



Building Resilient Supply Chains

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Managing Disruptions

- Flexibility vs. redundancy
- Cost vs. risk tradeoffs
- Aligning mitigation across supply chains
- Vulnerabilities in supply networks
- Topology of supply networks
- Supply chain visibility



Managing Disruptions – Flexibility vs. Redundancy

- Flexibility-based strategies
 - Volume flexibility
 - Product-mix flexibility
 - Responsiveness
 - Smart manufacturing (robotics, IoT, AI systems)
- Redundancy-based strategies
 - Inventories
 - Alternative sources of supply
- Flexibility more effective than redundancy
(Talluri et al., 2013)*

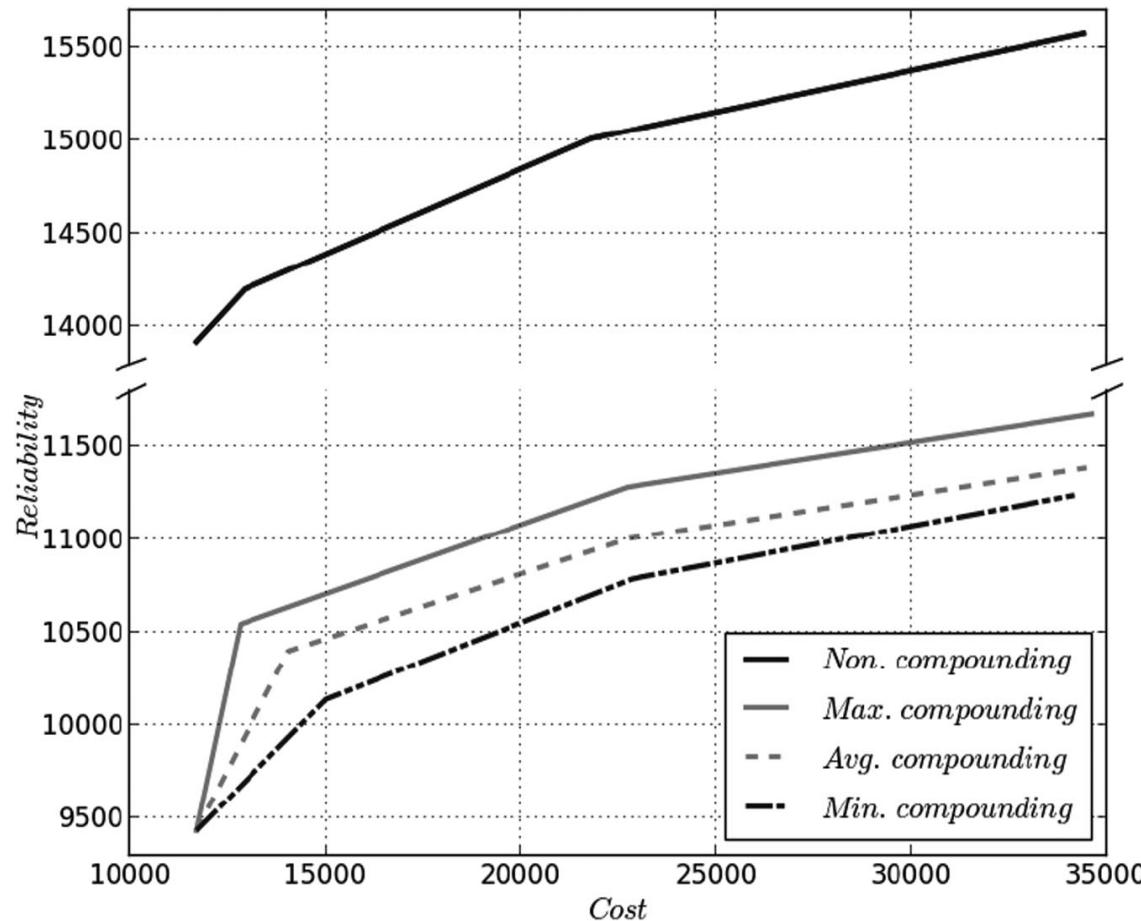


Managing Disruptions – Cost vs. Risk Tradeoffs

- Cost vs. risk tradeoffs in designing supply chain networks
- Consideration of dual objectives (Yildiz et al., 2016)*
 - Minimize cost
 - Maximize reliability (minimize risk)
 - Compounding aspects of risk
 - Managing ripple effects



Tradeoffs in Network Design



Cost vs. Reliability (risk) Tradeoffs in Network Design (Yildiz et al., 2016)



Managing Disruptions – Aligning Mitigation

- Upstream vs. downstream strategies
- Coordination across supply chains
- Simultaneous consideration of both upstream and downstream mitigation strategies and related alignment (Yoon et al., 2018)*
 - For example: inventory buffers upstream and volume flexibility downstream

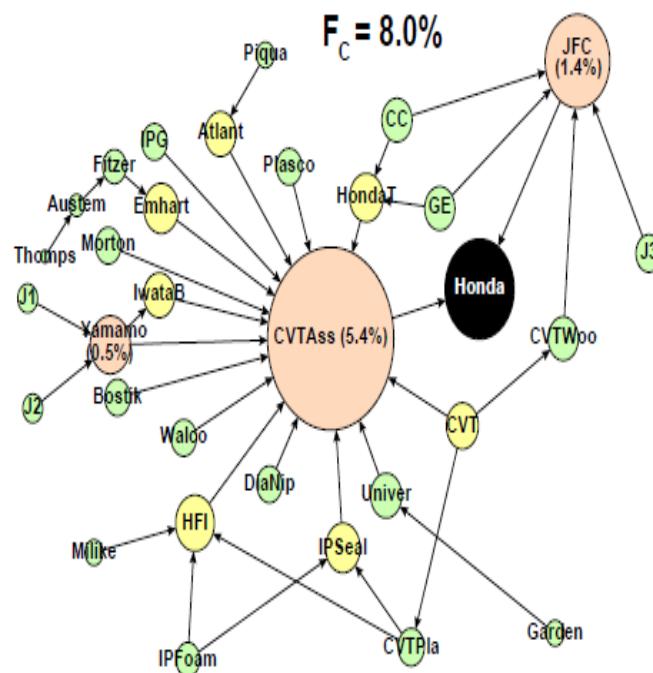


Managing Disruptions - Vulnerabilities in Supply Networks

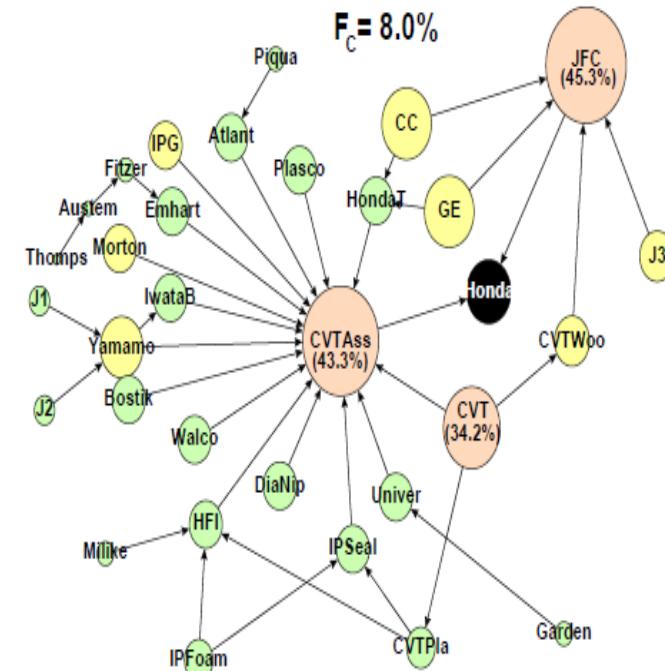
- Node criticality and disruption impact
- Interdependencies among nodes
- What parts of the network to fortify?
- Bayesian Networks for risk assessment in networks (Kaki et al., 2015)*



Fortification and Disruptive Impact



(a) Supplier fortification impact (SFI).



(b) Supplier disruption impact (SDI).



Fortification Impact and Disruption Impact

	High SD_i	Low SD_i	
	Supplier is not a big contributor to the overall risk, but disruption can have severe implications; e.g., a supplier of customized screws, or the sole energy supplier in an isolated area.	Supplier is critical and has a big impact on total risk and is important in preventing disruptions; key targets for improvement actions and supply network redesign.	
High SD_i	Supplier is not significant; there is potential to relax reliability; e.g., lower quality requirements for cost savings); a good candidate for supply network redesign.	Supplier is a big contributor for the overall risk, but the system can tolerate its disruption relatively well; a good candidate for reliability improvement actions.	
	Low SF_i	High SF_i	



Managing Disruptions - Topology of Supply Networks

- What types of network configurations are robust and resilient to disruptions?*
 - Density
 - Complexity
 - Node criticality



Supply Chain Visibility

- Mechanisms for improving visibility
 - Supplier relationships
 - Incentive schemes/Information sharing
- Information sharing mechanisms (Yoon et al. 2020)
 - Inventory/capacity levels
- Supply chain visibility software
 - Digital twins