Module 8

Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term

Asset recovery

APICS CLTD Learning System

© 2025

Module 8

Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term

Circular economy

APICS CLTD Learning System

© 2025

Module 8

Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term

Closed-loop systems

APICS CLTD Learning System

© 2025

Module 8

Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term

Dekitting

APICS CLTD Learning System

© 2025

Module 8

Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term

Distressed goods

APICS CLTD Learning System

© 2025

Module 8

Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term

Gatekeeping

APICS CLTD Learning System

© 2025

Module 8

Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term

Industry 4.0

APICS CLTD Learning System

© 2025

Module 8

Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term

Obsolete inventory

APICS CLTD Learning System

© 2025

An economic system intended to minimize waste and The cost-effective classification and recovery of usable maximize the use of resources through a regenerative raw materials from product returns, obsolete or excess process achieved through long-lasting design, goods, or scrap and waste. The goals are to minimize maintenance, repair, reuse, remanufacturing, costs and liabilities while maximizing returns from refurbishing, recycling, and upcycling. This is the reusable assets. opposite of the linear economy. The removal of accessories or parts kits from a product In reverse logistics, a system that accounts for the and returning either the kit or the main product without return flow of products for reuse, asset recovery, or the kit to the store. May also refer to the allowance of recycling in a way that is cost-effective and maximizes the resale of kits or products without their parts kits. returns. 1) In group dynamics, a technique applied by a team leader to effectively manage a situation, discussion, or meeting. For example, in a situation where a dominant spokesperson or person of authority monopolizes a discussion, the [leader] will intervene by requesting Products that are damaged or close to their expiration additional group members' input. 2) In logistics, the date and cannot be sold at full price. vetting of return materials and issuing of return material authorizations (RMAs) in accordance with the organization's returns policy. The intent is to minimize returns and return costs while managing customer interactions and expectations to maintain intended customer service levels. Inventory items that have met the obsolescence criteria A concept of organizational and technological changes established by the organization. For example, inventory along with value chain integrations and new business that has been superseded by a new model or models development that are driven by customer

otherwise made obsolescent. [It] will never be used or

sold at full value. Disposing of the inventory may

reduce a company's profit.

information technology integration.

needs and mass customization requirements and

enabled by innovation technologies, connectivity, and

Module 8

Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term Recalls

APICS CLTD Learning System

© 2025

Module 8

Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term

Recovery

APICS CLTD Learning System

© 2025

Module 8

Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term

Recycle

APICS CLTD Learning System

© 2025

Module 8

Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term

Remanufacturing

APICS CLTD Learning System

© 2025

Module 8

Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term

Repurpose

APICS CLTD Learning System

© 2025

Module 8

Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term

Returns

APICS CLTD Learning System

© 2025

Module 8

Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term

Reverse logistics

APICS CLTD Learning System

© 2025

Module 8

Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term

Reverse supply chain

APICS CLTD Learning System

© 2025

A reverse logistics strategy for the activities involved in the collection of used and discarded products, A step in the reverse logistics process where parts or components, and materials. It focuses on reuse, products are returned due to a product defect or repair, refurbishment, remanufacturing, recycling, or potential hazard resulting from government regulations disposal. The objective is to recover as much of the or liability concerns. economic value as possible, reduce waste, and minimize environmental impact. 1) An industrial process in which worn-out products are restored to like-new condition. In contrast, a repaired 1) The reintroduction of partially processed product or product normally retains its identity, and only those carrier solvents from one operation or task into a parts that have failed or are badly worn are replaced or previous operation. 2) A recirculation process. serviced. 2) The manufacturing environment where worn-out products are restored to like-new condition. A step in the reverse logistics process where a To take something and use it for something else not customer sends a product back for any of several originally intended. The materials may be repaired, possible reasons including the product being defective, reconditioned, and repackaged for resale or used in a damaged, out of season, or outdated (end-of-life), or different manner through remanufacturing, recycling, that it failed to meet expectations or represented or salvage. excess inventory. The planning and controlling of the processes of A complete supply chain dedicated to the reverse flow moving goods from the point of consumption back to of products and materials for the purpose of returns, the point of origin for repair, reclamation, recycling, or repair, remanufacture, and/or recycling. disposal.

Module 8

Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term

Salvage

APICS CLTD Learning System

© 2025

Module 8

Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term

Scrap

APICS CLTD Learning System

© 2025

Module 8

Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term

Waste

APICS CLTD Learning System

© 2025

Module 8

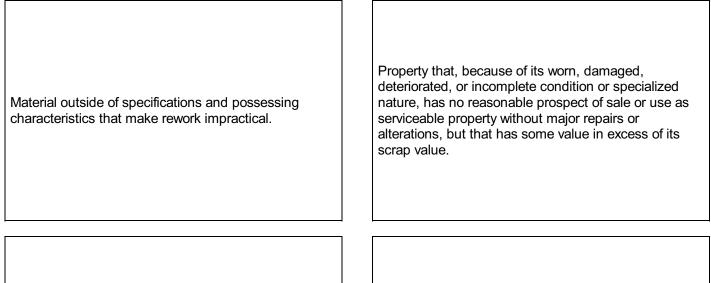
Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term

Waste hierarchy

APICS CLTD Learning System

© 2025



A tool that ranks waste management options according to what is most environmentally sound. Gives top priority to preventing waste in the first place and can be applied to various applications.

1) Any activity that does not add value to the good or service in the eyes of the consumer. 2) A by-product of a process or task with unique characteristics requiring special management control. [The] production [of this] can usually be planned and somewhat controlled. Scrap is typically not planned and may result from the same production run as [this term]. See: hazardous waste.