



# Logistics costs and efficiency

**Odette Sweden,  
March the 6th, Göteborg**

# PSA Peugeot Citroën assembly locations



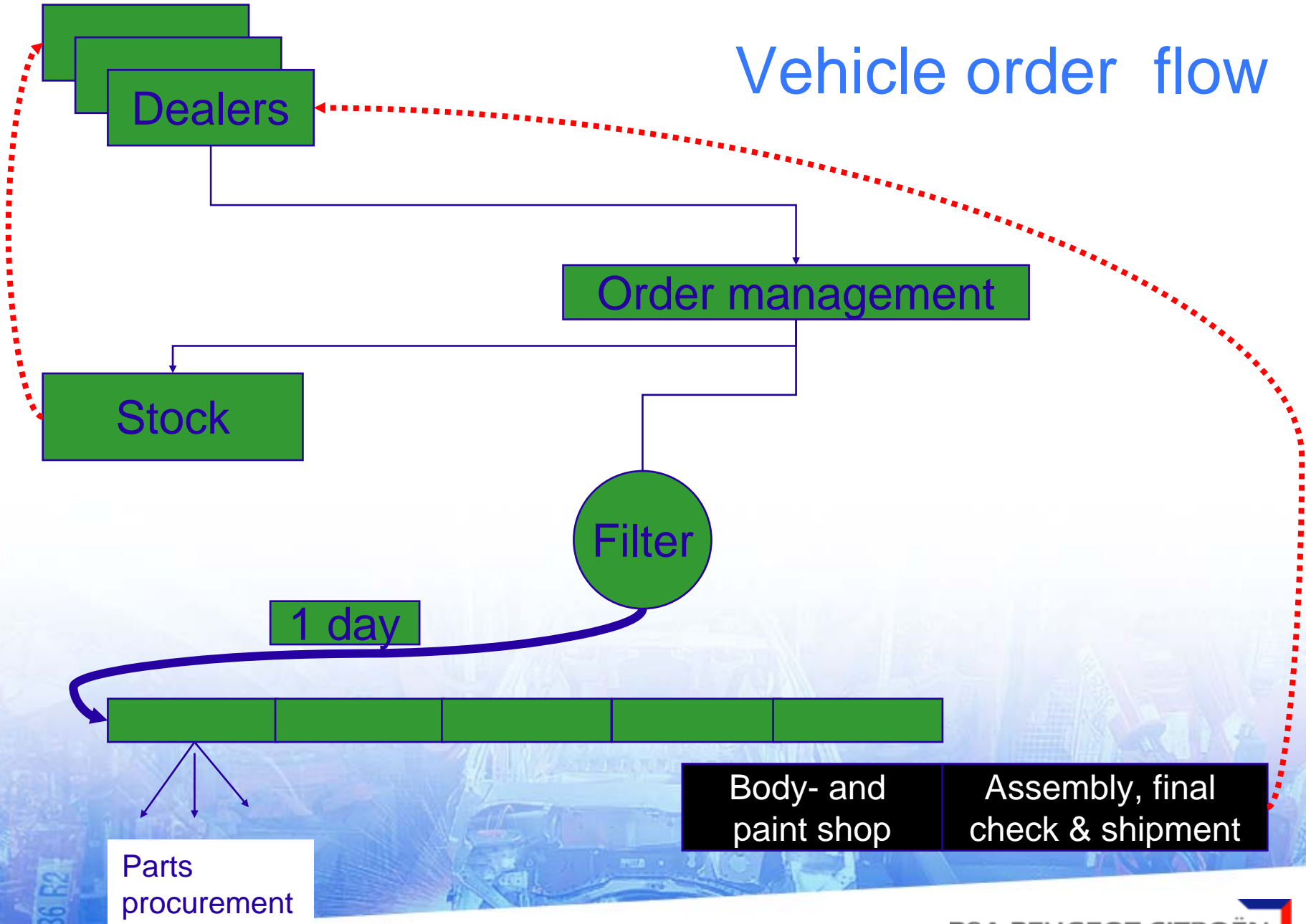
# Summary

- **PSA logistics principles : adjust to demand**
- **Improving processes in order to keep costs down : the lean logistics project**
- **Supply chain evolutions**
- **Further cost reductions : 3 possible actions can be taken**

# PSA logistics

- **Vehicles are ordered every day, and dispatched daily to assembly plants**
- **Suppliers ship daily (with hourly information) according to parts needed by vehicle order flow**
- **Planning information and flexibility margins are monthly**
- **Packages : plastic boxes or returnable containers**
- **Ex-works transport conditions**
- **Odette EDI and transport labels**

# Vehicle order flow



# Order management and flexibility

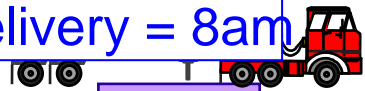
- **Two goals :**
  - Customer satisfaction by low delivery times and high diversity
  - Cost reduction (transport and inventory in the whole supply chain)
- **Logistics compromise :**
  - High percentage of « build to order »
  - Adjustable transports and production mix to keep acceptable lead-times
- **Operational result :**
  - Customer has to wait 5 to 7 weeks, more if there are shortages
  - Flexibility costs are high (inventories at suppliers, oversized transport and production capacities...)

# PSA assembly plant logistics flow

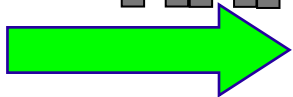
Transport planning  
Delivery Pick-up

0800	01	0200
0800	01	0800
0800	00	1600
0800	00	2100

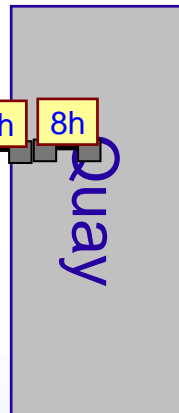
delivery = 8am



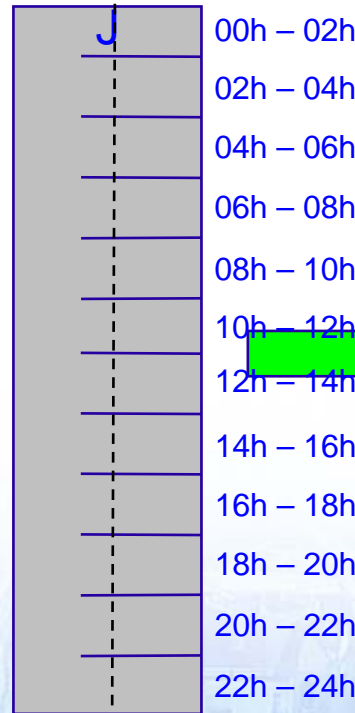
Suppl



16h 21h 2h 8h



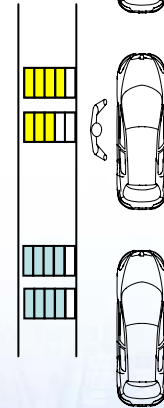
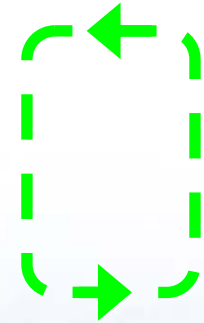
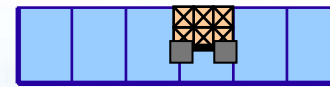
Cross Dock  
J+1



00h - 02h  
02h - 04h  
04h - 06h  
06h - 08h  
08h - 10h  
10h - 12h  
12h - 14h  
14h - 16h  
16h - 18h  
18h - 20h  
20h - 22h  
22h - 24h

21 : 00

Super market



# In-house optimisation : reception and cross-dock



DESTINATAIRE <b>RENAULT</b>	POINT DE HT <b>171V39 01</b>	EXPEDITEUR <b>HUTCHINSON GMBH</b>
PPORORE (PZ) <b>MK 07/10 06.00</b>	POINT DE DESTINATAIRE <b>A1B2C3D4E5F6</b>	
CODE PRODUIT (P) <b>820021876234</b>	Pds NET <b>35 KGM</b>	QUANTITE <b>40123</b>
	Pds BRUT <b>70 KGM</b>	DATE <b>D031003</b>
N° ETIQUETTE (S) <b>273000944</b>	NB <b>54321</b>	PCS DESCRIPTION <b>RACCORD EAUX CALCAIRES</b>
	REF <b>F61F008AD4</b>	SCHEMATIC <b>0335434567</b>
	MODEL <b>0335434567</b>	MODIF <b>A1B2C3D4E5F6G7</b>
	TOUR <b>001188068</b>	VEHICULE <b>V001188068A</b>

Transportation once a day

The cross-dock splits the pallets according to the transport label

Result : hourly deliveries to warehouse



# Supermarkets as warehouses

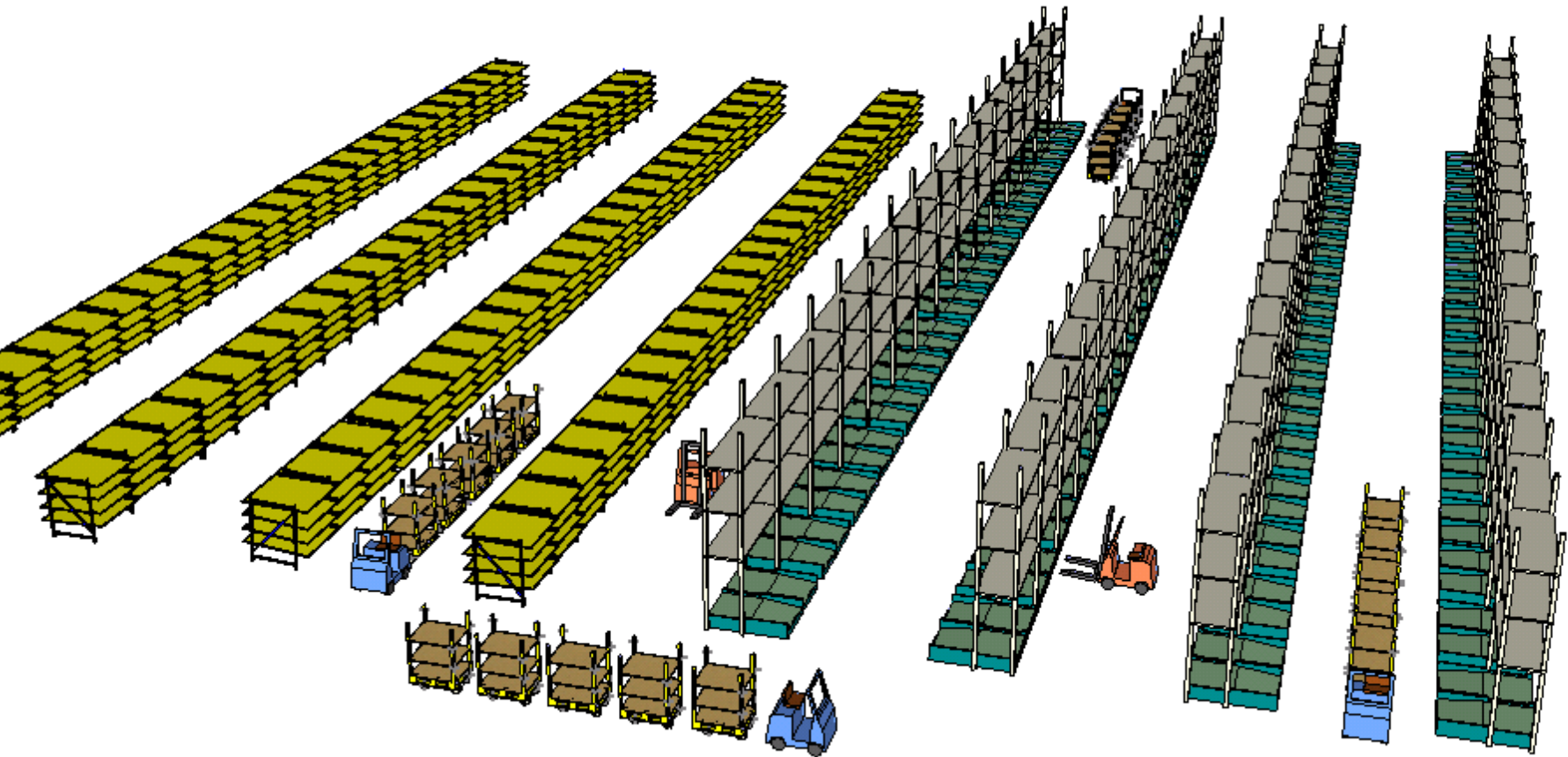


4 hours inventory

Efficient pick-up on dollies

Hourly tours to line side

# Supermarket layout : boxes and containers



# Line side distribution



Boxes, or  
specific  
parts  
presentation



# The result

- **Small boxes up to 30 per car**
- **No increase of handling costs**
- **No increase of transportation costs**
- **More efficient line side distribution**
- **All assembly plants equipped by mid-2008**

→ **But : is that enough?**



# New challenges

- **More diversity (sedan, hatchback, MPV, Station-wagon)**
- **Widening supplier base – opportunities in eastern Europe**
- **New vehicles are logistically richer – parts size increasing, ready modules policy**
- **Quality and environmental objectives call for “zero waste” packages**

## **CONSEQUENCES :**

**Logistics costs are soaring, even if reliability and lead-times are satisfactory**

# Increasing diversity : new vehicles 2006 and 2007



**Citroën C6**



**Peugeot 207**



**Grand C4 Picasso**



**Peugeot Expert**



**Citroën Jumpy**



**207 RC**



**Peugeot 4007 Citroën  
C-Crosser**



**Peugeot Boxer**



**Citroën Jumper**



**207 CC**

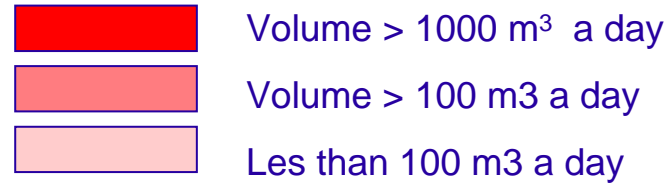


**Citroën C4 Picasso 5**

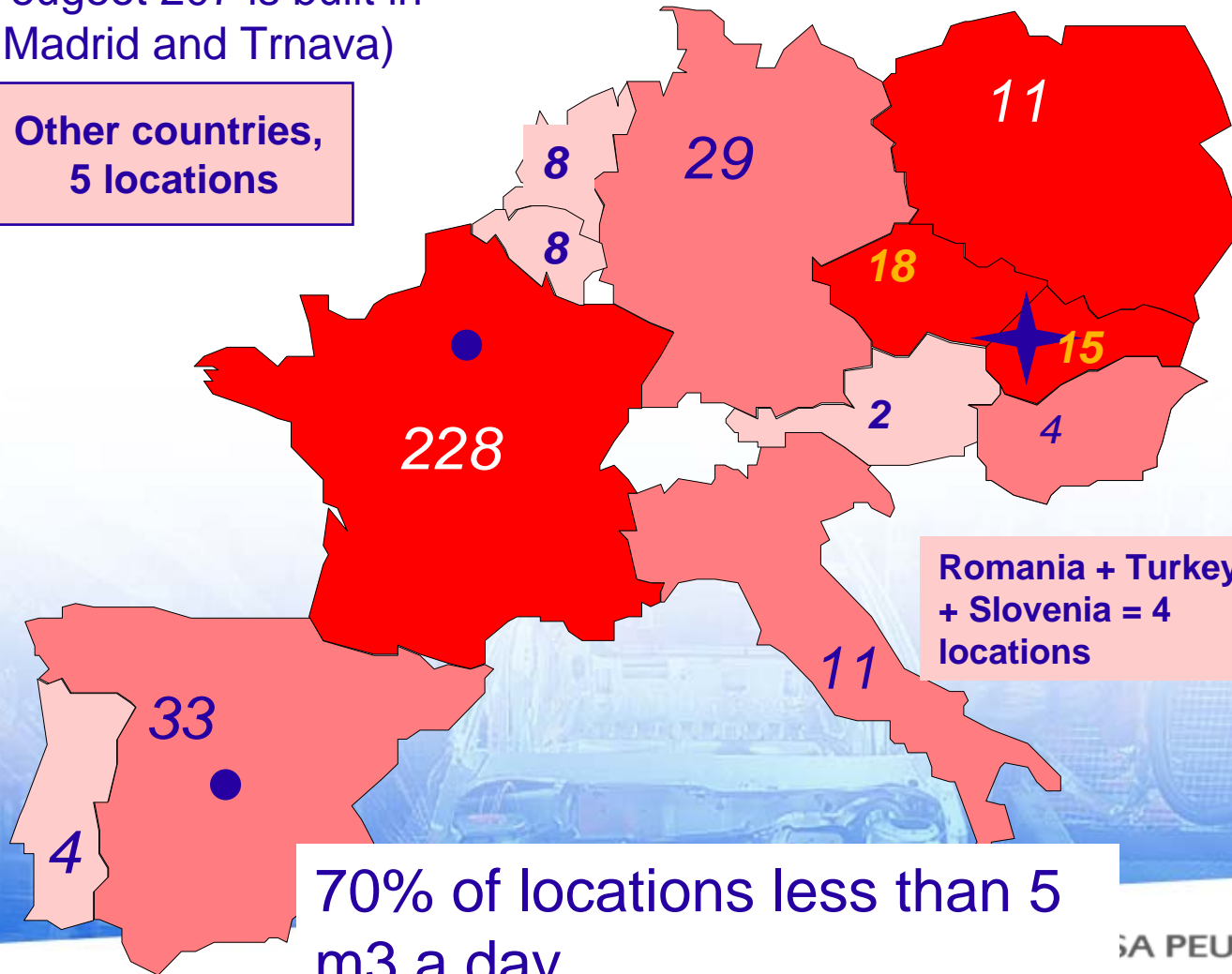
## Supplier base of Trnava plant for Peugeot 207 sedan

375 supplier locations are delivering to Trnava

(The Peugeot 207 is built in Paris, Madrid and Trnava)



Other countries,  
5 locations



70% of locations less than 5 m<sup>3</sup> a day

# New transport needs

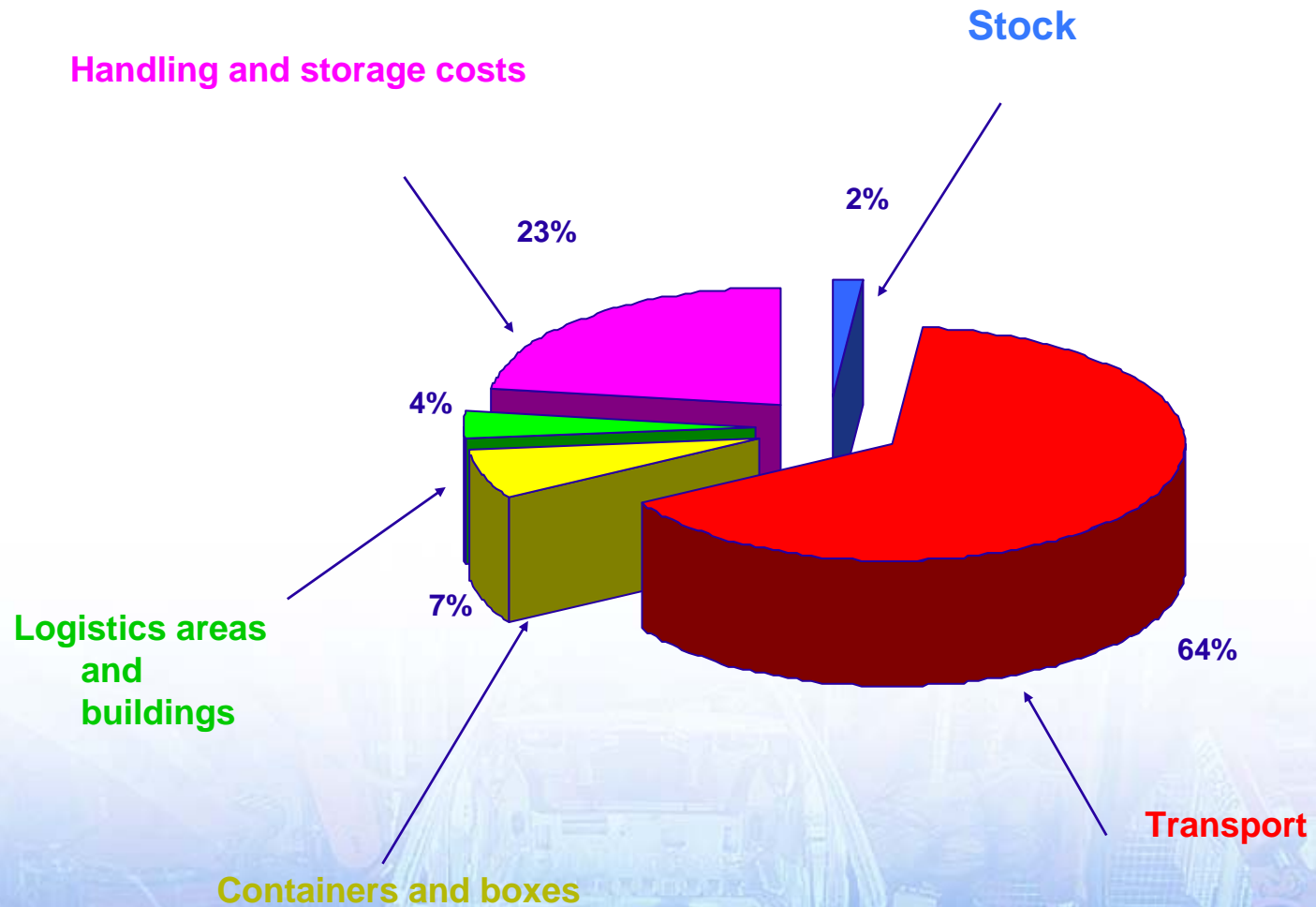
Parts size increases : Headlamps up 50 % on Peugeot 308



Fully returnable containers with returnable inserts : no more container pooling nor foldable solutions :  
→ 70% of transportation volumes is for return of empties.



# Logistics cost breakdown



# How can transportation costs decrease ?

***Transport costs = volume x distance x m<sup>2</sup>.km price***

- **Simply choose nearby suppliers ? (but is this in line with purchasing objectives ?)**
- **Lower the transport capacities to the minimum ? (what happens if parts are not delivered ?)**
- **Reduce parts size ? (only a few cases possible...)**
  
- **Three targets are possible**
  - **Reduce the change in demand (= lower flexibility)**
  - **Together with suppliers, work on small flows**
  - **Move to easier supplier communications**

Commercial subsidiaries

# Re-engineering of the order flow

Dealers

Forecasts      Order management

Stock

Filter

Increase delivery via stock  
New forecasting system  
Monitor product offer

1 day



Body- and paint shop      Assembly, final check & shipment

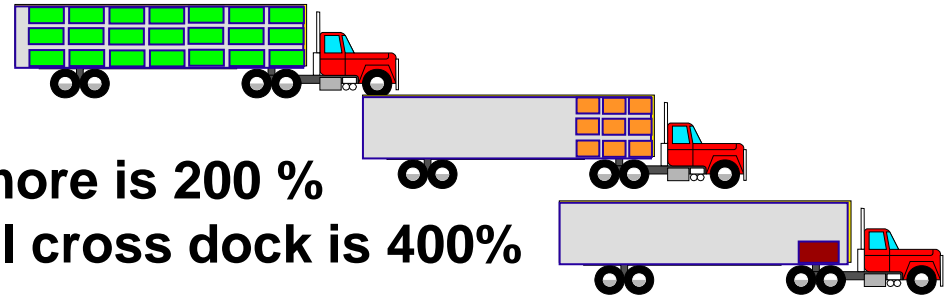
Supplier forecasts and delivery schedule

# The expected results

- **Seamless forecasts and order system**
- **Up to 80% of production sold through stock :**
  - Planning fills easily the gaps of demand, and is able to streamline the order flow
- **Objective : assemble 95% of the cars the right hour as planned 5 days before**
- **Expected consequences :**
  - Daily flexibility less than 15% in transportation volumes for every supplier relation
  - Improvement of the monthly forecasts given to suppliers

# Transport costs (average)

- Full load return is 100 %
- Shared transport 10 m<sup>3</sup> or more is 200 %
- Less than 10 m<sup>3</sup> via regional cross dock is 400%



The current supply chain has a large amount of small flows : less than 5% of volumes cost 30% and represent 70% of supplier locations

2 solutions are under study :

- either agree with a re-location of parts within the same supplier,
- or, if impossible, organise weekly pick-ups and warehousing

# What about logistics quality ?

- **PSA has met problems with its logistics procedures**
  - Supplier communication is difficult to implement
  - Quantities and timetables not always satisfactory
  - The rate of unsatisfactory deliveries is still over 50%
- **Due to problems encountered by suppliers, a significant part of the logistics flows does not meet the demand :**
  - Wrong information on transport labels or in messages
  - Inaccurate shipments
  - Pallets that can't be stacked
  - Costly emergency transports

... Misunderstandings and faults on both sides

# Challenges for Odette ?

- **PSA logistics uses sophisticated procedures**
- **Other OEMs use a great variety of solutions**

**Odette could certainly help PSA (and other volunteers) to offer simpler standards, closer to the physical flow, needing less sophisticated IT to improve logistics quality.**

**Our target : bring down logistics failures to less than 5%, as monitored by the LKPI follow-up.**

# Conclusion

- **PSA has implemented an optimised lean supply chain, but costs are increasing and quality is difficult to improve**
- **Three work items will better the situation**
- **Master the unnecessary changes in demand by re-engineering the production flow and forecasts**
- **Study small logistics flows to cut transportation costs**
- **Work with Odette on next version of supplier communications using simpler business cases**



Thank you for your attention !

