

KEY TERMINOLOGIES IN REVERSE LOGISTICS

Key terminologies in reverse logistics include:

Returns Management: The process of handling and managing products that customers return.

Remanufacturing: The process of restoring used products to like-new condition, often disassembling and rebuilding them.

Recycling: The practice of reusing materials from returned products to create new products.

Reuse: Extending the life of a product by refurbishing and reselling it.

Waste Minimization: Strategies to reduce the environmental impact of returned products, such as reducing, reusing, and recycling.

Product Takeback: The manufacturer's responsibility for retrieving and recycling products at the end of their life cycle.

Reverse Supply Chain: The network and processes involved in handling returned products.

RMA (Return Merchandise Authorization): A system that authorizes returns and tracks the status of returned products.

Disposition: Deciding what to do with returned products, whether to repair, refurbish, recycle, or dispose of them.

Closed-Loop Supply Chain: An integrated supply chain that incorporates reverse logistics for sustainable product life cycles.

Gatekeeping: Screening and inspecting returned items to determine their disposition.

Core Recovery: Salvaging reusable parts or materials from returned products.

Hazardous Waste Handling: Properly managing and disposing of products that contain hazardous materials.

Recall Management: Handling the return of products due to safety concerns or defects.

E-waste: Electronic waste, such as discarded computers and electronics, requiring specialized recycling methods.

Product Reclamation: The process of recovering and reusing valuable materials or components from returned products.

Asset Recovery: Focusing on the retrieval and refurbishment of high-value assets from returns, often in business-to-business (B2B) contexts.

Cradle-to-Cradle: An environmentally sustainable approach where products are designed with the intention of being fully recyclable or reusable after their initial use.

Returnable Packaging: Packaging materials that can be used multiple times, reducing waste and cost in reverse logistics.

Third-Party Returns Management: Outsourcing the management of returns to a specialized service provider.

Recycling Rate: A measure of the percentage of materials recovered and recycled from returned products.

Recycling Stream: The specific path or process that materials follow in the recycling or reclamation process.

Warranty recovery: The process of identifying and refurbishing products under warranty that need repair or replacement.

Return Authorization: The formal approval process for accepting returns from customers.

End-of-Life Product Management: Strategies for handling products at the end of their useful life, including disposal or recycling.