

### **MIT** Supply Chain

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## BACKGROUND

A reverse logistics company which provides Reusable Transportation Items (RTI) to large manufacturing companies and retailers has seen 5 consecutive year-onyear volume growth.

To address this growing demand, this project was initiated to facilitate long-term planning across fiscal years to prepare the supply chain (SC) to manage peak demand during critical months (May to September).

Two main sources of Reusable Transportation Items:

- 1. Collect used RTIs for repair & reuse (95%)
- 2. Inject new RTIs into supply chain (5%)

# **PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Inventory levels and days of supply are dangerously low. Service levels are at risk.

Higher costs incurred to mitigate insufficient inventory

Lack of Product Visibility in SC Stochastic Cycle Times

**Constraints:** 

- Long lead time to inject new RTIs into SC
- 2. High ramp up duration for repair rates beyond 2%

## **PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

Increase Days Reduce of Supply Logistics Cost (Inventory, Transport, Labor) (From 1.1 to 2.7)

**100% Service Level at Optimal Cost** & Inventory Levels

# **Peak Demand Planning** for Reverse Logistics



## **SUPPLY CHAIN OVERVIEW**









January 2018 Poster Session

## **EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION**

measure service le	impact evels.	on co	st (trans	sport, ir	nventory,	labor),
SCENAR		INING 1	OOL			
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Decision Variables		
Repair Rates (Per Hour)	Min Rate	5
	Average Rate	10
	Max Rate	15
	Low Inject	500
New RIIS	High Inject	2000

RESULTS									
	Issue Cost		Inventory Carry Cost		Operations Cost		Days of Supply	ltem Fill Rate	S
Average	\$	5,250	\$	53,000	\$	76,500	2.7	99.45%	
<b>/</b> linimum	\$	3,500	\$	36,000	\$	63,000	1.9	98.90%	
<b>Maximum</b>	\$	7,000	\$	70,000	\$	90,000	3.5	99.99%	



Anshu Thakur















