Sustainable Supply Chain Management in Theory and Practice

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Nadine Dembski, Christian Ewering, Georg Müller-Christ nadem@uni-bremen.de

Overview

- Introduction and Motivation
- Theoretical Framework
 - Sustainable Management
 - Supply Chain Management
- Practical Framework
 - Schüco
 - Examples
- Conclusion

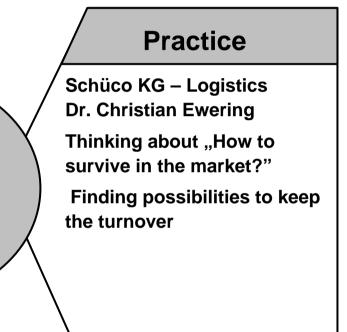
Introduction

Theory

Departement of Sustainable Management – Prof. Dr. Georg Müller-Christ, Nadine Dembski

Researching about sustainability (causal relations)

Approach for a sustainable management (When does a company decides sustainbale?) Sustainable Collaboration



Motivation

Problem:

general considerations in logistics are based on the understanding of success which is primary oriented towards a short-term efficiency

Aim:

show demands of strategic and organisational considerations and embedding into a rational long-term approach

Proceeding:

 sketch sustainable practical processes in supply chain management

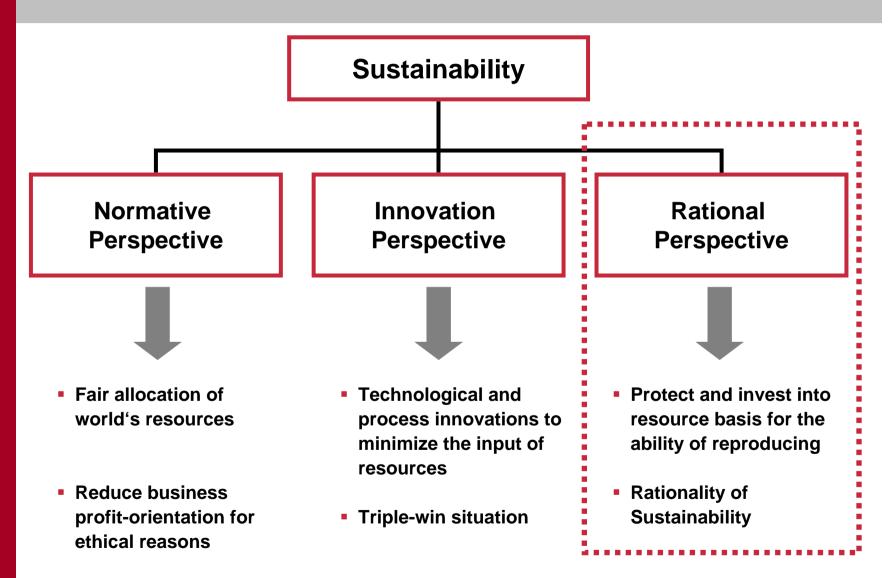
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Concept of Sustainability

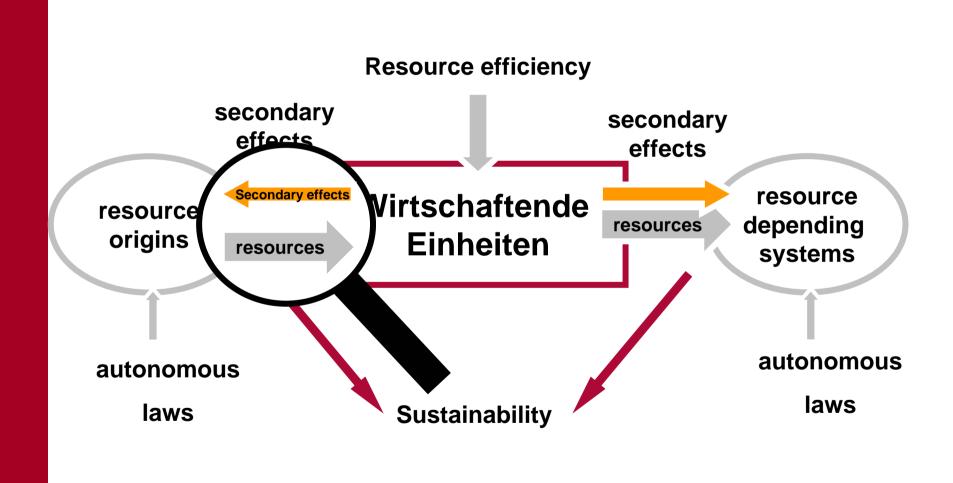
In the comprehension of the Brundtland Report, sustainability is about harmonizing economic, social and ecological aspects of global development, with the objective "to meet the need of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." (World Commission on Environment and Development 1987)

Different Perspectives of Sustainability



Rational Perspective

- From a resource-orientated point of view every economic organization depends on resources, which are usually required to fulfill the purposes and goals
- All open systems are resource dependent systems: They exchange resources with each other. Systems consequently take resources out of their basis and give those back to other system resources.
- Therefore every system depends upon other systems and as well is the (re-)source for other systems.



Advantages of the Rational Approach

- integrative consideration of economic, social and ecological resources,
- innovative solutions allowing a rebuilding of the economic substance
- understanding of the complex and circular interactions between companies and their resource networks, e.g. global supply chains

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Who is Schüco?

Schuco develops and delivers systems for the complete hull of buildings:

- Windows, Doors, Facades
- Solar Systems
- Sun Protection
- Fire Protection
- Security and Automation
- Environment protection

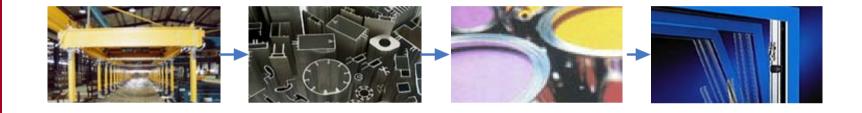
Facts:

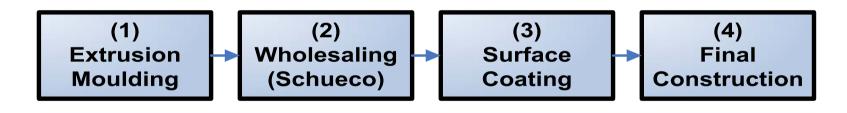
- Countries : > 80
- Staff : > 4.500
- Sales : > 1.600 T€

The Final Products



The Business Process : Logistic





Sustainability and commercial organisations

Objectives : Make a Profit

Strategic Sourcing

- Saving money
- Improving supplier performance
- Minimizing risks

New supplier risks

- time
- support
- one-time costs

Strategies of Collaboration : Basic Condition

A complex product/service or

an innovative product/service

demands collaboration.

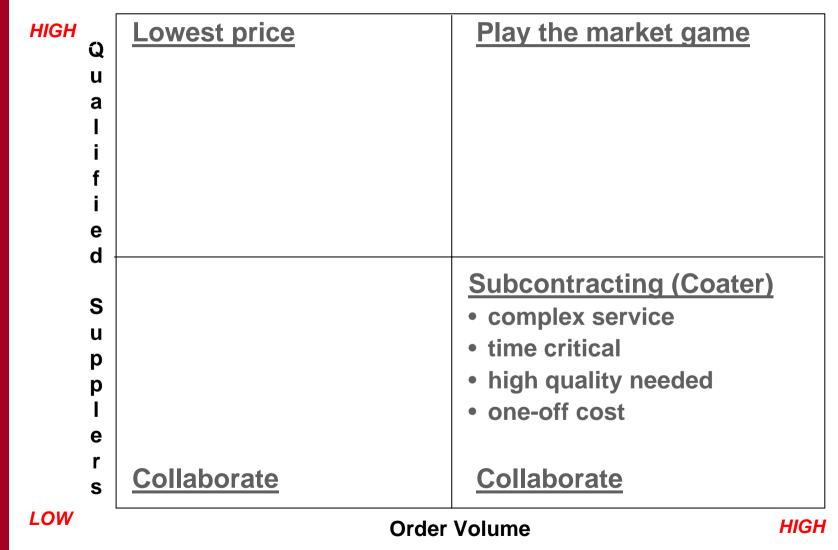
The type of collaboration depends on the

- market strength
- market situation

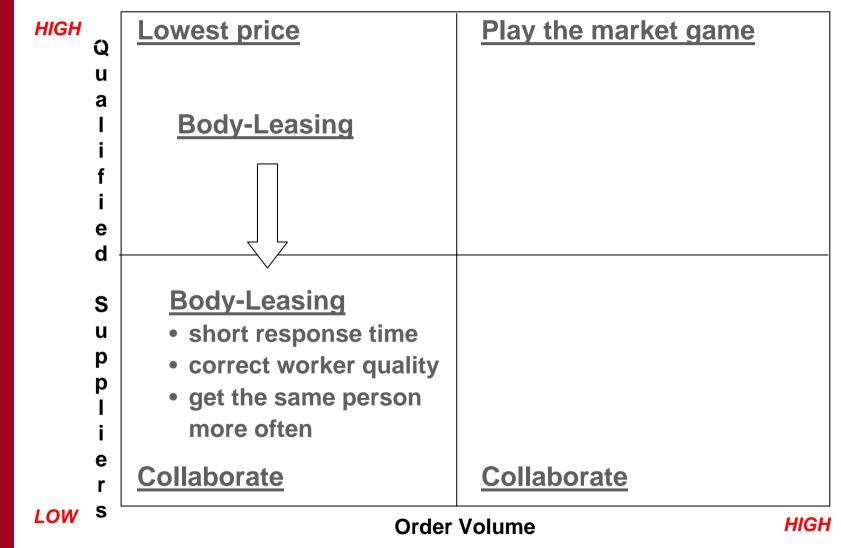
Strategies of Collaboration : Sourcing

HIGH Q u a l i f i g d	Lowest price • low volume products	Play the market game • global sourcing
S u p I i e r s	 Collaborate few suppliers high setup/one-time costs guarantee the supply 	 <u>Collaborate</u> important for the business development partnership
LOW	Order Volume HIGH	
LOW	Order Volume HIGH	

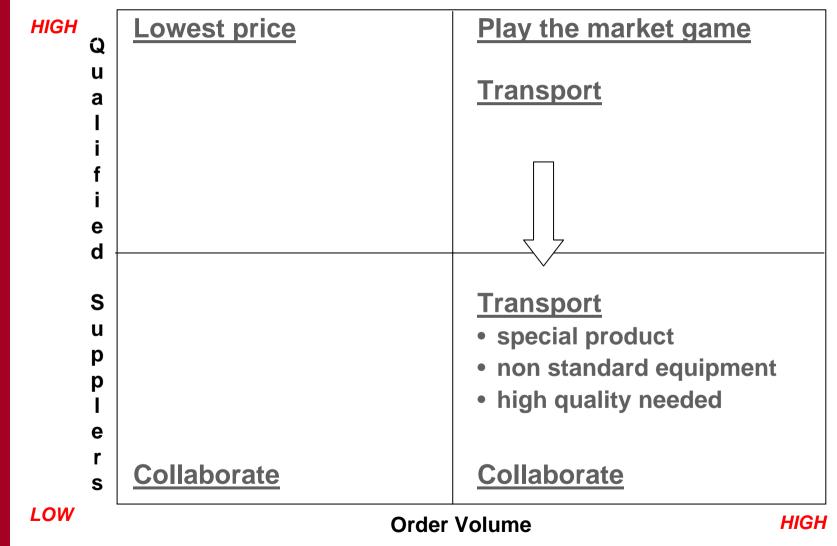
Apply the Model : Subcontracting (Coater)



Apply the Model : Body Leasing



Apply the Model : Transport



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Conclusion

Contributions:

- integration of a sustainable Management in global logistics (i.e. resource community)
- consideration on a dual understanding of success (i.e. efficiency and substance orientation)
- Long term partnerships
 - are already in process (were needed).
 - are not integrated in todays reward systems.
 - are not considered in todays cost accounting process.

Potential for further research:

 operationalisation for a sustainable supply chain management (i.e. identification and classification of indicators for sustainable cooperations)