

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910817604003321
Titolo	Sustainable reverse logistics network : engineering and management / / Daoud Ait-Kadi ... [et al] ; series editor, Jean-Paul Bourrieres
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, : ISTE Ltd. Hoboken, N.J., : Wiley, 2012
ISBN	1-118-38717-1 1-118-56321-2 1-118-56313-1
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (241 p.)
Collana	ISTE
Altri autori (Persone)	Ait-KadiDaoud BourrieresJean-Paul
Disciplina	363.72/82
Soggetti	Business logistics Production management
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Sustainable Reverse Logistics Network; Title Page; Copyright Page; Table of Contents; Introduction; 1.1. Bibliography; Chapter 1. Logistics Challenges; 1.1. Introduction; 1.2. Forward supply chain; 1.2.1. Structure and actors; 1.2.2. Flows; 1.2.3. Design and management objectives; 1.3. Higher, further, bigger; 1.3.1. Suppliers throughout the world; 1.3.2. International customers; 1.3.3. More complex businesses; 1.3.4. Transportation networks; 1.4. Nothing is lost, nothing is created, everything goes somewhere; 1.4.1. From suppliers to customers; 1.4.2. Unit loads and packaging 1.4.3. "Adding insult to injury"1.5. Nothing goes well anymore; 1.5.1. Environmental concerns; 1.5.2. Social concerns; 1.5.3. Bad output management; 1.5.4. Product design in a one-way direction; 1.6. Conclusion; 1.7. Bibliography; Chapter 2. Reverse Logistics Engineering; 2.1. Introduction; 2.2. Definition; 2.2.1. Reverse distribution; 2.2.2. Reverse logistics; 2.3. Types of returns; 2.4. Generic process; 2.4.1. Gatekeeping stage; 2.4.2. Collection stage; 2.4.3. Sorting stage; 2.4.4. Processing stage; 2.5. Shipping or redistribution system; 2.6. Information system; 2.7. Coordinating

2.8. Performance measurement; 2.9. Conclusion; 2.10. Bibliography; Chapter 3. Ecodesign; 3.1. Introduction; 3.2. Sustainable development; 3.2.1. Reducing climate changes; 3.2.1.1. The 1992 convention; 3.2.1.2. Kyoto Protocol; 3.2.1.3. Vienna conference; 3.2.2. Reducing and revalorizing waste; 3.2.3. Controlling natural resource consumption; 3.2.4. Implementing an environmental management system (EMS); 3.3. Ecodesign; 3.3.1. Directives, norms, and principles; 3.3.2. Implementation; 3.3.3. Indicators; 3.4. Ecodesign approach within companies; 3.4.1. Corporate citizen; 3.4.2. Implementation of the approach; 3.5. Conclusion; 3.6. Bibliography; Chapter 4. Value Loops; 4.1. Network design and management integrating reverse logistics; 4.1.1. General strategic decisions; 4.1.1.1. Target markets; 4.1.1.2. Networks; 4.1.1.3. Products; 4.1.1.4. Processes; 4.1.2. Strategic, tactical, and operational decisions specific to the activities; 4.1.2.1. Customer service; 4.1.2.2. Collection and sorting; 4.1.2.3. Processing; 4.1.2.4. Redistribution; 4.1.2.5. Material flows and stocks; 4.2. Definition of the value; 4.2.1. Extended supply of products and services; 4.2.2. Marketing and customer service policy; 4.2.3. Environmental, social, and economic values; 4.2.4. Uncertainties; 4.3. Monitoring and control of the value on the life cycle; 4.3.1. Integrated information system and decision support system; 4.3.2. Traceability tools; 4.3.3. Performance indicators; 4.4. Partnership; 4.4.1. Partnership between and within logistics network; 4.4.1.1. Partnership with consumers; 4.4.2. Partnership with governmental and not-for-profit organizations; 4.5. Conclusion; 4.6. Bibliography; Conclusion; Index

Sommario/riassunto

Traditional logistical chains have enabled us to respond efficiently to the needs of customers in terms of services and products. However, the returns, rejects and by-products of these activities have been eliminated or ignored. Reverse logistics aims at valuing these products using a value creation network integrating recovery, processing, recycling, distribution or clean removal processes. In the context of sustainable development, integrating economic, social and environmental factors, these activities raise questions concerning the design of products, processes and logistic networks. Ta
