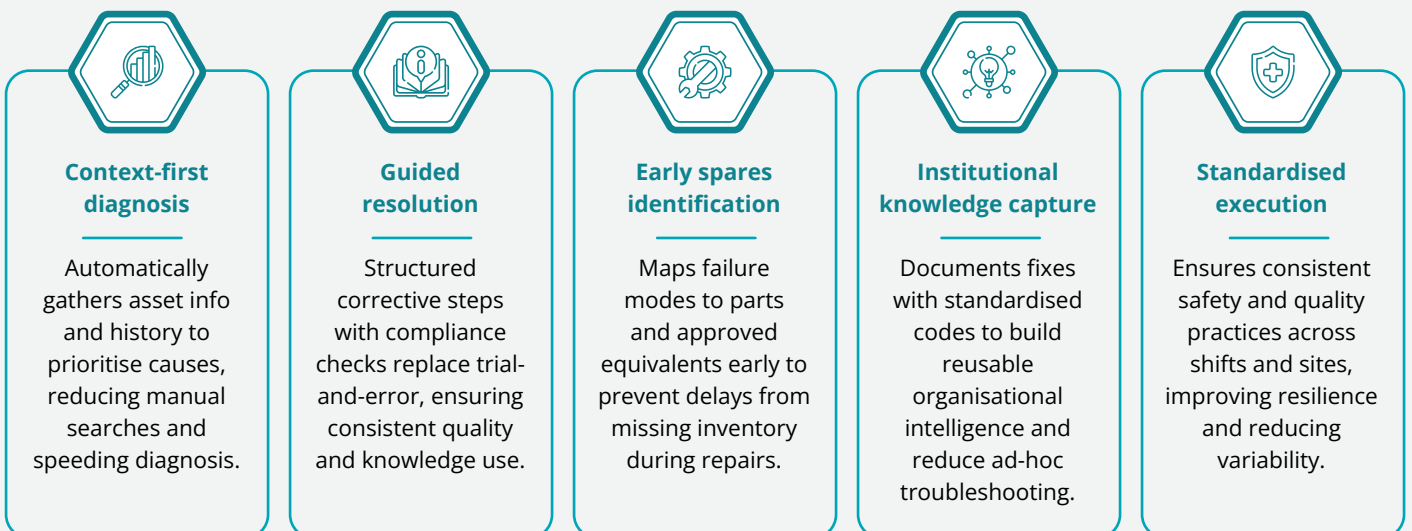
Regular maintenance to reduce breakdown
.....
Activities are performed at fixed intervals
.....
Reduces unexpected failures, but can cause over-maintenance

Predictive maintenance

Use of sensors and software to predict breakdown
.....
Condition-based monitoring using IoT, data analytics
.....
Reduces downtime, optimises maintenance intervals

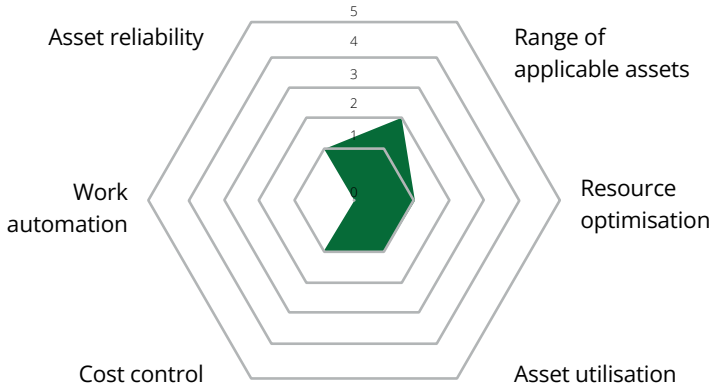
Prescriptive maintenance

Machine learning predicts breakdowns and identifies optimal solutions
.....
AI recommends the best action, not just prediction
.....
Maximises equipment life, minimises the total cost of maintenance

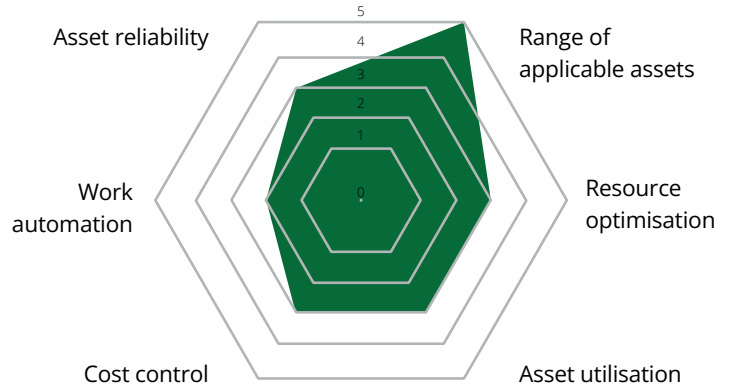


Maintenance strategy maturity comparison

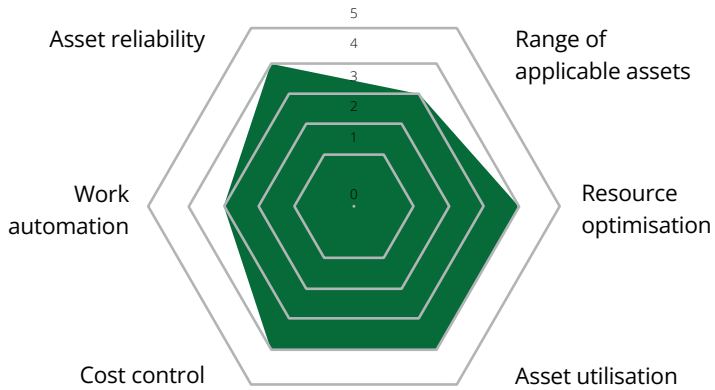
Run-to-failure maintenance



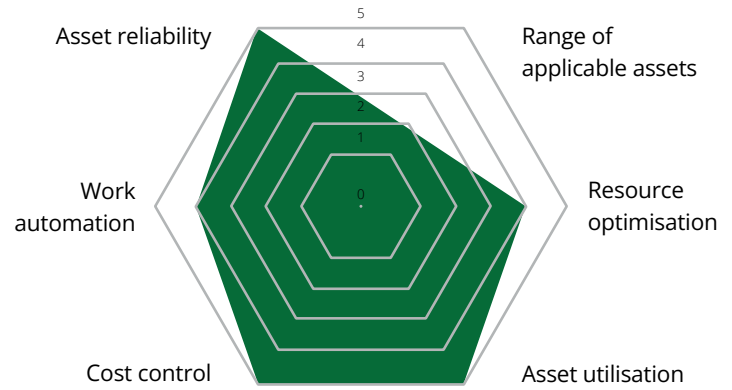
Preventive maintenance strategy



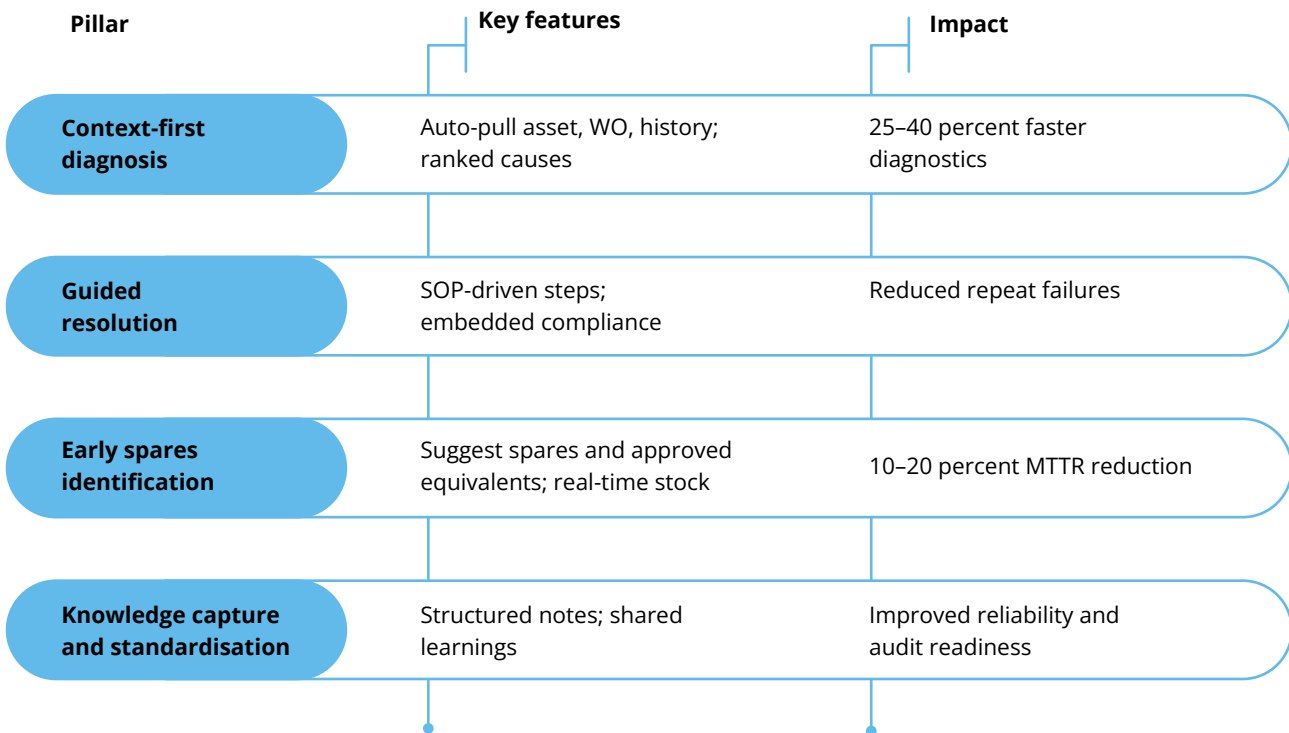
Condition-based maintenance



Predictive maintenance strategy



Improved maintenance state



Industry-validated performance gains²

Metric	Reactive model	Predictive model
Breakdowns	Baseline	↓ 70-75%
Unplanned downtime	High	↓ 35-45%
Maintenance cost	100%	↓ 25-30%
Annual loss	60–90 crore (Impact for 1000Cr Org)	Reduced by 20–30%
MTTR	10 hours	6–8 hours
Productivity	Standard	↑ 20–30%
ROI	Low	10×

² <https://www.energy.gov/femp/articles/operations-and-maintenance-best-practices-guide-achieving-operational-efficiency>

Getting started

Prioritise the assets that truly matter

Rather than attempting to instrument everything at once, high-performing organisations begin by isolating the 3–5 assets that represent the greatest operational, safety or financial exposure. By narrowing the aperture early, teams create sharper insights, accelerate learning cycles and demonstrate measurable value before scaling.

Anchor decisions in a reliable performance baseline

Establishing a fact base is essential. Using available maintenance logs or work-order histories, calculate preliminary MTBF and MTTR for these priority assets. A simple spreadsheet is sufficient at this stage; the goal is to create a transparent baseline from which improvement trajectories can be tracked and communicated.

Elevate data discipline across the frontline

Data quality is a cultural commitment, not a technical exercise. Bring technicians together for a short, focused alignment session to reinforce the importance of consistent timestamps, precise failure descriptions and correct use of failure codes. When teams share a unified understanding of how “time to repair” or “failure event” is defined, reliability metrics become far more actionable.

Make performance visible through a lightweight, shared dashboard

Sophisticated analytics can come later. To begin, create a simple, shared dashboard, whether on a whiteboard or in a collaborative spreadsheet, to track MTBF, MTTR and availability for your chosen assets. Update it weekly. Visibility drives ownership, and ownership accelerates adoption of reliability-centric behaviours across the shop floor.



Oracle as a platform and use cases

What leading manufacturers require is not another layer of reporting, but a cohesive operational intelligence foundation—one that connects data ingestion, contextualisation, advanced analytics and AI-driven recommendations directly into execution workflows. When insights, decisions and actions are unified within a single operating architecture, organisations can break functional silos, standardise best practices across plants and drive continuous performance improvement at scale. Oracle provides a unified, end-to-end data and AI platform purpose-built for manufacturing, combining data ingestion, transformation, analytics, AI/ML and operational execution into one cohesive architecture. This eliminates silos and enables consistent performance improvement across plants.

What it does

The platform supports a full data lifecycle from collection through to prediction and action:

Discovery and data sources: Data from manufacturing systems (MES, CMMS, ERP), third-party systems and IoT/sensor feeds are collected for analysis.

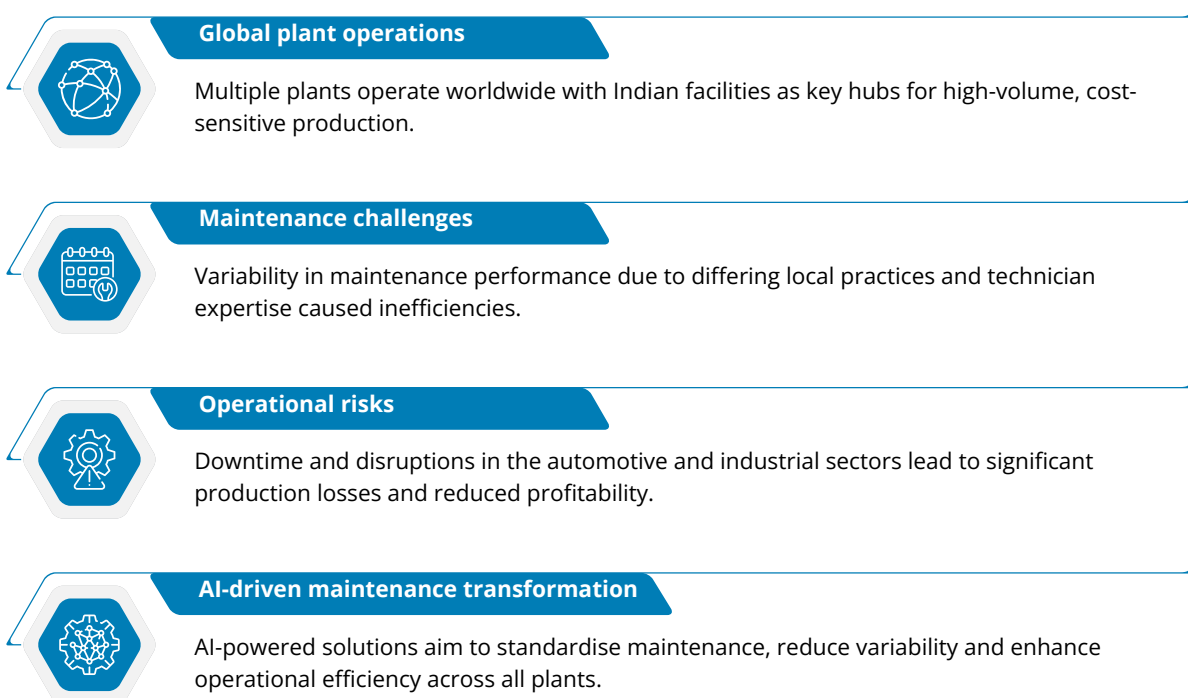
Ingest and transform: Both batch and streaming data ingestion capabilities enable fast and flexible data movement into a common platform.

Persist, curate and create: Curated and governed data lakes and data warehouses, including the use of Oracle Autonomous Data Warehouse and cloud storage for performance and scale.

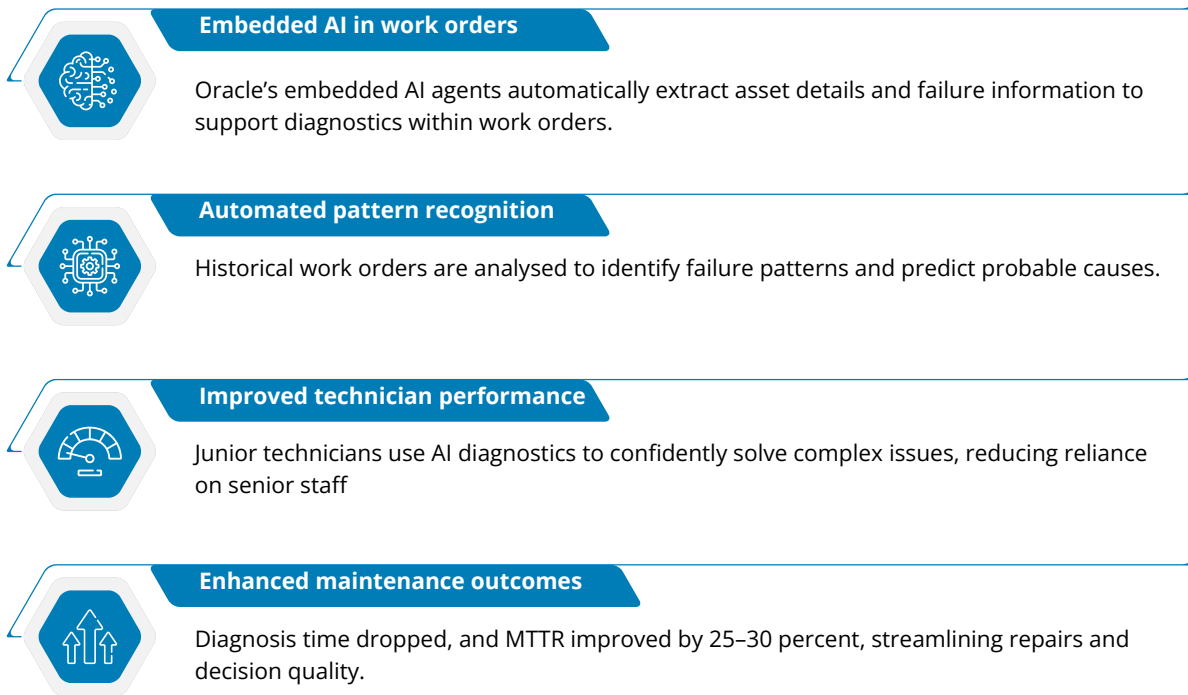
Analyse, learn and predict: Advanced analytics, machine learning, and visualisation tools support insights that drive predictive maintenance and performance optimisation.

Measure and act: Dashboards and operational insights allow teams to identify bottlenecks, optimise throughput and make data-driven decisions.

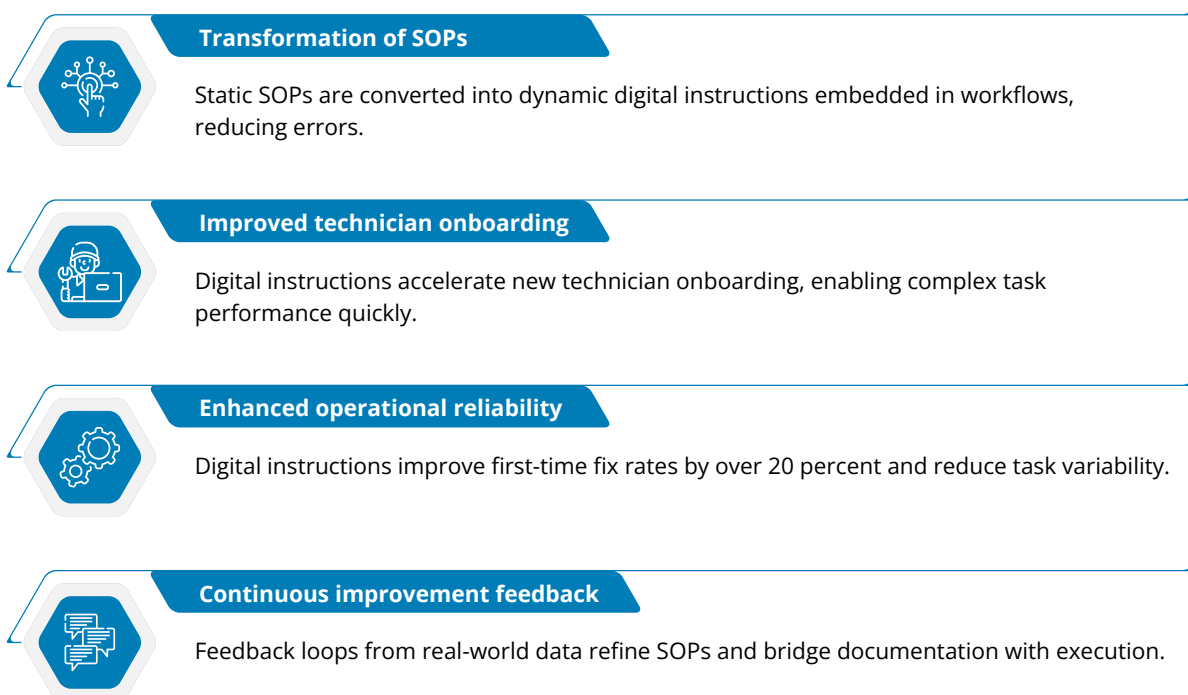
Business context in global discrete manufacturing



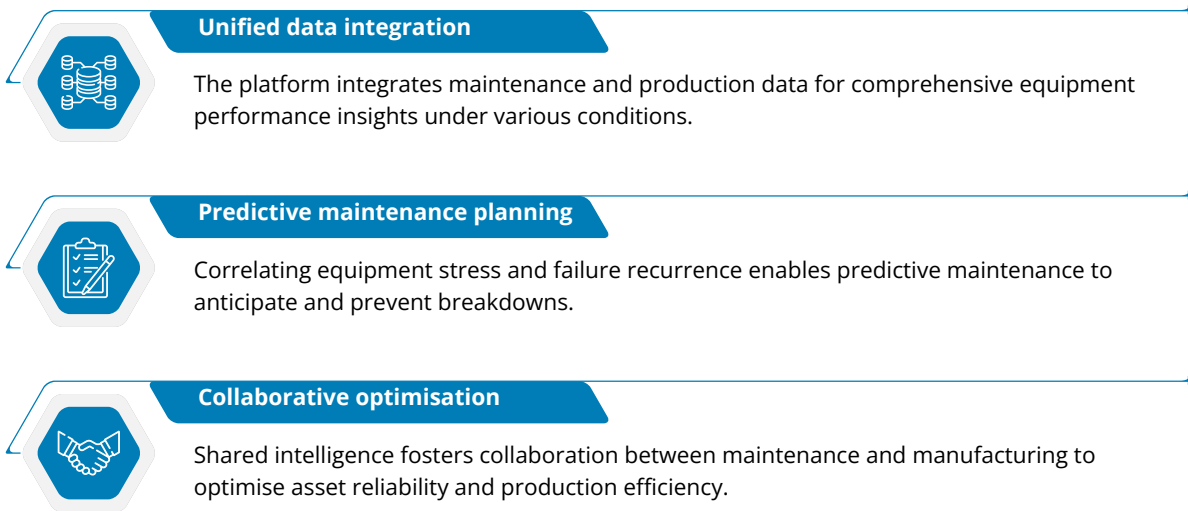
Use case 1: AI-guided diagnostics anchored to work orders



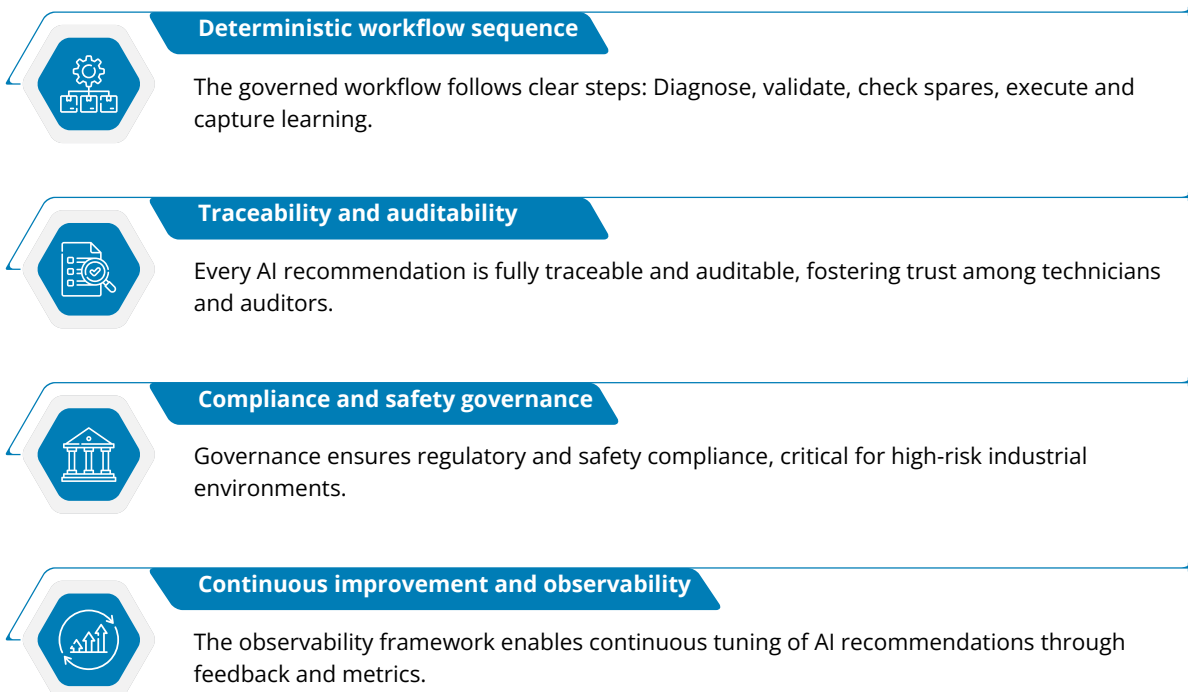
Use case 2: Digital work instructions generated from SOPs



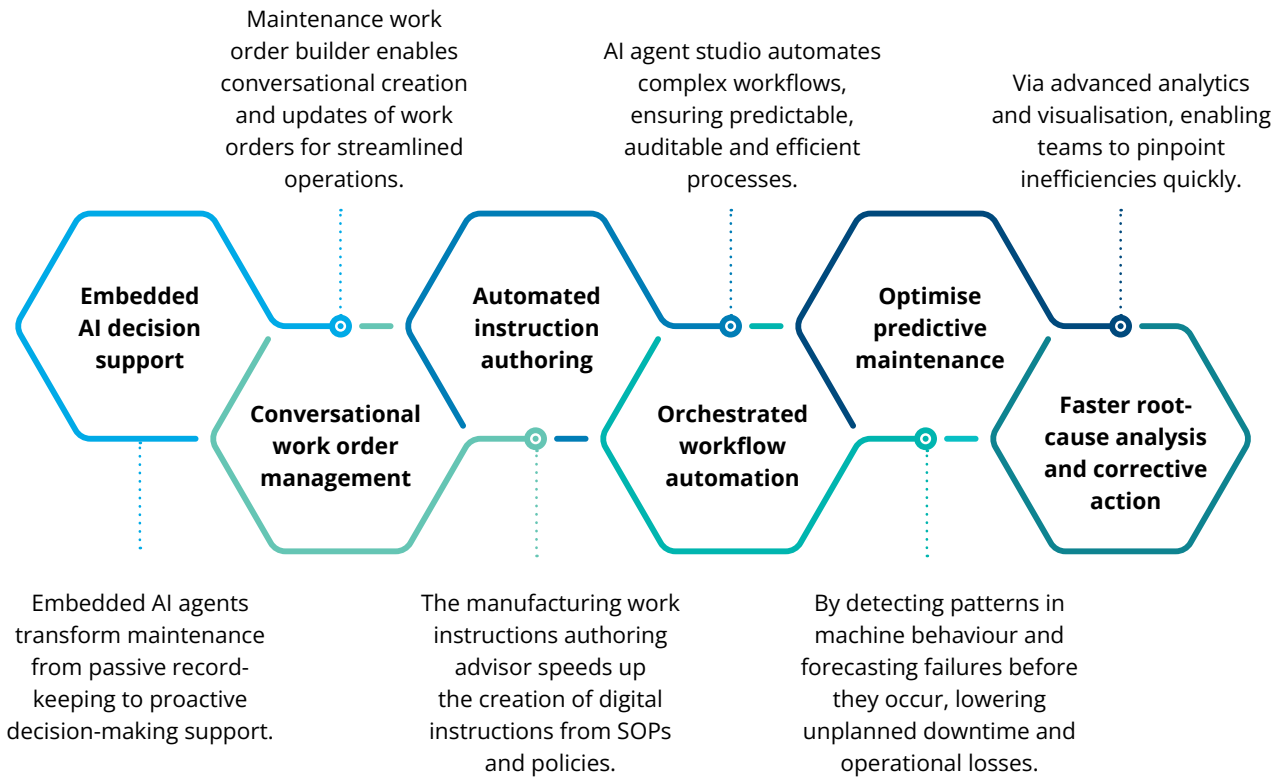
Use case 3: Integrated maintenance and manufacturing data platform



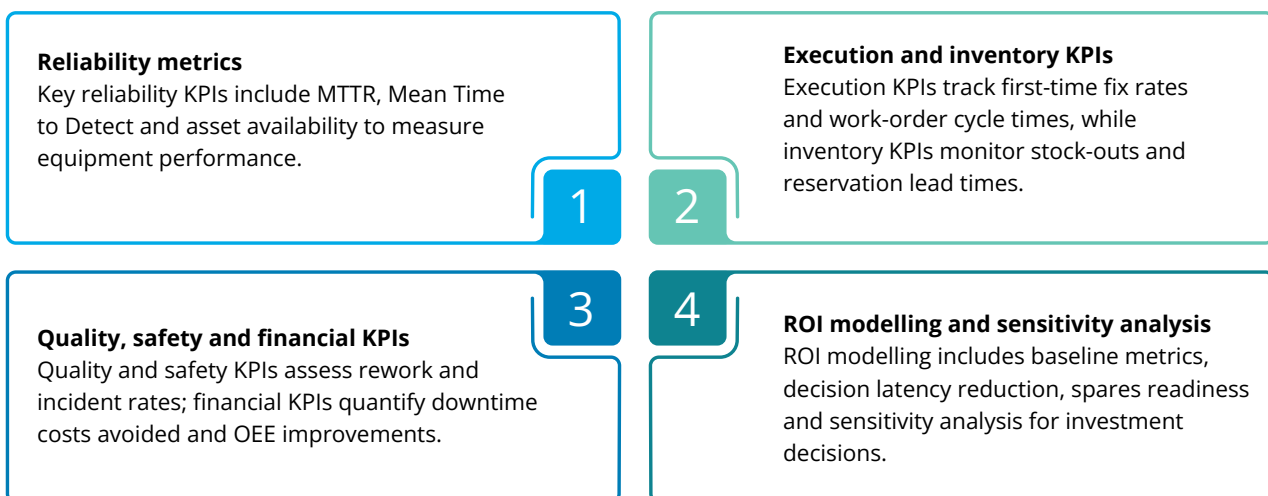
Use case 4: Governed workflows with full observability



Key benefits and ROI modelling



KPI framework and ROI modelling



Typical implementation roadmap options

For Oracle EBS customers	For Oracle Fusion Cloud customers	ERPs
Stabilise and optimise EBS footprint	Rapid cloud-native implementation	Integrate using Oracle Integration Cloud (prebuilt adapters)
Adopt EBS + Cloud coexistence architecture	CRP-driven design validation	Modernise manufacturing/data platforms
Migrate to OCI for performance and cost benefits	Structured data migration + mocking cycles	Introduce Oracle AI/ML + automation
Extend with manufacturing, SCM and OPM modules	OIC-led integrations	Optional phase-wise migration to Oracle Cloud ERP

Implementation roadmap: Organisations on Oracle Cloud

Phase	Timeline	Key activities	Expected outcomes
Phase 1	Weeks 1–3	Planning, stakeholder alignment and KPI definition	Clear roadmap and governance
Phase 2	Weeks 4–10	Platform setup, AI agent studio integration and data pipeline configuration	Foundation for AI-driven diagnostics
Phase 3	Weeks 11–14	Pilot execution, AI-guided work orders and digital instructions	Validated improvements in MTTR and FTR
Phase 4	Weeks 15–45	Enterprise rollout, predictive planning and workflow governance	Operational scalability and continuous optimisation



Conclusive remarks

Predictive maintenance has evolved from an operational improvement to a strategic business imperative. The global predictive maintenance market is expected to reach about US\$14.1 billion in 2025 and expand rapidly in the coming decade, with forecasts projecting upward of US\$40–50 billion by 2030 and even higher towards 2033, reflecting strong adoption across sectors driven by AI, IIoT and digital transformation strategies.

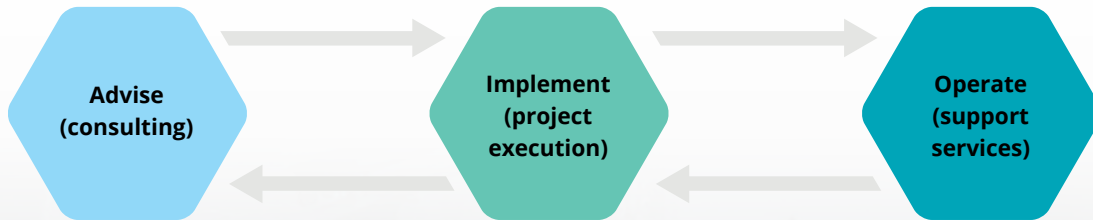
For CFOs and business leaders, investing in predictive maintenance is not just a technology decision; it is an investment in risk mitigation, operational resilience and competitive advantage. The differentiator is no longer whether predictive

maintenance works, as the data clearly demonstrates its value, but whether organisations can articulate a financial case that the business understands and trusts.

Turning predictive maintenance from a maintenance cost into a measurable performance lever requires clear baselines, realistic timelines and outcomes tied directly to business objectives such as uptime, cost avoidance and throughput improvements. Organisations that master this translation, supported by the right platform, governance and execution discipline, will unlock resilient, intelligence-driven operations that set the industry benchmark.

Predictive maintenance market sizing examples: Mordor Intelligence — 2025: \$14.09B; 2030: \$63.64B — <https://www.mordorintelligence.com/industry-reports/predictive-maintenance-market> ; Grand View Research — 2025: \$14.29B; 2033: \$98.16B — <https://www.grandviewresearch.com/industry-analysis/predictive-maintenance-market>

How can Deloitte work alongside us as a collaborator throughout this journey?



Connect with us

Arvind Girotra

Partner, Deloitte India
arvindgirotra@deloitte.com

Rishabh Mehta

Partner, Deloitte India
mrishabh@deloitte.com

Contributors

Prudhviraaj Balivada

Deloitte.

Deloitte refers to one or more of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited (“DTTL”), its global network of member firms, and their related entities (collectively, the “Deloitte organization”). DTTL (also referred to as “Deloitte Global”) and each of its member firms and related entities are legally separate and independent entities, which cannot obligate or bind each other in respect of third parties. DTTL and each DTTL member firm and related entity is liable only for its own acts and omissions, and not those of each other. DTTL does not provide services to clients. Please see www.deloitte.com/about to learn more.

Deloitte Asia Pacific Limited is a company limited by guarantee and a member firm of DTTL. Members of Deloitte Asia Pacific Limited and their related entities, each of which is a separate and independent legal entity, provide services from more than 100 cities across the region, including Auckland, Bangkok, Beijing, Bengaluru, Hanoi, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Melbourne, Mumbai, New Delhi, Osaka, Seoul, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei and Tokyo.

This communication contains general information only, and none of DTTL, its global network of member firms or their related entities is, by means of this communication, rendering professional advice or services. Before making any decision or taking any action that may affect your finances or your business, you should consult a qualified professional adviser.

No representations, warranties or undertakings (express or implied) are given as to the accuracy or completeness of the information in this communication, and none of DTTL, its member firms, related entities, employees or agents shall be liable or responsible for any loss or damage whatsoever arising directly or indirectly in connection with any person relying on this communication.