





Cooperate to compete

Paolo Mondo 20º Convegno ANIMP Milano, 30 Ottobre 2014







Competitive vs Cooperative Approach

Porter (1980)



- **High number of suppliers** to ensure continued competition but not too high not to eccessively dilute volumes and therefore to maintain bargaining power
- Select vendors based on performances and distribute volumes among them
- Continually vary the volume allocated as a function of the actual performances, so as to stress the competition
- Occasional market scouting for price, technology and performance benchmarking



- End the practice of awarding business on the basis of price tag. Instead, minimize total cost. **Move** towards a single supplier for any one item, on a long-term relationship of loyalty and trust
- **Break down barriers between** departments. People in research, design, sales, and production must work as a team, to foresee problems of production and in use that may be encountered with the product or service.

Deming (1986)







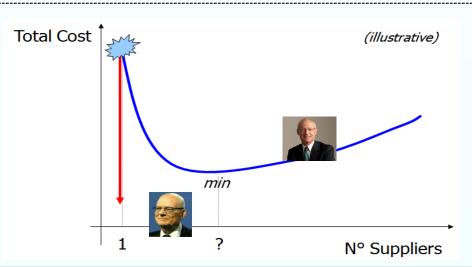


Taking over Deming's Challenge

Expectations from locking one's supplies to a limited number of selected source vary according to these opposite views

Single Sourcing Impact	Deming	Porter
Quality	Improves	Worsens
Total Cost	Reduces	Increases
Cooperation Customer – Supplier	Increases	Decreases
Dependence on supplier	None	Increases

THE CHALLENGE: Sizing the supply base to foster competition while driving total cost optimization through cooperation with selected partners









Case Study 1

Partner

International market leader in the manufacturing of mechanical seals, couplings, bearings, filtration systems and artificial lift equipments and systems for industrial applications covering the petrochemical/chemical industry, oil & gas and power generation industries Employees: 6,900. Turnover: 900Me

Rationale

Standard Project agreement for supply of mechanical seals and associated systems for pumps (300+ seals / systems). Targets:

- Optimized **standard design** basis for all plant units
- Standardization of technical specifications and list of technical exceptions **shared** with the seals manufacturer since the beginning
- Advanced **planning** and delivery improvement of the equipment
- Advanced setting of commercial and legal terms and conditions for project execution
- Optimization of Client's **stock of spare parts**

Win-Win Outcome

- MET: supply process optimization, cost reductions, competitive edge
- Supplier: supply process optimization, cost reductions, market share consolidation, design optimization and standardization with OEM (pumps), access to after sales market









Case Study 2

Partner

Global leading manufacturers of high pressure equipments for the chemical and petrochemical industry, especially for the fertilizer industry. Employees: 150. Turnover: $50M \in$.

Rationale

Standardization of Urea synthesis HP Equipments is key in making delivery well predictable, shortening lead times and reducing costs.

Steps and criteria:

- Freezing engineering data sheets
- Purchasing of main materials in advance
- *Designing HP equipments based on most common* \ *stringent codes.*

Win-Win Outcome

- Delivery time reduction by 4 to 6 months
- Engineering cost reduction by 60 %.
- Reduced proposal time and risk.



