

Implementation of remanufacturing at Neopost:

Key success factors and insight into the measurements of its economic, social and environmental benefits

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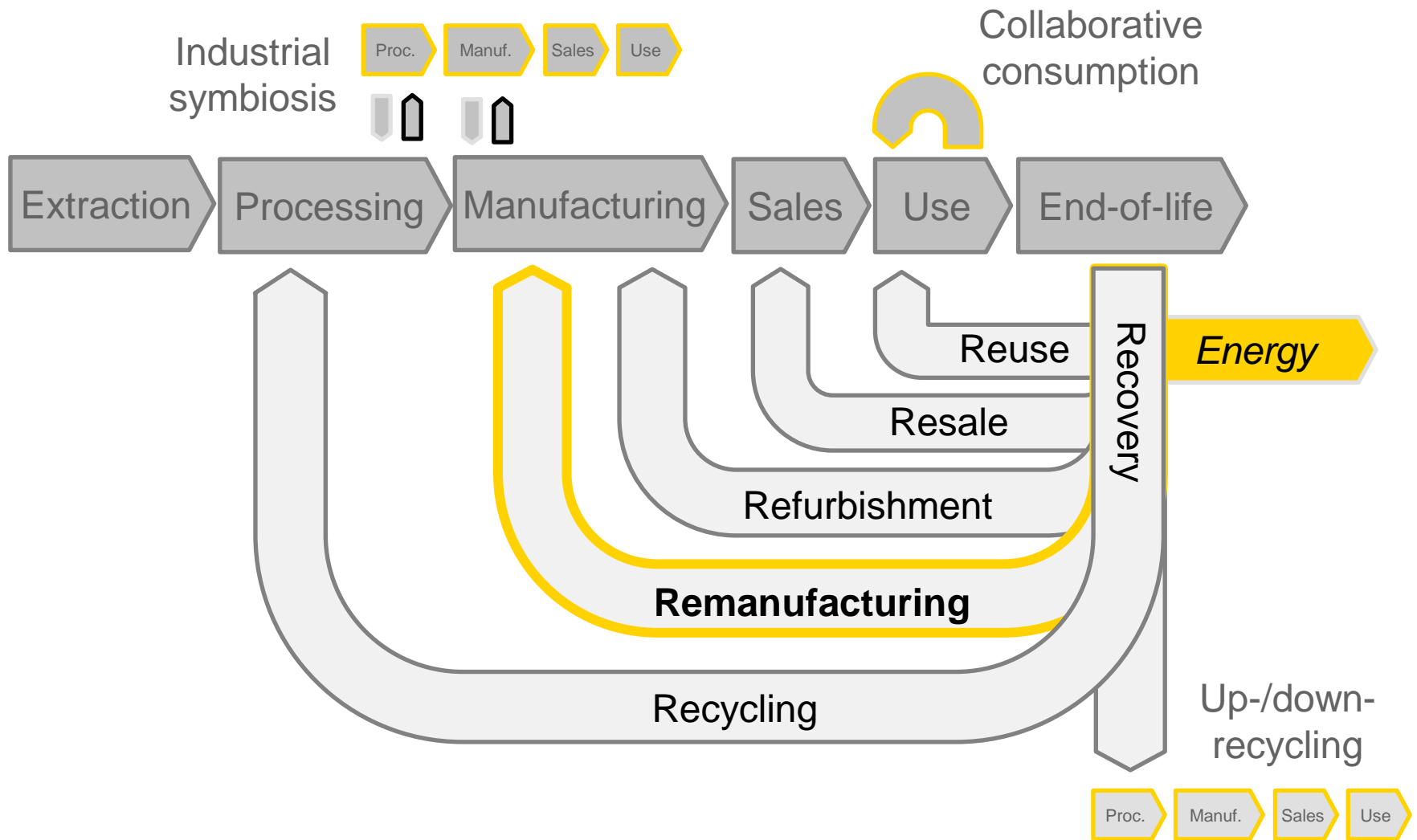
Implementation of remanufacturing at Neopost

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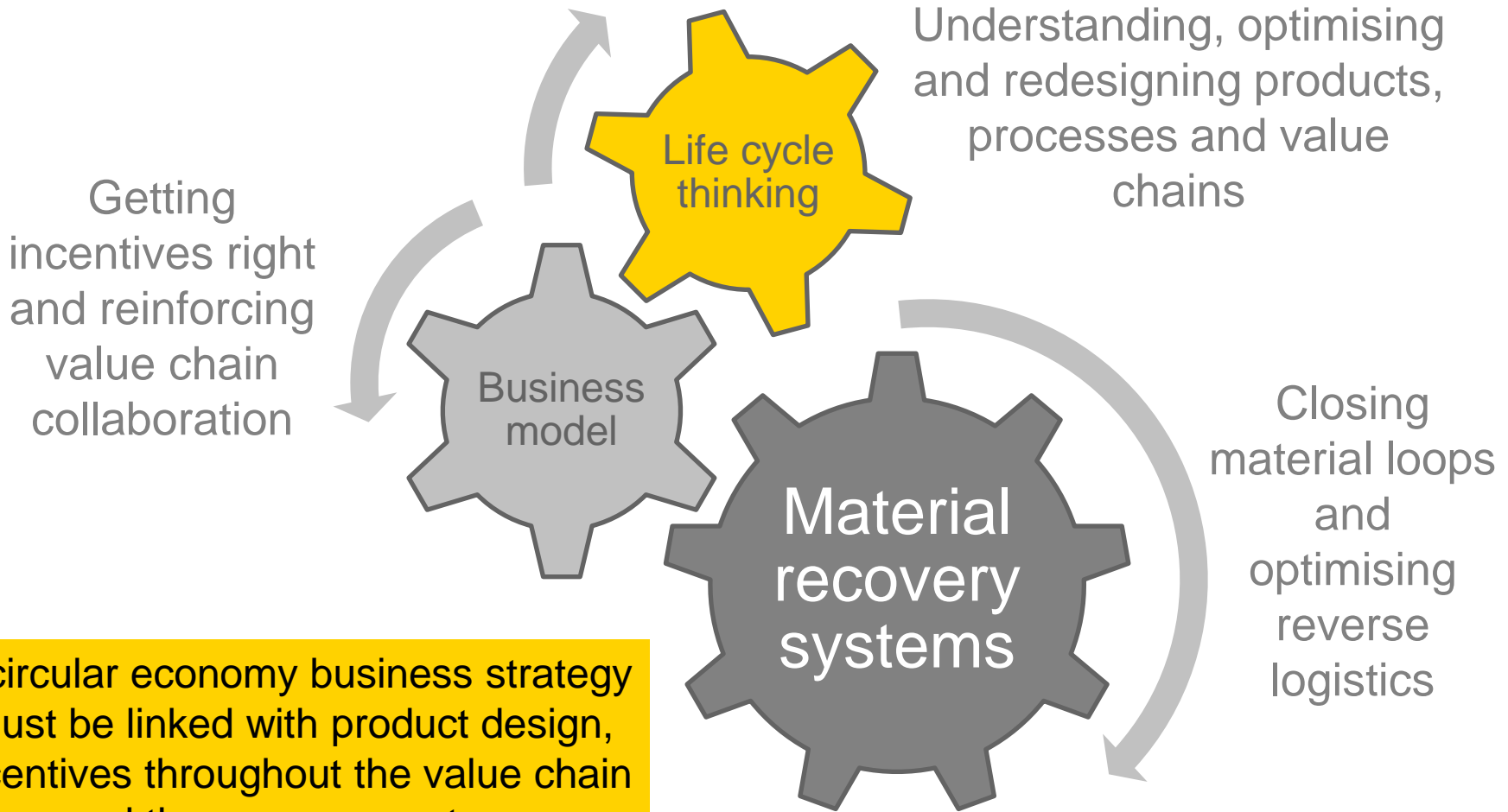
Remanufacturing

Part of the circular economy



Circular economy

Three elements that have to work together



A circular economy business strategy must be linked with product design, incentives throughout the value chain and the recovery system

Remanufacturing

Introduction

- ▶ Remanufactured products
 - ▶ Used products
 - ▶ Same performance specifications as a new product
 - ▶ Warranty equal to new product

- ▶ Product life can be extended
- ▶ Products can have multiple useful lives

- ▶ Part of the circular economy and resource efficiency
 - ▶ Reducing the amount of raw material required (saves also energy)
 - ▶ *Up to 25% - 90% material savings*
 - ▶ Generating less waste (reduces emissions associated with waste)
 - ▶ *Up to 35% - 88% waste reduction*

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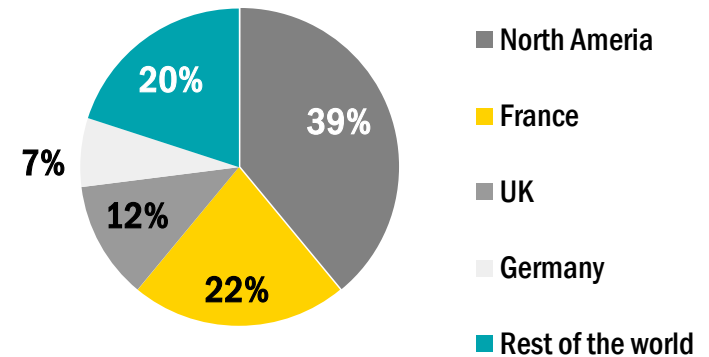
Introduction to Neopost



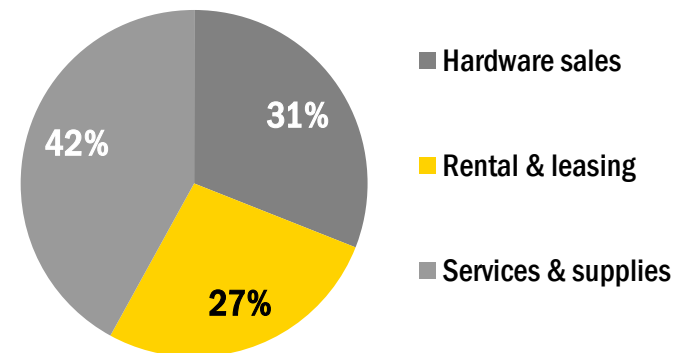
- ▶ Global leader in mailing solutions for companies and mail centres and a major player in shipping services and digital communications

- ▶ Founded in 1924
- ▶ **€1.1 billion** sales
- ▶ **800,000** customers
- ▶ **5900** employees
- ▶ Presence in **29** countries

Revenue by country



Revenue by activity



Implementation of remanufacturing at Neopost Postal (franking) machines

New product

2/3 of sales



- ▶ All parts are new
- ▶ Produced in Asia

100% of the product is new

Same functions
Same quality
Same aesthetic
Same certification

Remanufactured product

1/3 of sales

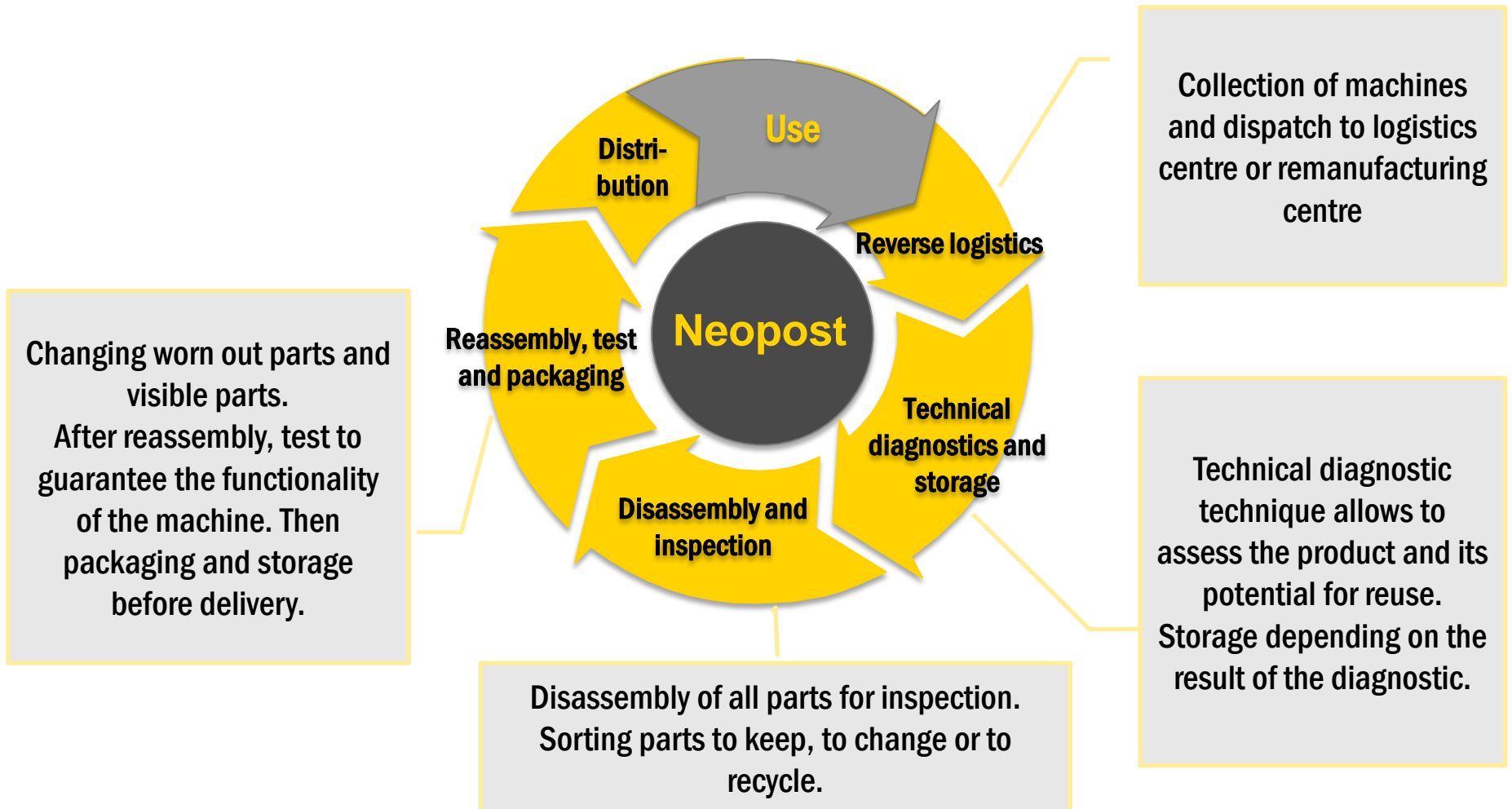


- ▶ Recovery of machines that have been used by clients
- ▶ Change of visible parts that are damaged or no longer up to date:
 - ▶ Hood
 - ▶ Certain electronic cards
 - ▶ Worn out parts
- ▶ Software update
- ▶ Remanufacturing in France

Between 50% and 75% of the product (in weight) are from reused parts

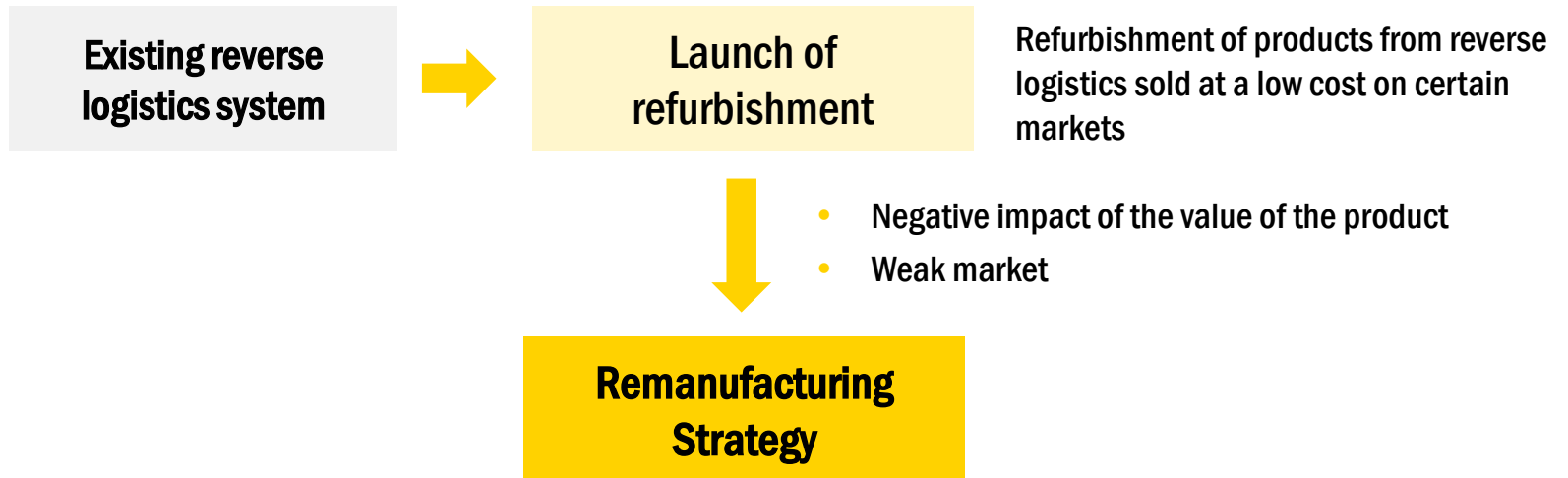
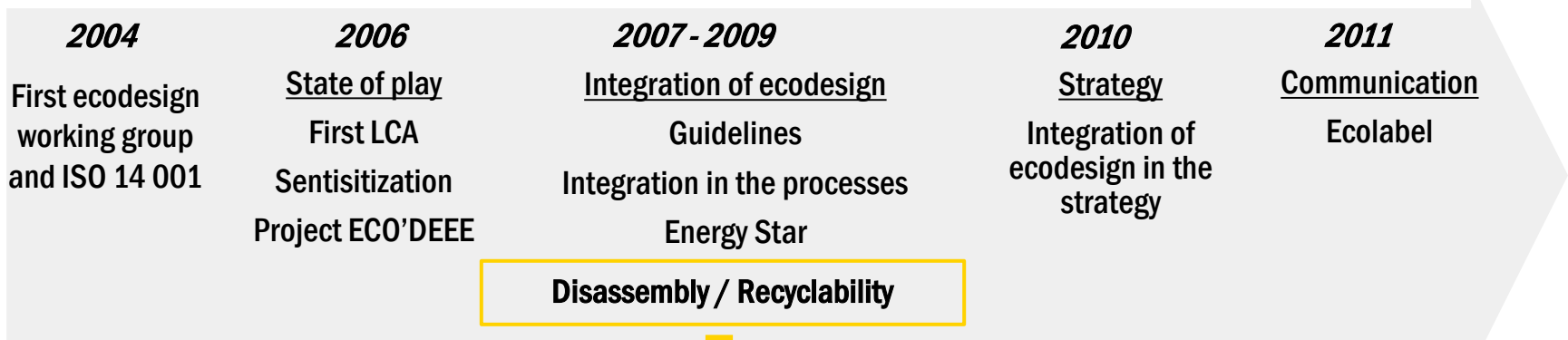
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Remanufacturing process



Implementation of remanufacturing at Neopost History

Integration of ecodesign at Neopost



Implementation of remanufacturing at Neopost

Remanufacturing strategy (1/2)

- ▶ Pricing strategy based on functionality and features
 - ▶ A remanufactured product is equivalent to a new product in terms of functionality, aesthetics, certification and warranty – no difference
 - ▶ Price differentiation is only based on the features available
- ▶ Buyback to maximise product recovery
 - ▶ Take back recovery system was already in place due to postal regulations
 - ▶ Buyback scheme provided financial motivation for operating companies to collect, organise and send back used products to the remanufacturing centre
- ▶ Reverse supply chain
 - ▶ Asset management
 - ▶ Parts of used products can be used interchangeably
 - ▶ All leasing and rental contracts state that the product could contain some remanufactured parts

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Remanufacturing strategy (2/2)

- ▶ Align remanufacturing with new products and features
 - ▶ Rationalise the business processes in an industrial way to be cost-efficient
 - ▶ Able to adapt to the evolution of new products over time
 - ▶ Different levels of remanufacturing were defined to ensure the standardised remanufacturing operations with systematic replacement of parts – guarantees that the remanufactured product is equivalent to the new product

- ▶ Take back forecast
 - ▶ Reverse logistics = supply of parts for remanufacturing
 - ▶ The ability to determine the return flow defines the whole process and overall strategy, particularly procurement
 - ▶ Leasing or a rental contracts stop after a predefined period - the service life of each product is well known and 90% of products return from customers after 4 or 5 years of use
 - ▶ Visibility and predictability is a key success factor for planning factories' workload, predicting the mix between new and remanufactured machines and forecasting production

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Measuring economic, social and environmental impacts

▶ Methodology

- ▶ Economic impacts: Cost-based Price method
- ▶ Local employment impacts: Input Output Analysis (IOA)
- ▶ Environmental impacts: Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

▶ **Neopost's IS-420 mailing system**

- ▶ Remanufacturing centre in Le Lude, France

- ▶ Typical use franking around 80 letters per day.
- ▶ Product usage consists of two cycles of five years each
- ▶ The functional unit for each cycle is to frank 105 000 mail items over five years.

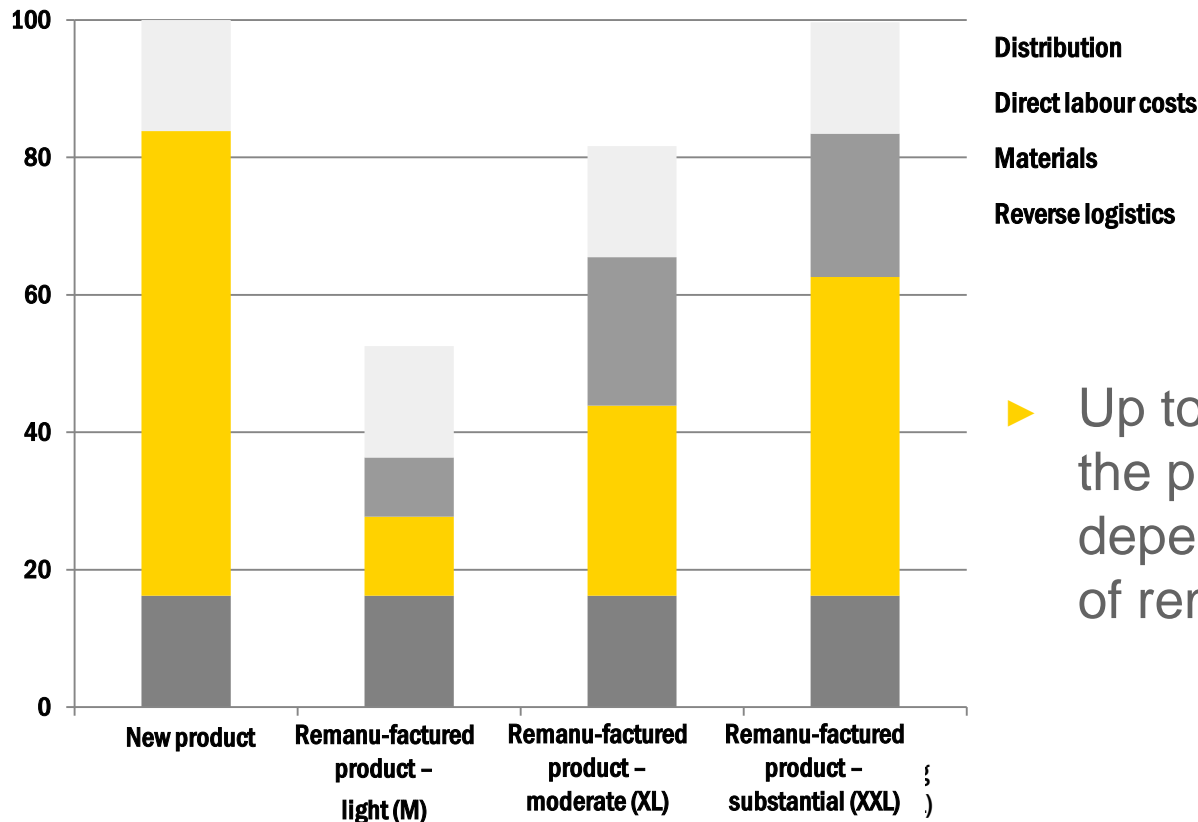
- ▶ *Assembly was considered insignificant, excl. the supplies used during the use*



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Economic results

Production costs
(compared to a new product = 100)

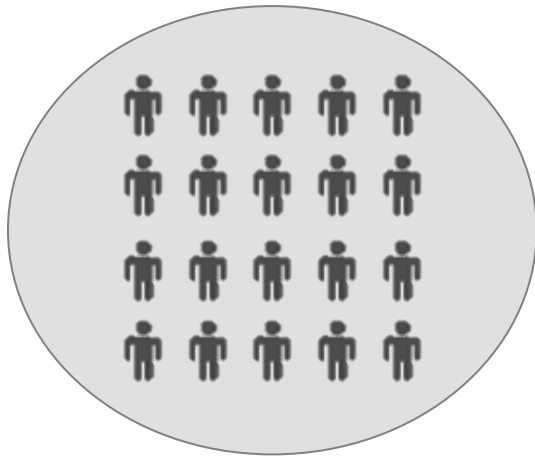


► Up to 50% reduction of the product costs, depending on the level of remanufacturing

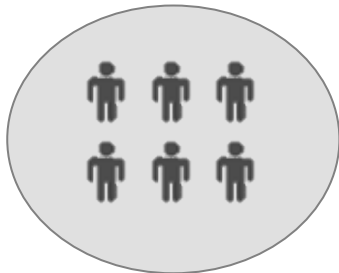
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Employment results

20 direct jobs Maintained in the region at Le Lude production site



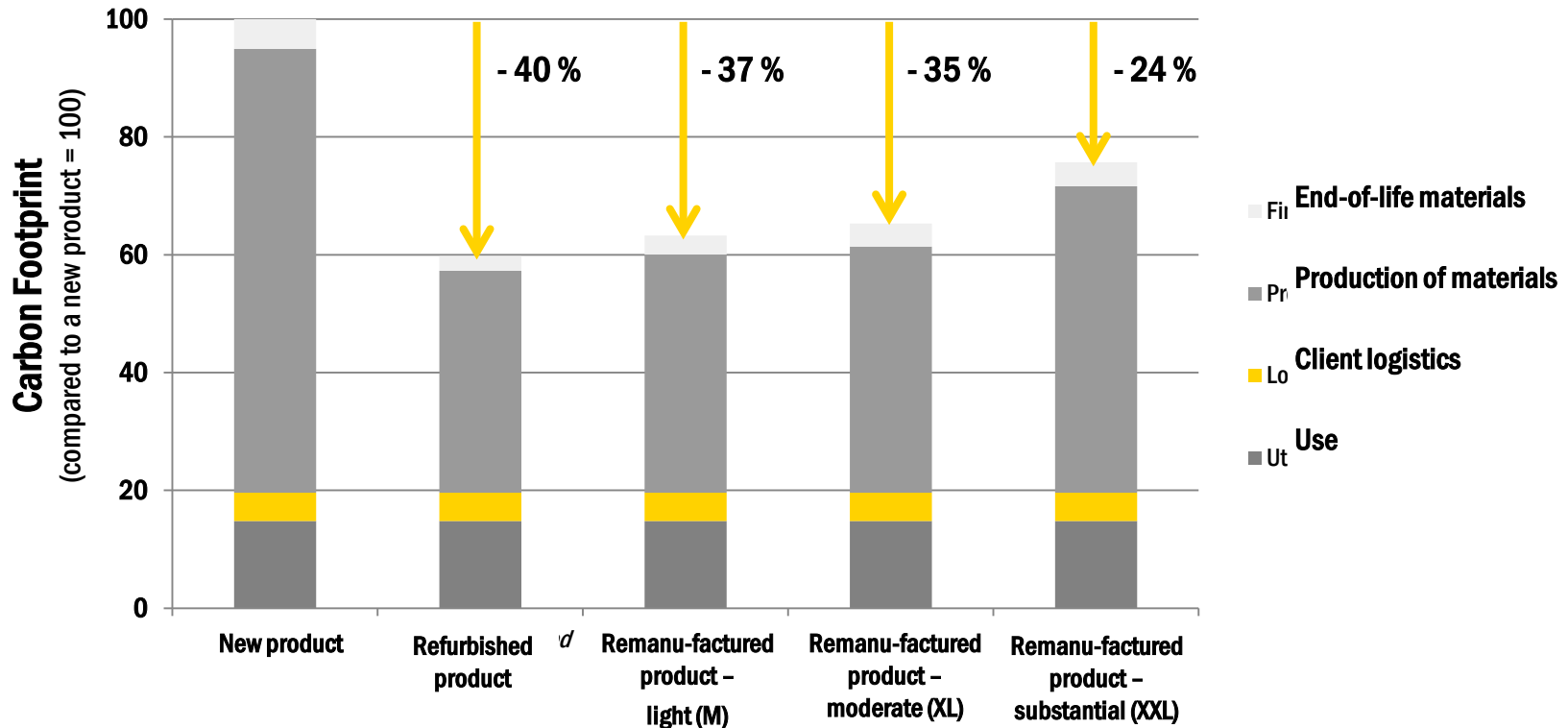
6 indirect jobs Supported in France through suppliers of Le Lude site



Less jobs in Asia

- ▶ Related to reduction in new machines to produce
- ▶ Difficult to quantify

Implementation of remanufacturing at Neopost Environmental results



- ▶ High impact of raw materials, low impact of use phase (15%)
- ▶ Up to 40% reduction of GHG emissions, depending on the level of remanufacturing

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Conclusion

- ▶ Product characteristics
 - ▶ Long life product in a limited market
 - ▶ High product value at end-of-life
- ▶ Factors of success
 - ▶ High maturity of ecodesign in the company (disassembly & recycling)
 - ▶ Products were leased not sold
 - ▶ Reverse supply chain already in place
 - ▶ Convincing the entire value chain from the sales force to clients;
 - ▶ Providing incentives for optimising reverse logistic system to recover used products;
 - ▶ Rationalising business processes for remanufacturing and new product development.
- ▶ A change of business model requires all of the company's main functions to also adapt - particularly in sales, production and procurement.
- ▶ Combining a strategic business strategy with a pragmatic and flexible response to each of the key success factors.

Any questions?

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