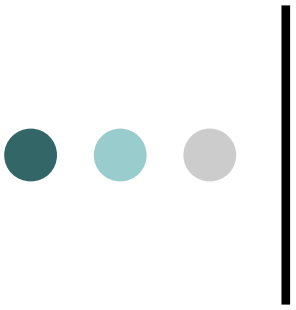




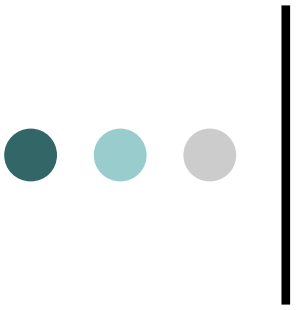
Session 5:

Basic Replenishment Policies



Agenda

- EOQ & Discounts Recap
- Supply Chain Coordination
- Replenishment Policies



Expected outcomes

- You will be able to:
 - **Select** the proper inventory model under given circumstances / model assumptions
 - **Calculate** the optimal order quantity and the related cost
 - **Use** different replenishment policies

Recap: EOQ formula

Total annual cost incorporates: i) inventory holding cost, ii) ordering (or setup) cost, and iii) the materials cost

$$C = \boxed{\frac{Q}{2}H + \frac{D}{Q}S} + PD$$

Where:

C = total cost per year

Q = order quantity (in units)

H = cost of holding per unit of inventory for a year

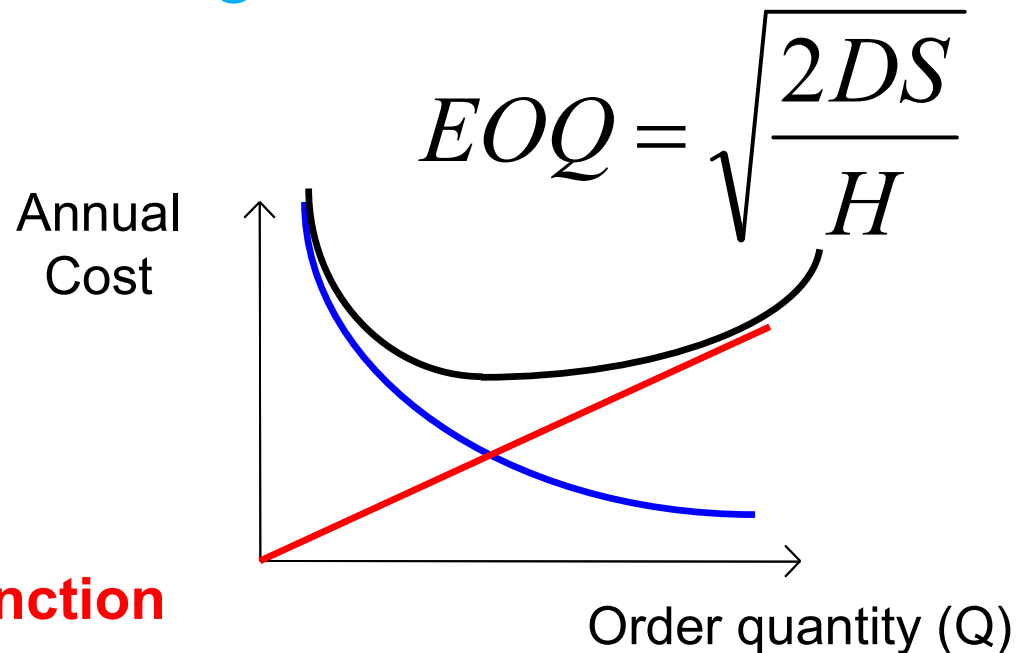
D = demand in units per year

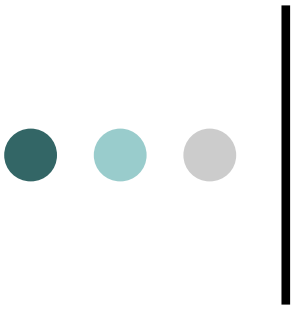
S = fixed cost of ordering or setting up one lot, per lot

P = unit price

Price can be a function of order quantity

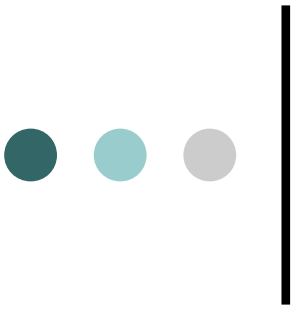
Operating cost





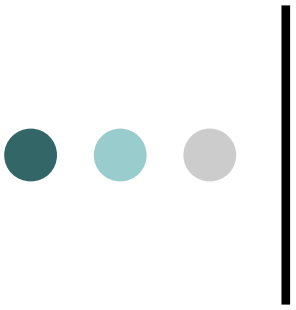
Calculating Order Quantity

- To determine the optimal order quantity in the case of discounts proportional to the quantity ordered, the following approach should be followed:
 1. Calculate EOQ, starting from the lowest price to the next higher price
 2. Check for feasibility (EOQ within the volume range from the respective price)
 3. If the first feasible EOQ is found for the lowest price, it is optimal
 4. Otherwise, calculate total cost for the first feasible EOQ and the larger price break quantity at each lower price level



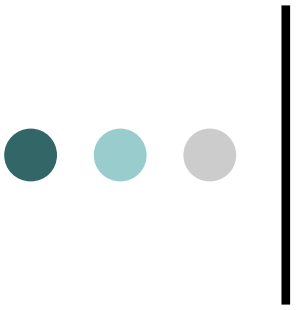
Homework (1)

- A candy wholesaler faces steady daily demand of 2 tons
- The value of one ton of candies is £1,000
- The holding cost is 20% of the value of the candies
- The ordering cost is £400 per ordering
- The wholesaler operates 200 days per year
- Determine:
 1. the annual operating cost if the lot size is equal to 100 tons
 2. the lot size that minimises the total annual cost
 3. the total annual setup cost for the optimal lot size
 4. the time between orders (cycle length) if the wholesaler orders under the EOQ



Solution Homework (1)

- Annual demand D is $2 \times 200 = 400$ tons
- Holding cost H is $20\% \times 1000 = £200$
- Ordering cost S is £400
- 1. If $Q = 100$, then the annual operating cost is:
$$400 \times (400/100) + \frac{1}{2} \times 200 \times 100 = £11,600$$
- 2. $EOQ = \sqrt{\frac{2DS}{H}} = 40$ tons
- 3. If $Q = 40$, the total annual setup cost is $400 \times (400/40) = £4,000$
- 4. Since $Q = 40$ and the daily demand is 2 tons, this means the wholesaler places an order every 20 days

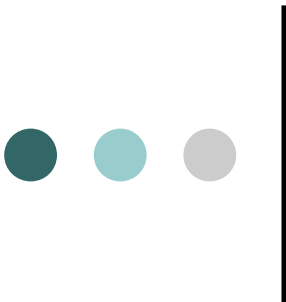


Homework (2)

- The value of one ton of candies is depends on the order quantity as follows:

Order Quantity	Price per ton
0-19	1000
20-39	900
40-59	800
60-	700

- Determine the lot size that minimises the total annual cost



Solution Homework (2)

- Calculate EOQ, starting from the lowest price to the next higher price

$$EOQ = \sqrt{\frac{2DS}{H}}$$

Order Quantity	Price per ton	Optimal order quantity
0-19	1000	
20-39	900	
40-59	800	
60-	700	

Supply Chain Coordination

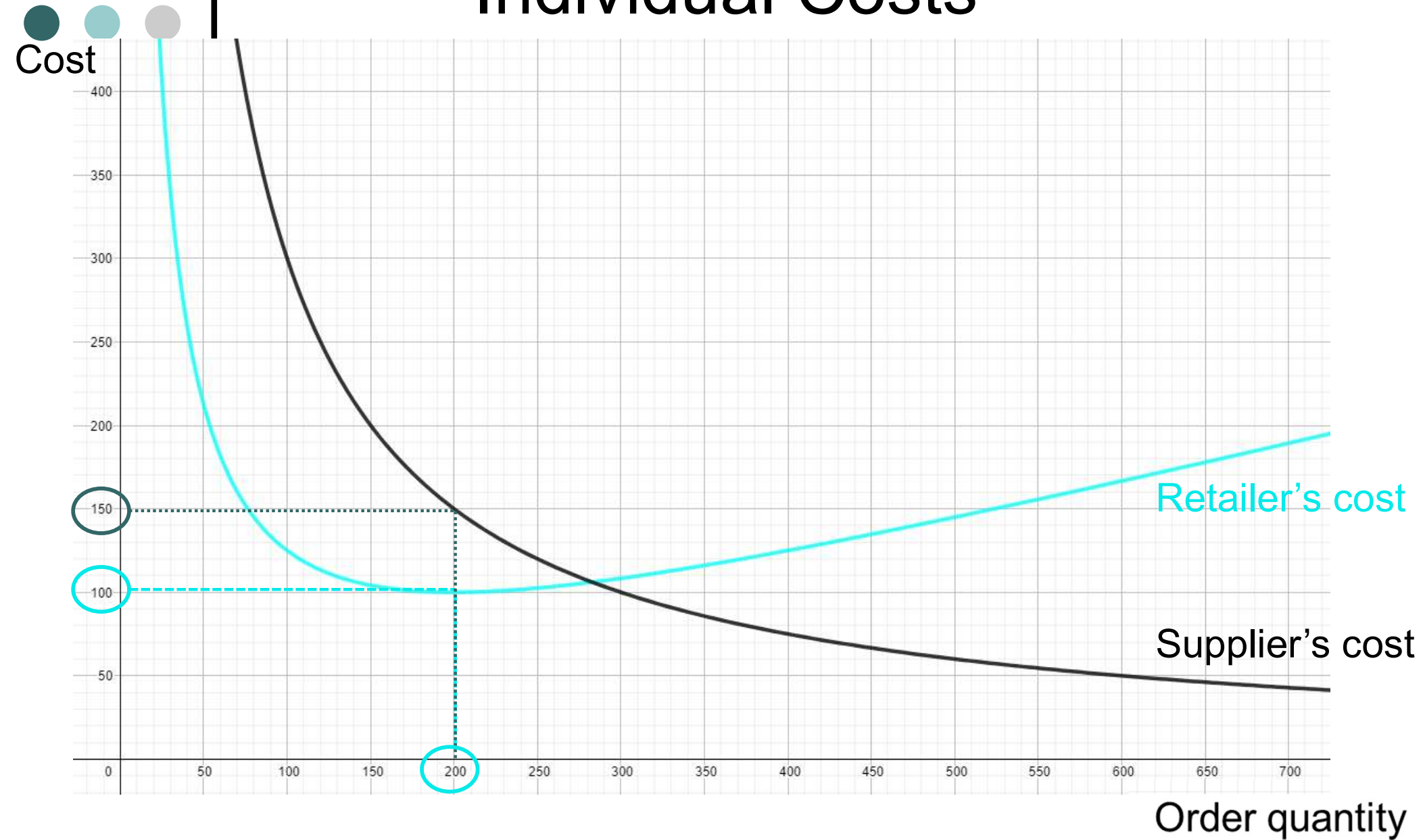


Supplier

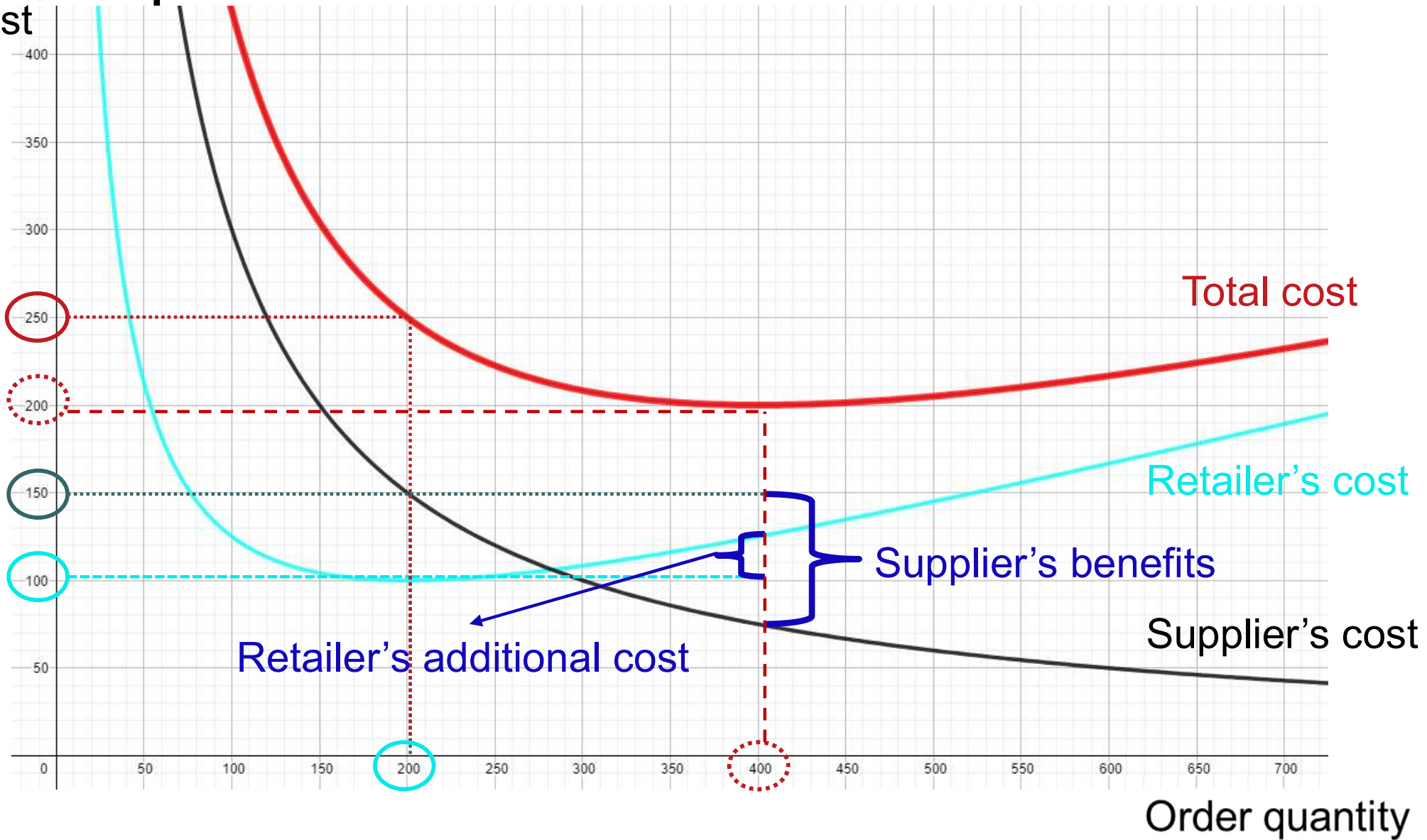
Retailer

- **Lot-for-lot** policy; i.e. a setup cost per order
- **EOQ** model; i.e. setup cost per order & holding cost per unit
- **Decision: Order Quantity**
- **Criterion: Individualistic**

Individual Costs



Individual & Total Costs



Solution

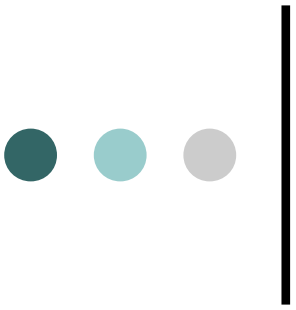
Induce retailer to change the order quantity by providing incentives (quantity discount)



A quantity-price pair

e.g. if you order 400 items you will have £30 discount





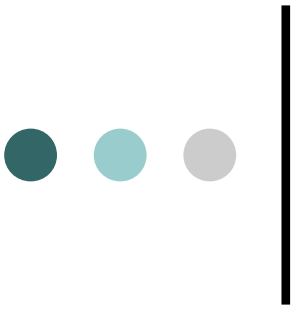
Replenishment Policies

Questions: **How much you will order?**
 When?

Basic Replenishment Policies:

1. Lot for Lot,
2. Fixed Order Quantity,
3. Fixed Order Period,
4. Lot Size (order size equals to a multiple of a given number).

Moreover, it could be applied some constraints such as minimum and/or maximum levels



Notation

Parameters

- t : a **period** (e.g., day, week, month, etc.); we will consider $t = 1, \dots, T$, where T represents the **planning horizon**
- D_t : **demand** in period t (in units)
- c_t : **unit production / purchasing cost** (in pounds)
- S_t : **setup/ordering cost** (in pounds) to place an order in period t
- h_t : **holding cost** (in pounds) to carry a unit of inventory from period t to period $t+1$
- I_t : **inventory level** at the end of period t

Variables - Decisions

- Q_t : **order quantity** in period t

1. Lot-for-Lot

Data:

t	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D_t	20	50	10	50	50	10	20	40	20	30
S_t	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
h_t	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Ordering policy: **Lot-for-Lot**

How much should we order? & When?

t	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
D_t	20	50	10	50	50	10	20	40	20	30	300
Q_t	20	50	10	50	50	10	20	40	20	30	300
I_t	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Setup cost	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1000
Holding cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total cost	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1000

1. Lot-for-Lot

- Could be the Lot-for-Lot policy optimal?
- What is the necessary and sufficient condition to be the Lot-for-Lot policy optimal?

t	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
D_t	20	50	10	50	50	10	20	40	20	30	300
Q_t	20	50	10	50	50	10	20	40	20	30	300
I_t	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Setup cost	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1000
Holding cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total cost	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1000

- If and only if **setup cost equals to zero**

2. Fixed Order Quantity

Ordering policy: Fixed Order Quantity of **100** units

t	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D_t	20	50	10	50	50	10	20	40	20	30
S_t	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
h_t	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

How
much?

Q_t	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0
I_t	80	30	20	70	20	10	90	50	30	0

When?

Place an order (of 100 units) at periods 1, 4, and 7

2. Fixed Order Quantity

How much is the related cost?

Setup cost = £100, holding cost = £1 per unit per period

t	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
D_t	20	50	10	50	50	10	20	40	20	30	300
Q_t	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	300
I_t	80	30	20	70	20	10	90	50	30	0	210

Under Fixed Order Quantity ($Q=100$), the operating cost is **£700**, which is less than £1,000 (Lot-for-Lot)

Wagner-Whitin Property

- Can we do better than Fixed Order Quantity?
- Yes because of the **Wagner-Whitin Property** (1958):
 - Under an optimal lot-sizing policy either the inventory carried to period $t+1$ from a previous period will be zero or the production quantity in period $t+1$ will be zero*

t	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
D_t	20	50	10	50	50	10	20	40	20	30	300
Q_t	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	300
I_t	80	30	20	70	20	10	90	50	30	0	0
Setup cost	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	300
Holding cost	80	30	20	70	20	10	90	50	30	0	400
Total cost	180	30	20	170	20	10	190	50	30	0	700

3. Fixed Order Period

Ordering policy: Fixed Order Period of 2 periods

How much you will order? When?

t	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
D_t	20	50	10	50	50	10	20	40	20	30	300

Under Fixed Order Period of 2 weeks, the operating cost is £680

Can we do better than Fixed Order Period?

Wagner-Whitin Algorithm

4. Lot Size

Ordering policy: Lot Size of 30 units

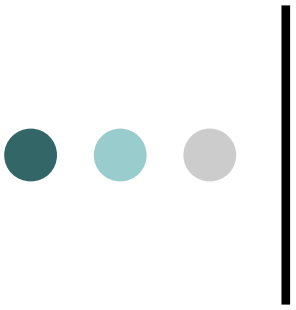
How much you will order? When?



Shortages or backorders are not allowed

Setup cost = £100, holding cost = £1 per unit per period

t	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
D_t	20	50	10	50	50	10	20	40	20	30	300
Total cost											



4. Lot Size

Ordering policy: Lot Size of 30 units

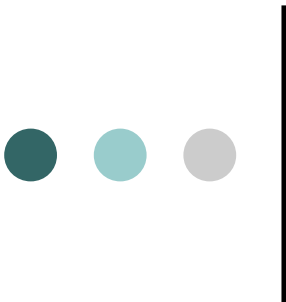
How much you will order? When?

t	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
D_t	20	50	10	50	50	10	20	40	20	30	300

Under Lot Size of 30 units, the operating cost is **£800**.

Questions



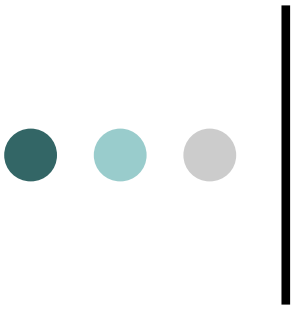


Example to Practice

Data:

t	1	2	3	4	5	6
D_t	200	220	150	100	90	40
S_t	180	280	270	230	210	190
h_t	2	1	1	2	4	2

- Calculate the operating cost under
 1. Lot-for-lot policy
 2. Fixed order quantity of 300 units
 3. Fixed order period of 2 and 3 weeks
 4. Lot size of 100 units

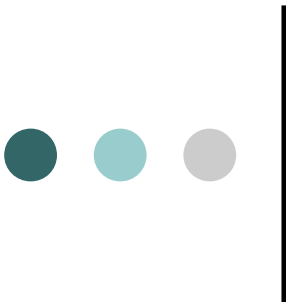


1. Lot-for-lot

Data:



t	1	2	3	4	5	6
D_t	200	220	150	100	90	40
S_t	180	280	270	230	210	190
h_t	2	1	1	2	4	2



2. Fixed Order Quantity

Data:

t	1	2	3	4	5	6
D_t	200	220	150	100	90	40
S_t	180	280	270	230	210	190
h_t	2	1	1	2	4	2

Fixed Order Quantity
of 300 units

3. Fixed Order Period (2 weeks)

Data:

t	1	2	3	4	5	6
D_t	200	220	150	100	90	40
S_t	180	280	270	230	210	190
h_t	2	1	1	2	4	2

Fixed Order Period
of 2 weeks

3. Fixed Order Period (3 weeks)

Data:

t	1	2	3	4	5	6
D_t	200	220	150	100	90	40
S_t	180	280	270	230	210	190
h_t	2	1	1	2	4	2

Fixed Order Period
of 3 weeks

4. Lot Size

Data:

t	1	2	3	4	5	6
D_t	200	220	150	100	90	40
S_t	180	280	270	230	210	190
h_t	2	1	1	2	4	2
Q_t	200	300	100	100	100	-
I_t	-	80	30	30	40	-
Setup	180	280	270	230	210	0
Holding	0	80	30	60	160	0
Total	180	360	300	290	370	0

Lot Size of 100 units

1,170
330

Total cost = Setup + Holding = £1,500