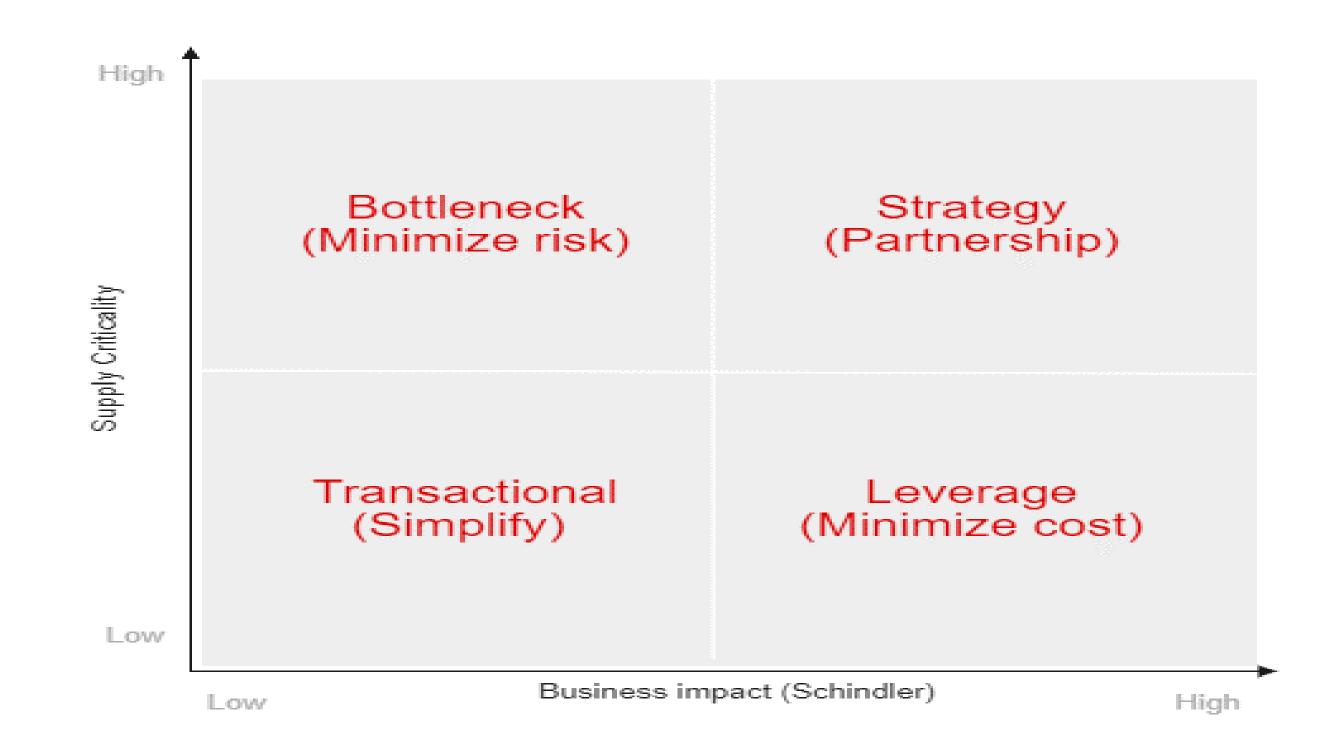
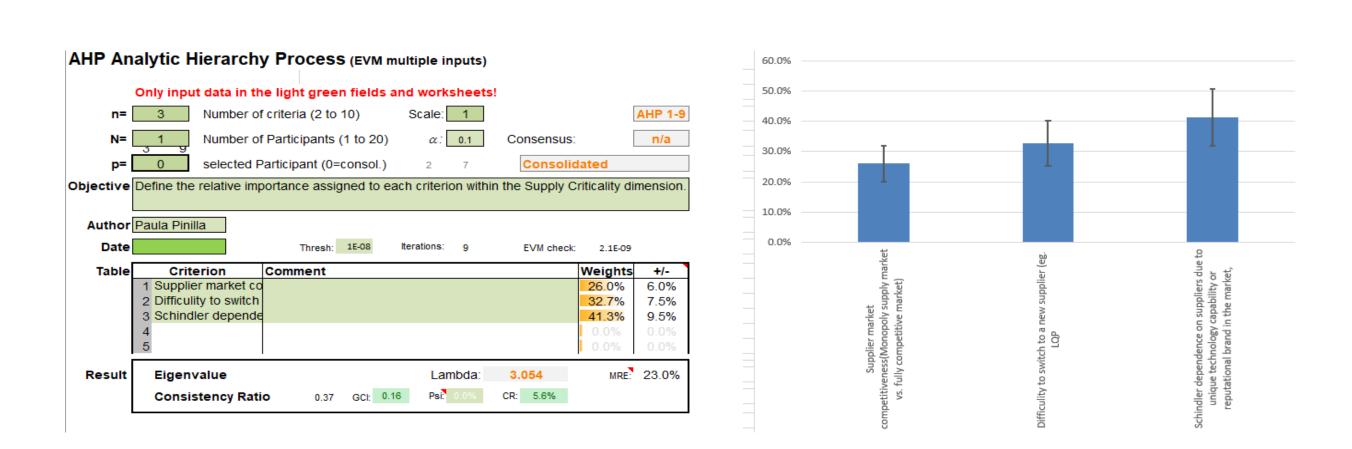


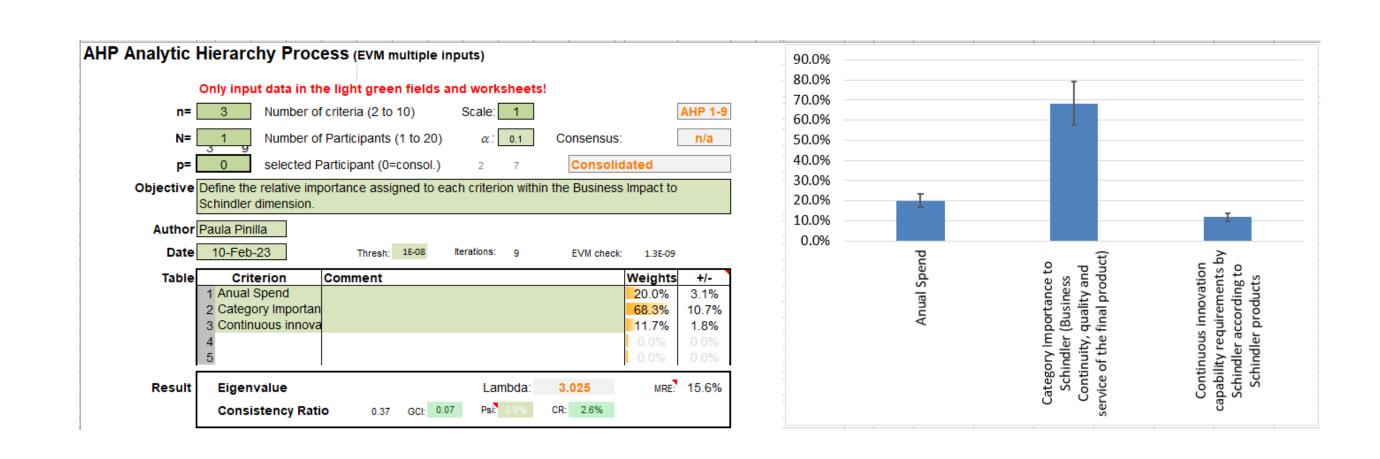
Business Engineering

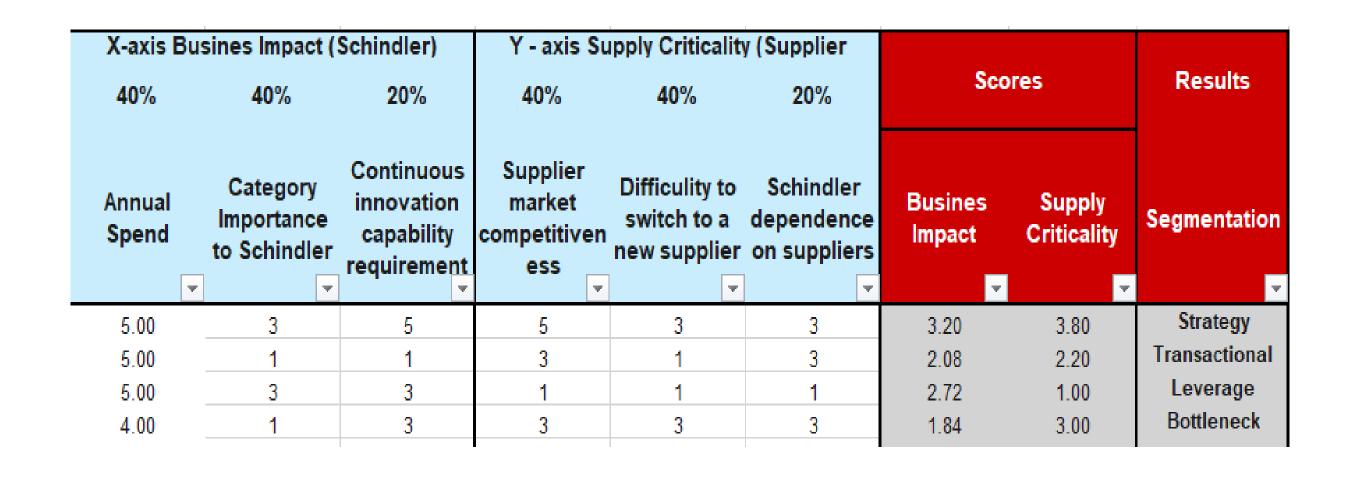
Master in Business Engineering

DEVELOPMENT OF AN INNOVATIVE SUPPLIER SEGMENTATION AT SCHINDLER











Supplier Segments	Activities	Frequency	Participants	RACI						
				нср	НСС	СМ	SB	CoE	Head	Supplie
Strategic Suppliers	 Supplier Roadmap Discussion Business review meeting Supplier Risk Assessment Supplier Performance Report Contract management 	 Semiannual Bi – monthly Quarterly Monthly As needed 	CPO, Head of Global Categories, Global category manager, CEO/COO depending on the supplier Other Participants: Stakeholder key representatives, others optionally	A*, C		C, R		С	I	С
Bottleneck Suppliers	 Supplier Roadmap Discussion Relationship meeting Supplier Risk Assessment Supplier Performance Contract Management 	 Annual Semi-annual Annual Monthly As needed 	Ownership by Category manager, Category team drives, CoE supports, Business or Customer Account Management Leads when: Significant parallel customer relationship with Supplier Recent outsourcing or other deep integration to core business	I	C, I	А	C, R	С	I	С
Leverage Suppliers	 Relationship meeting Supplier Risk Assessment Supplier Performance Established contact list Contract management 	 Annual Quarterly As needed As needed As needed 	Category Managers, CFT member drives, Purchaser complies and prepares	I	С, І	A, R	C, R	I	I	С

Problem Description

Purchasing and supply chain management have undergone a transformation into strategic processes within organizations, wherein supplier relationship management (SRM) assumes a critical role. SRM entails the establishment and maintenance of relationships with suppliers. Supply chain managers are tasked with making strategic determinations regarding suppliers and implementing effective procurement strategies. Nevertheless, managing relationships with a multitude of suppliers can prove challenging and resourceintensive. Supplier segmentation serves as a valuable approach for identifying and prioritizing critical suppliers, facilitating their adept management. In the case of Schindler, a reassessment of the current segmentation method predicated on zone coverage and spending levels may be warranted to account for other pertinent factors. By undertaking proper segmentation, organizations ensure the cultivation of suitable relationships with suppliers, thereby contributing to overall success.

Main Findings

The study classified 89 suppliers into four segments: strategic, bottleneck, leverage, and transactional. Each segment requires an appropriate procurement strategy. Suppliers in the strategic and bottleneck segments, characterized by higher market complexity, are managed with frequent collaboration and information sharing. A fast response mechanism should be in place for disruptions affecting these suppliers. The strategic importance of suppliers also influences decisions such as buffer inventory levels and sourcing strategies. However, operationalizing and assigning procurement strategies to multiple suppliers remains a challenge. Out of 89 suppliers, 44 were classified as strategic, 15 as bottleneck, two as leverage, and 28 as transactional. These suppliers were further categorized based on their specific areas of expertise. After segmenting the suppliers, an interaction model is developed to facilitate effective engagement and communication with each supplier.

The model incorporates various factors, including activities, frequency, participants, and the application of the RACI model. The development of this model drew upon the knowledge and experience of procurement experts who possess expertise in supplier management.

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