# Applying Mathematical Optimization to Sourcing

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Retired from

Uppsala University / Coupa Software



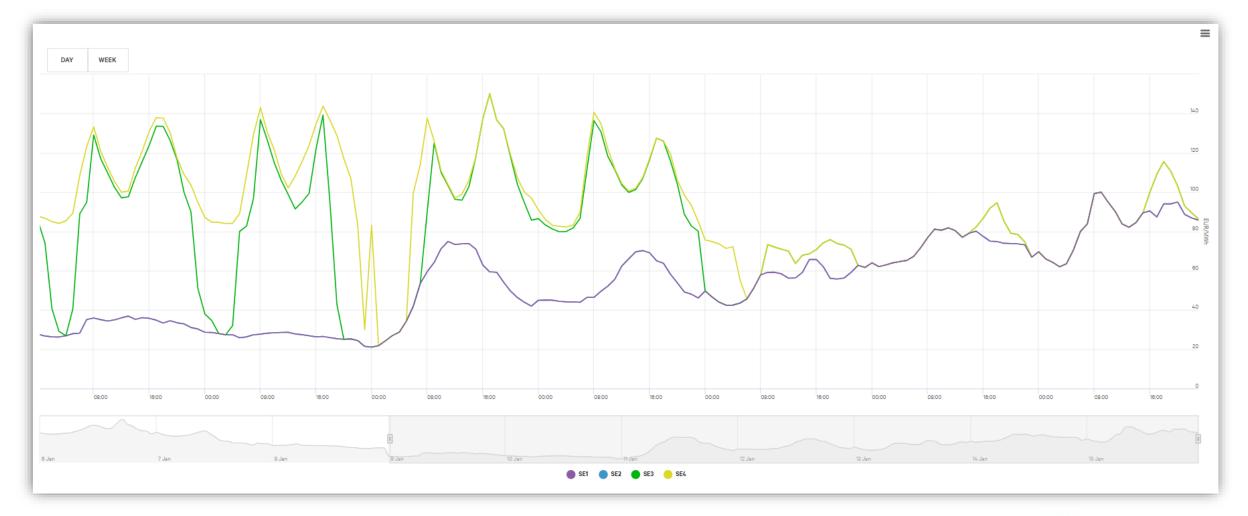
#### Background

- Late 1990s: academic resarch on algorithms, optimization and electronic markets
- June 2000: Trade Extensions was founded
- April 2017: Coupa Software acquires Trade Extensions





#### Electricity Prices in Sweden 9-15 January 2024





# Complex Market



Combinatorial bidding



Optimization



#### What we do

- Large-Scale and complex negotiations between companies.
- Optimization-based resource allocation.



#### Some facts

- A few billion USD sourced weekly.
- Several Fortune 10 clients. Majority of clients are large multi-national companies. Plus consultancy firms.
- Frequently projects at several 100 million USD.
- Largest sourcing project was around 8 billion USD.

 What we compute has large real-world consequences. Fantastic and scary.











# The Optimization Problem

Minimize

Cost

Given

Items

Bids

**Supplier constraints** 

**Buyer constraints** 

Solution

A set of allocated bids.



# Negotiations add complexity to optimization



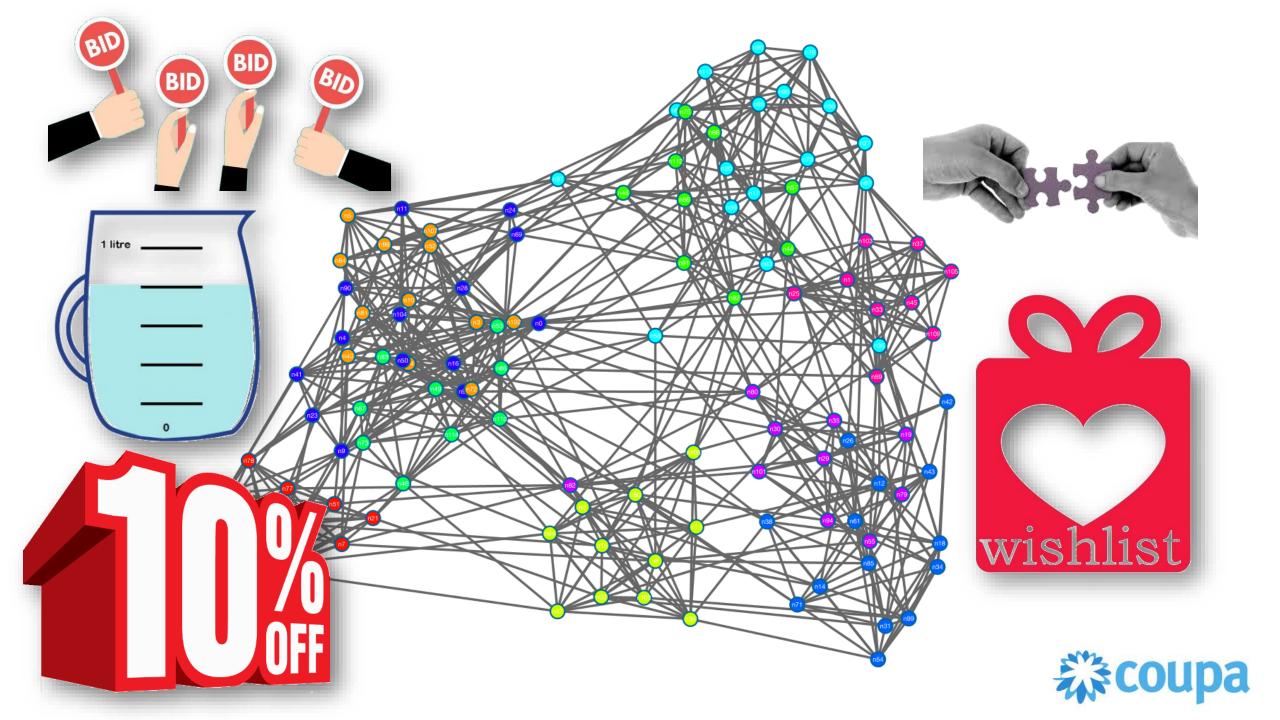








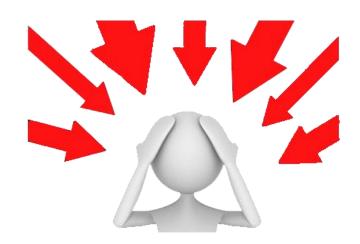








Buyer

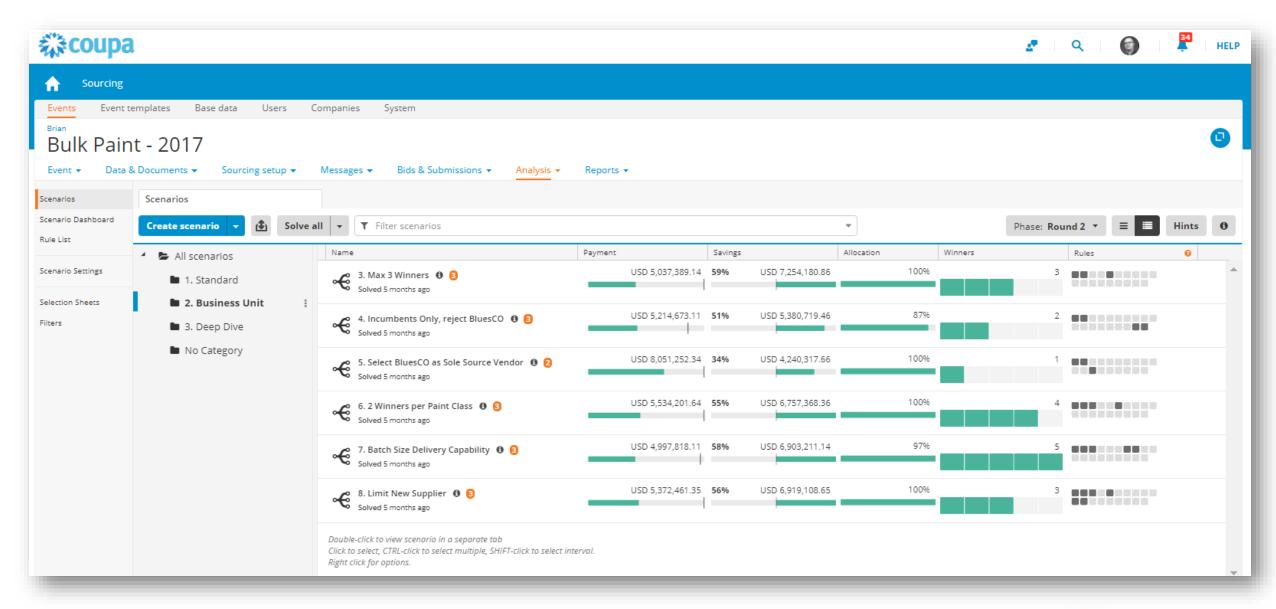




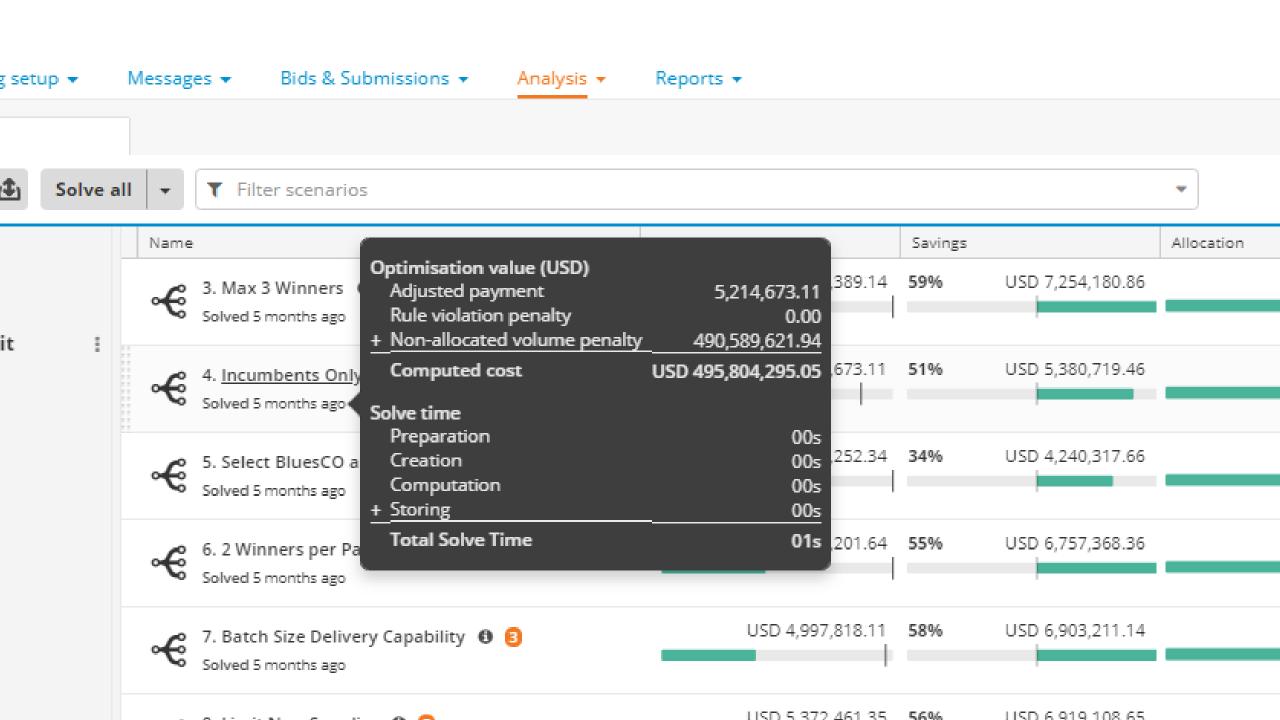


The mathematical world









## Buyer-defined scenarios: Typical constraints

- At most 50 winners in total.
- At most 10 winners per factory.
- No more than 5% of suppliers turnover in award.
- No more than 25% to new suppliers
- Suppliers discounts:
  - If I get these five lanes in combination I can offer a different transit time.
  - I offer 30% discount on backhauls.
  - If I get more than 3MUSD of business I offer a 5% discount.

Our task: Helping buyers to easily set-up such rules, solve the optimization problems, and provide means for quickly and in detail compare different scenarios of allocation. (What is the impact by factory if changing from 45 to 50 suppliers in total?)



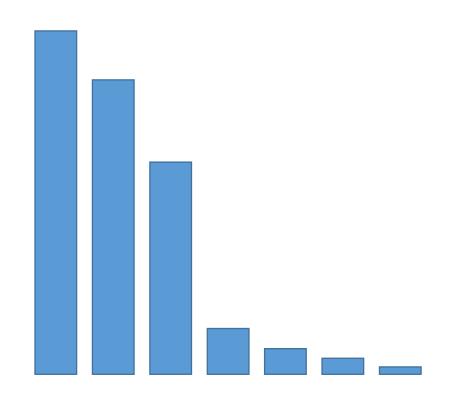
# Example 1: Understanding Reserve Cost

Constraint: At most one winner

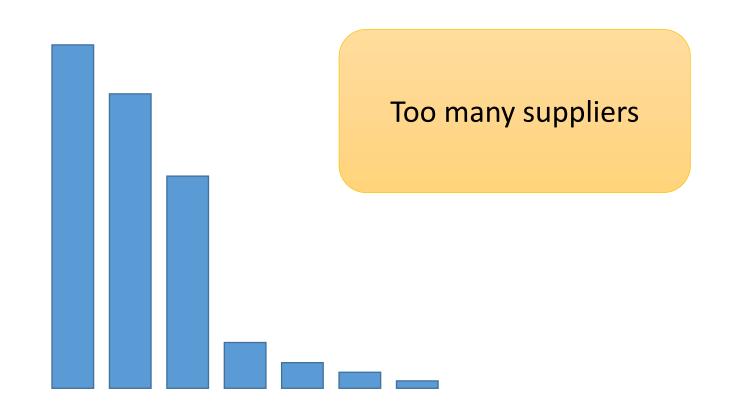
| Lane                     | Supreme Transport | Mediocre Transport |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Berlin – Hamburg         | 1 000 000         | 1 200 000          |
| Hamburg – Salzburg       | 1 500 000         | 1 700 000          |
| Gothenburg – Uppsala     | 400 000           | 600 000            |
| Rotterdam –<br>Amsterdam | 2 000 000         | 2 300 000          |
| Bern – Innsbruck         | 300 000           | 400 000            |
| Paris – London           | 3 000 000         | 3 400 00           |
| Tranemo – Svenljunga     |                   | 50 000             |



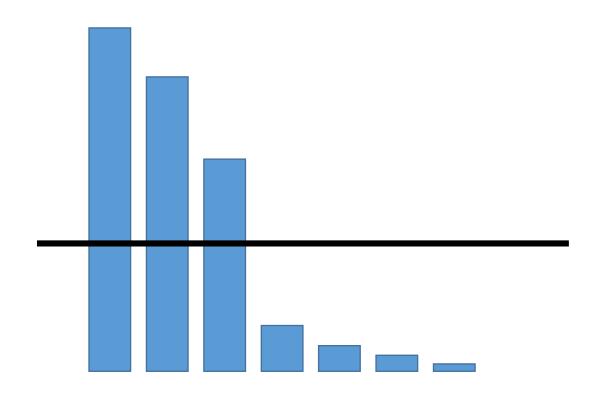
#### Example 2: Pick the right constraint



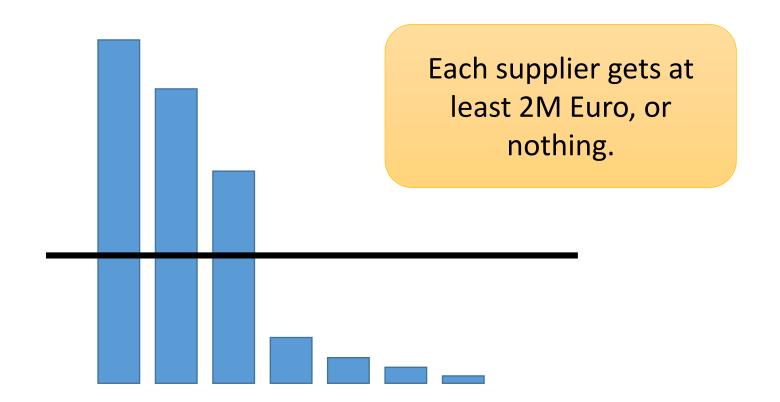




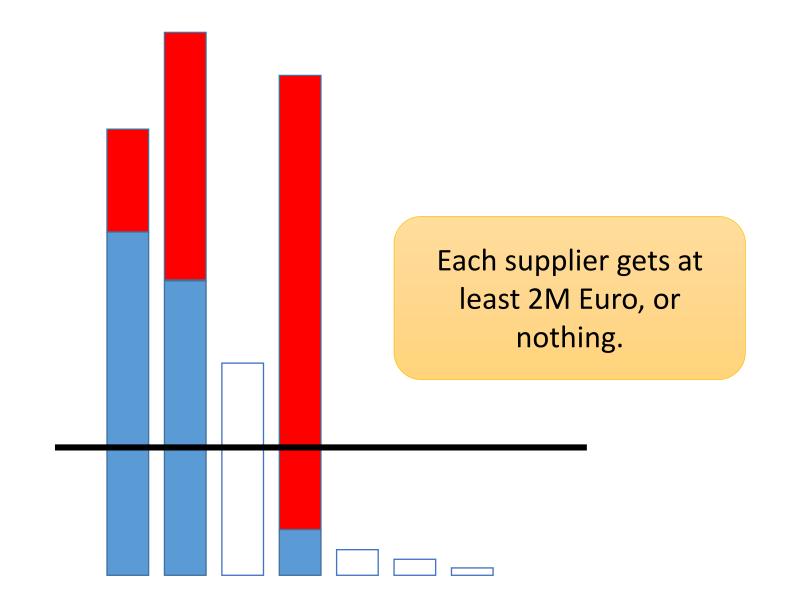








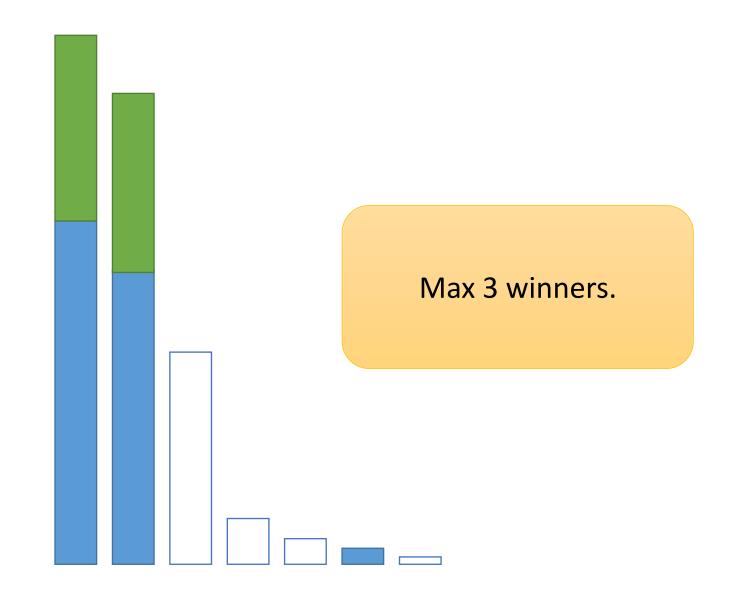














# Example 3: Rounding

| Supplier              | Number of weekly containers awarded |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Supreme Transport     | 134.5                               |
| Mediocre Transport    | 34.1                                |
| Splendid Transport    | 100.4                               |
| Transporting Hipsters | 22                                  |

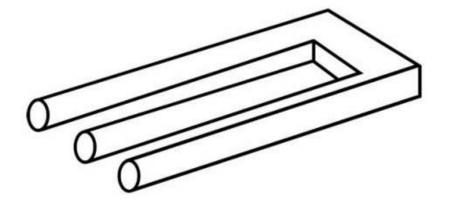


# Example 4: "2nd best solution"





# Example 5: infeasibility





# Example 6: Automated User Guidance



Max 3 winners.



# Example 6: Automated User Guidance



Max 3 winners.

Max 3 winners per Country.



## Example 6: Automated User Guidance



Max 3 winners.

Max 3 winners per Country.

Max 3 winners per country except France.



# Summary

• Bringing optimization to the real world

Large Data Sets

Many challenges





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