

Capacity Planning in the Supply Chain at PolyPeptide

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The supply chain at PolyPeptide is a supporting function to the production and is affected on how the production is planned and carried out. Today the company lack knowledge of how the capacities in the supply chain are affected by the different activities in the production. The Thesis investigates the capacities and the possibility to plan them for the future.

The supply chain department at PolyPeptide mainly consist of purchasing, warehousing and shipping and the production plan sets the basis for all activities and processes that the supply chain department later carries out.

Lack of capacity within the supply chain could lead to poorer delivery performance and also decrease the revenues in the long run.

PROBLEM

Currently the supply chain does not have an overview of how the production affects their own capacities, which makes it hard for them to plan their activities. In addition to this the activities in the supply chain are not taken into consideration when planning the production and the company therefore wants to understand how the supply chain gets affected in terms of capacity and load and where the bottlenecks are in order to be able to plan better and improve the work. In order to do so they would have to know what is affecting the supply chain flow, what factors has the most impact and on what parts of the supply chain. Some problem areas are known and some are less investigated. How much time does activities such as weighing and receiving materials take? What existing capacities are there in the supply chain?

METHOD

A case study research was used for this project with a focus on conducting interviews for data collection. This qualitative data together with

quantitative data from the database resulted in the basis for the current situation at the company as well as the mapping of the activities in the warehouse and an overview of the time spent depending on activities in the production.

CONCLUSION

The result of the Thesis shows what activities in the production that generates a high load on the warehouse section that conducts transfer orders. It also identifies what projects that requires the most weighing's, which is classified as a bottleneck in the warehouse operations. This knowledge should be used when planning the production to lower the peaks in workload in the warehouse. It could also enable the company to plan their operations better in the future.

FUTURE

The analysis showed what steps in the projects in the production that generated a high workload on the warehouse. However, for future research a further analysis of the individual transfer orders generated by the projects requiring the most time could be done in order to gain a deeper understanding on how to improve the work. An additional investigation of the receiving goods over a longer time could also be done in order to identify and find a correlation to what orders that consumes time in the warehouse and the receiving.

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