

GRIP Framework

Green Supply Chain Strategy

1. **Innovations in products, processes** & business models to reduce resource usage, lessen the carbon footprint & use renewable energy sources
2. Use Judicious combination of Re-innovations and Carbon trade
3. **The functional model:** Where the function is what matters and can be fulfilled as long as it provides the intended needs: functional foods, virtual travel, digital communities , etc.
4. **The services model:** A services model where ownership of the product is replaced by service offerings: car sharing, sell a service not product, home delivery, electronic delivery
5. Identifying **social hard constraints** such as use of local non-green timber, coal power plants or live stock for meat etc and then follow steps above.

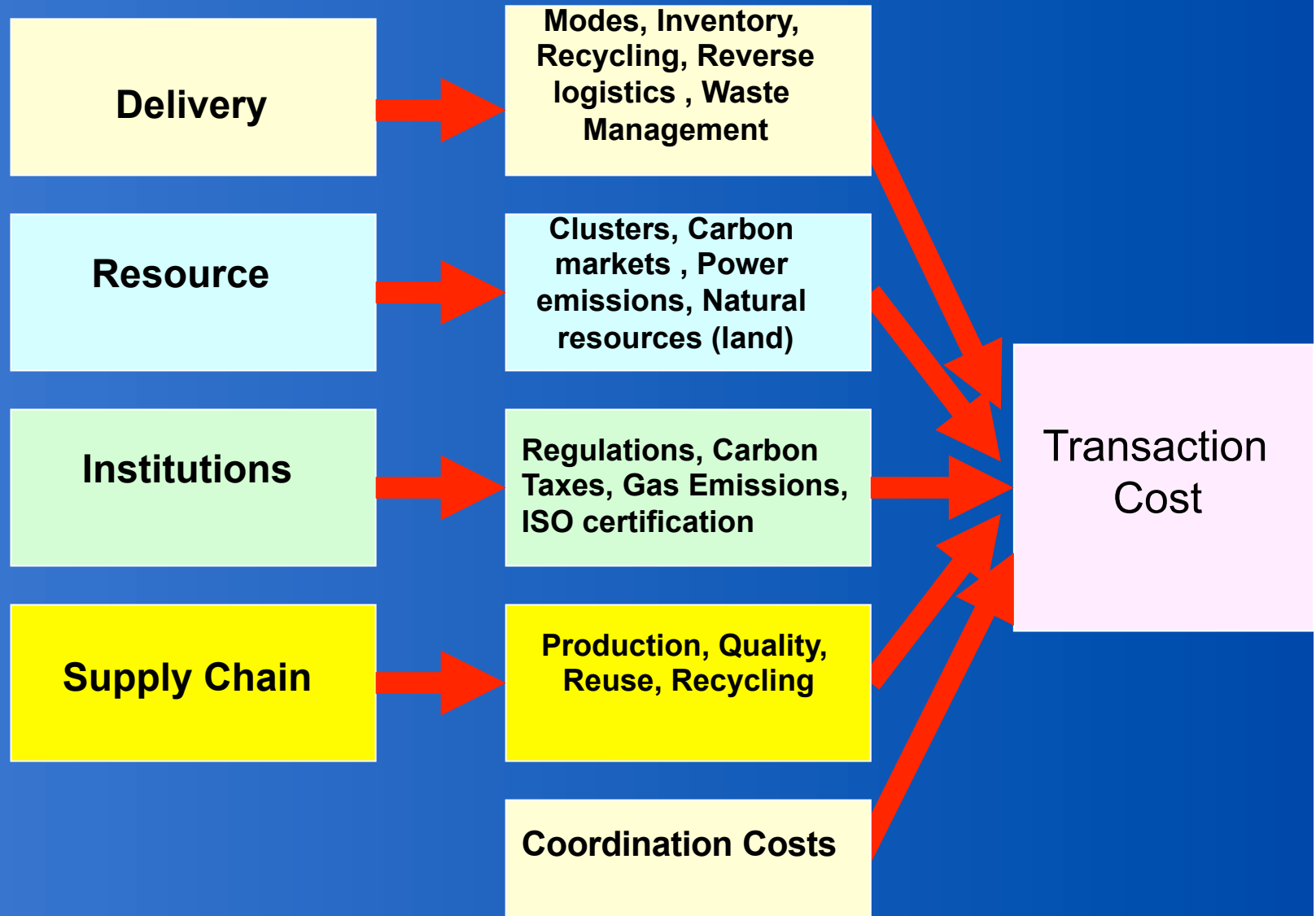
Performance

Enablers and Green Supply Chain Performance

	Value Chain	Delivery	Institutions	Resources
Enablers	Re Innovations, Carbon Trading GHG, Resource minimization	Green Transport Mode , Reverse Logistics ,Smart Warehousing Carbon Trade	Green Regulations Emission Caps, ISO14000	Water, Power , Cradle to Cradle protocol ,Carbon markets
GHG gases	Low if product refurbished, High Otherwise	Low	Low	Low
Cost	High Product Design Cost, Low Production Cost	High Transportation & Inventory Costs	Cost of regulation, High Environ safety	Low Costs due to recycling

- Production and consumption costs include costs of inputs such as labor and capital and do not fully reflect the cost of using environmental resources.

Transaction Costs



Innovations

Innovations in the Green Supply Chain Ecosystem

- Supply Chain
 - Cradle to Cradle Protocol : Redesign of Products to be modular and reuse friendly and processes to minimize waste and energy consumption
 - Design selection based on supply chain carbon foot print
 - The business model: Selling eco-friendly solutions, home delivery
 - Eco-efficient procurement, manufacturing, Distribution, Transport
- Institutions
 - Standards development
 - Monitoring the GHG emissions, pollution levels
 - Taxes and Regulations that improve sustainability
- Delivery Mechanisms
 - Re-Innovations: Reuse, Recycling ,Repair
 - Inbound, Outbound and Reverse logistics design; Model selection
 - Wellness and Convenience Embedded Packaging
 - Waste Disposal
- Resources
 - Carbon trading and outsourcing
 - Research labs

Innovations in Supply Chain

- Low-carbon innovations aren't just new products and technologies. They also include new services and processes in such industries as ICT, chemicals and materials, agriculture, law, accounting, and consulting.
- Examples:
 - **The Dutch flower industry** cultivate flowers in rock wool & transport in the same trays, reducing shipping time and cost.
 - **Best Buy** partnered with GE to bring new home energy management systems, smart appliances, and renewable energy products to market more rapidly
 - **Morrison & Foerster** LLP began law practice focused on clean technology offering corporate and litigation services, along with technical expertise in intellectual property, energy, and environmental law. Billings grew from \$6 million in 2006 to around \$100 million in 2011.
 - Automakers are adopting new “start-stop” battery systems from **Johnson Controls** that turn vehicles' engines off rather than idle when the vehicles stop.

Delivery Innovations

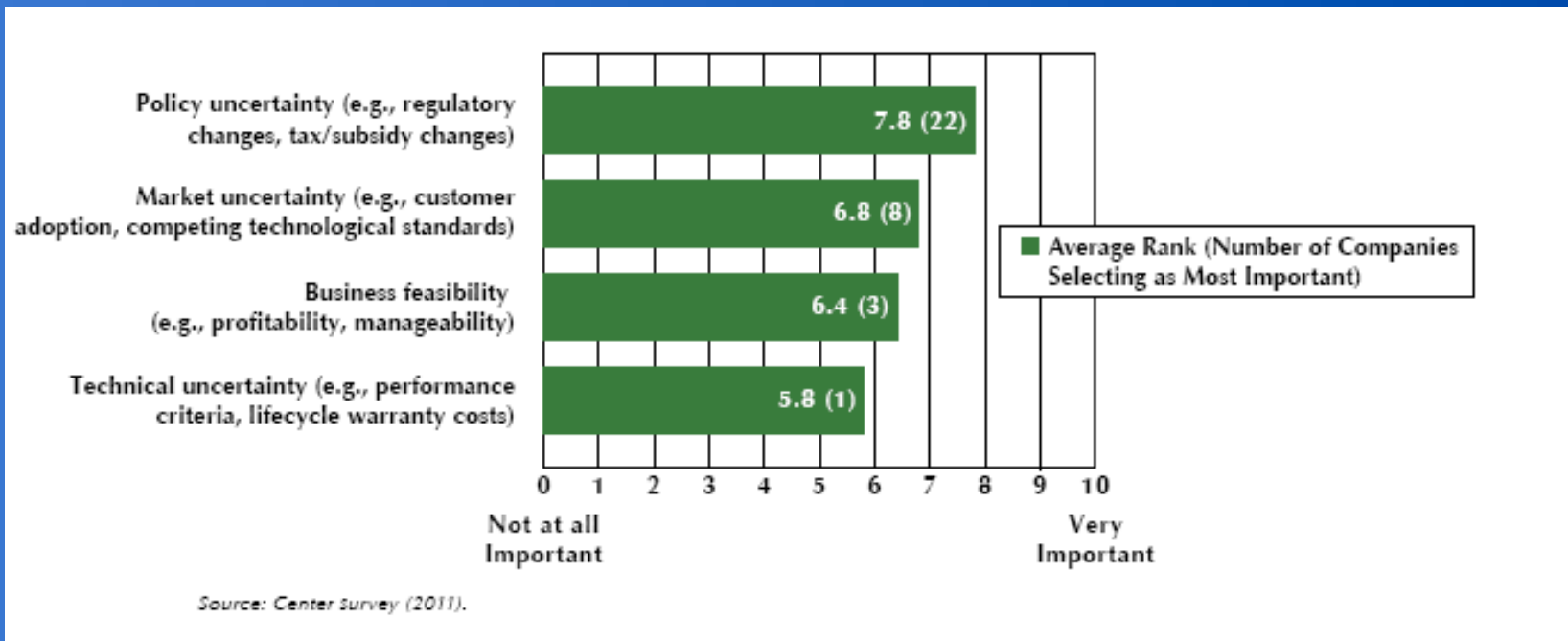
- **Videoconferencing system** substitutes for many forms of business travel. HP and its customers saved 66,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide-equivalent (CO₂e) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in two years, and HP reduced its employee business travel by 43 percent.
- **SAP** introduced Carbon Impact On Demand 5.0 carbon management software in 2010, leading the \$1.3 B Enterprise Carbon Accounting (ECA) marketplace.
- **HP** works with corporate customers to design, implement, and manage an imaging and printing infrastructure. For one customer with 10,000 employees, HP has reduced printing energy consumption by 66 %. Fortune 500 companies could avoid about 2.3 million metric tons of CO₂ annually by reducing printing.
- **For low-carbon innovations to take root, companies must develop the necessary networks of external partners that enable them**

**Ecosystem Aware
Global Supply Chain Management**

Risk

Risk

- Companies need to understand how global warming could impact their supply chain; assessing potential climate-related vulnerabilities such as new rainfall patterns, increased storm activity, higher prices for natural resources, and potential political instability and energy insecurity.



Policy and Market Uncertainties

- May companies (65%) named government policy uncertainty as the biggest risk.
- Sectors, such as electricity, are regulated both at the federal and **state levels; policies often vary state-by-state.**
- **National priorities shift with elections.** President Clinton's clean car initiative meaning fuel efficiency, safety & less emissions, gave way to a hydrogen fuel initiative of President Bush. President Obama is focusing on electric cars.
- **Market acceptance.** Will customers pay more for electric cars and other highly fuel-efficient vehicles? The answer may change depending on fuel prices, the state of the economy, government policies.

Risks in Green SCNs

Ecosystem Elements	Risks
Supply Chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollutants during the production • Waste disposal, hazardous waste liability, Recycling • Opportunistic behaviour by partners • Social & Govt. influence on buying patterns • Perceived non-commitment by top management • Product recalls and after effects
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal / Insurance liability for violations and accidents • Inability to identify and remedy non-compliance or risk • Accidents due to a lack of training or awareness • Public pressures to Ban or restrict raw materials • Natural resource (land) usage, Deforestation
Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political/social pressures for regulations • Policy Changes • Changes during elections
Delivery Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse logistics and Waste disposal infrastructure • Operational readiness for accidents • Lack of infrastructure

Governance: Partner Selection, Coordination and Execution

Governance: Partner Selection, Coordination & Control

- A separate chain is formed for each order
- **Partner selection** (Optimization, Social Network Analysis)
 - Structural features (asset specificity, capabilities)
 - Relational ties (Governments, Social organizations, cluster managements, Educational Institutions, etc.)
- **Coordination** : Determining who does what and when and communicating to everyone involves supply chain planning and visibility
- **Execution: Control Tower** to Monitor order status so that processes work as per plan & control exceptional events

Partner Selection

Partner Selection

- We identify suppliers for various Components and Services from all over the globe
- We short list them based on the criteria mentioned such as Location, Country policies, Delivery costs, Asset Specificity, Risk proneness, Innovation capabilities, Technology sophistication of hard and soft infrastructure, etc.
- Optimization, TCE, Social Networks, are used in the pre-selection process

TCE and Partner Selection

- Transaction costs are the costs incurred to coordinate and connect all links in the global supply chain.
- Transaction costs relate to finding a suitable trading partner, negotiating, setting up the contract and monitoring compliance with the selected partner.
- Transaction costs include
 - **Observable costs:** transport costs, import duties, customs tariffs and other formal trade barriers
 - **Soft costs :** Costs for information gathering, negotiation & monitoring contracts, trust building, networking, risk handling and mitigation, making up for cultural differences and miscommunication, compliance with safety regulations , labor laws etc.
- The hard observable costs decrease with trade liberalization and decreasing transport costs , the soft costs of social connections gain relative importance

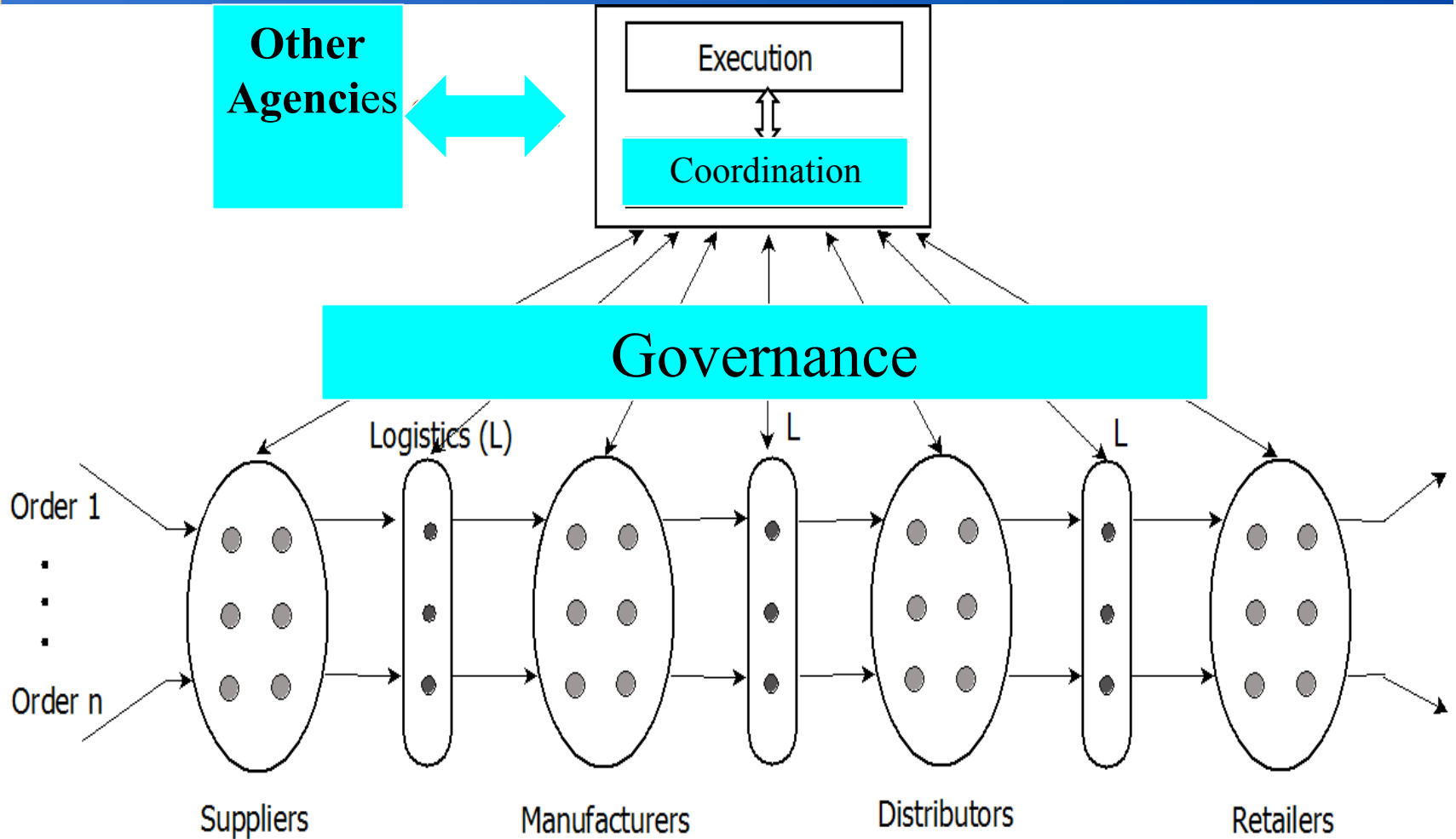
Coordination

Coordination

- Determining who does what and when and communicating to everyone
- The coordination includes Software based method for
 - For every order, selecting of suppliers; assigning functions to them such as what to supply, how is it to be produced (e.g., product tolerances and process standards), the production and delivery schedules , etc given the product specification and communicating to the chain partners.

The Control Tower

Network Governance, Coordination and Execution



Conclusions

- Green supply chain design is a complex exercise with risks of non compliance from partners
- Totally green products as currently being sought after may not be a feasible proposition since it requires collaborative developments across all partners.
- A feasible green solution that is a balance between resource use, carbon foot print, customer acceptance and profitability is the one that should be sought after. This is vertical/ product dependent
- Can be used with advantage for SMEs, Hospitals, Cities, Villages, etc.
- Theory development needs Integration of Social networks, Machine learning, Optimization, Game theory with SCNs.