

LIKE TWO PEAS IN A POD

Organic and Digital Transformation in the Out-Of-Home-Catering Sector

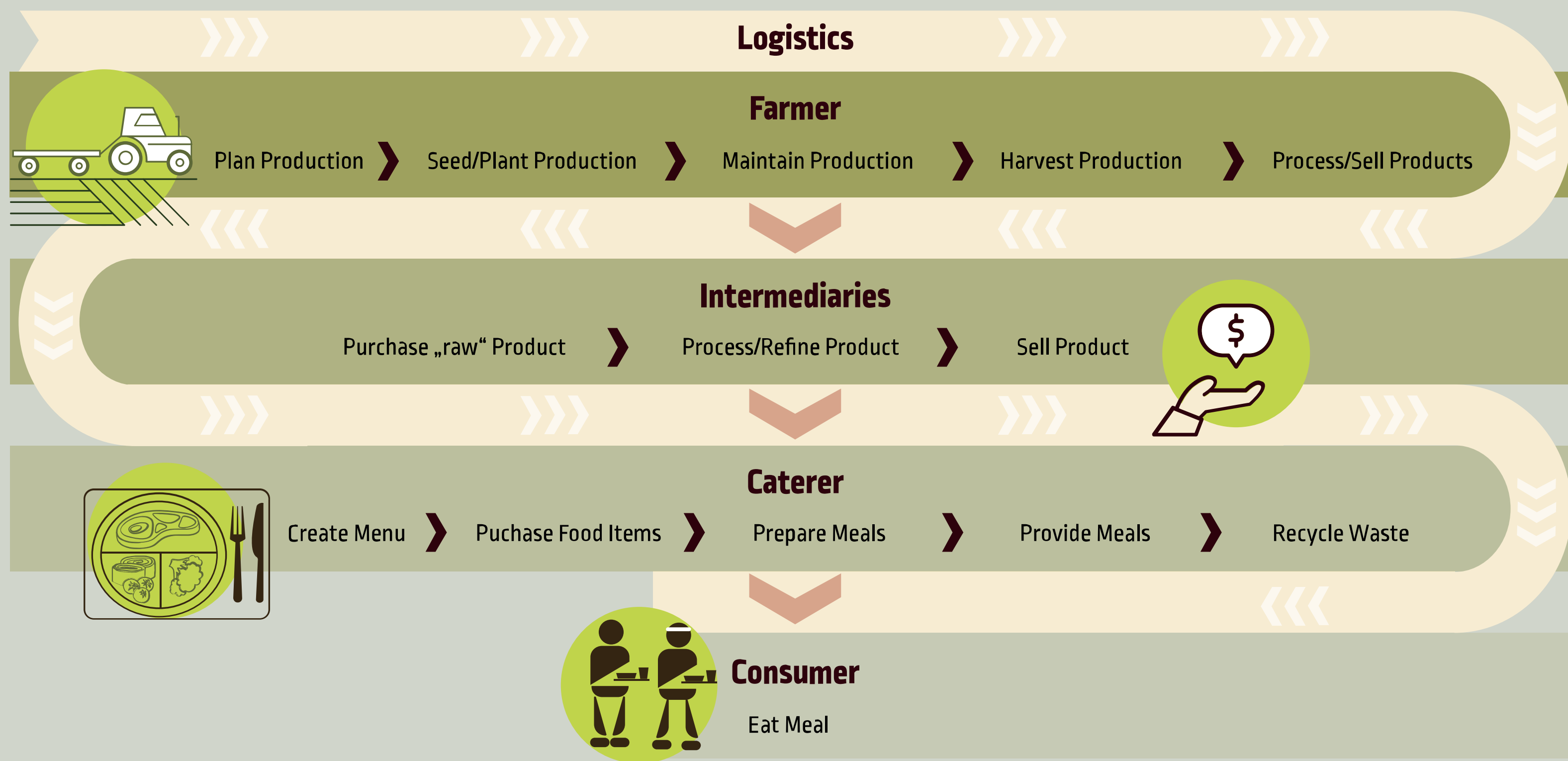


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AS-IS STATE



- » Communication remains within boundaries of each sub-system (as indicated by differently colored lanes)
- » Process is straight forward and follows a strict hierarchical order, yet transparency is very low
- » Greatest power lies with the player that buys and distributes food items in a large scale - they define the market
- » With every processing step, the previous steps get more and more diluted
- » Food origin / regionality is harder to track the more processing steps are involved

TRANSFORMATION BARRIERS

Farmers

Distribution Channels:

Switching to organic food production offers higher profits for farmers. However, farm shops and farmer's markets yield the highest profits, limiting large-scale transformations with big-scale purchasers like canteens.

Electronic Data Sheets:

Canteens need labeled food product data compatible with their IT-systems, but there's a gap between farmers' unlabeled raw items and canteens' obligation to have detailed declarations on allergens, ingredients, etc.

Goods Bundling:

One of the primary reasons for non-transparency is the necessity to process and bundle food items to match the requirements from canteens with the offers of (multiple) farmers.

Intermediary / Processor

Demand / Supply:

The value of a product is often determined by criteria like price, brand, marketing. Due to the lack of transparency in the value chain, it's difficult to assess anything else but the price, putting organic products at a disadvantage.

Digitalization:

Intermediaries face challenges gathering information from manufacturers and integrating suppliers into their systems for a unified purchasing platform.

Logistics:

Although logistics is crucial for all sub-systems, it is traditionally handled by intermediaries. Due to the smaller production and purchasing volumes of organic products, logistics is often a barrier to organic conversion in the out-of-home-catering context.

Canteen System

Price Sensitivity:

Public institutions are price-sensitive and obliged to tender across Europe. Public and private institutions have to juggle the price and quality expectations of customers and the hosting business (contract content).

Different Customer Focus:

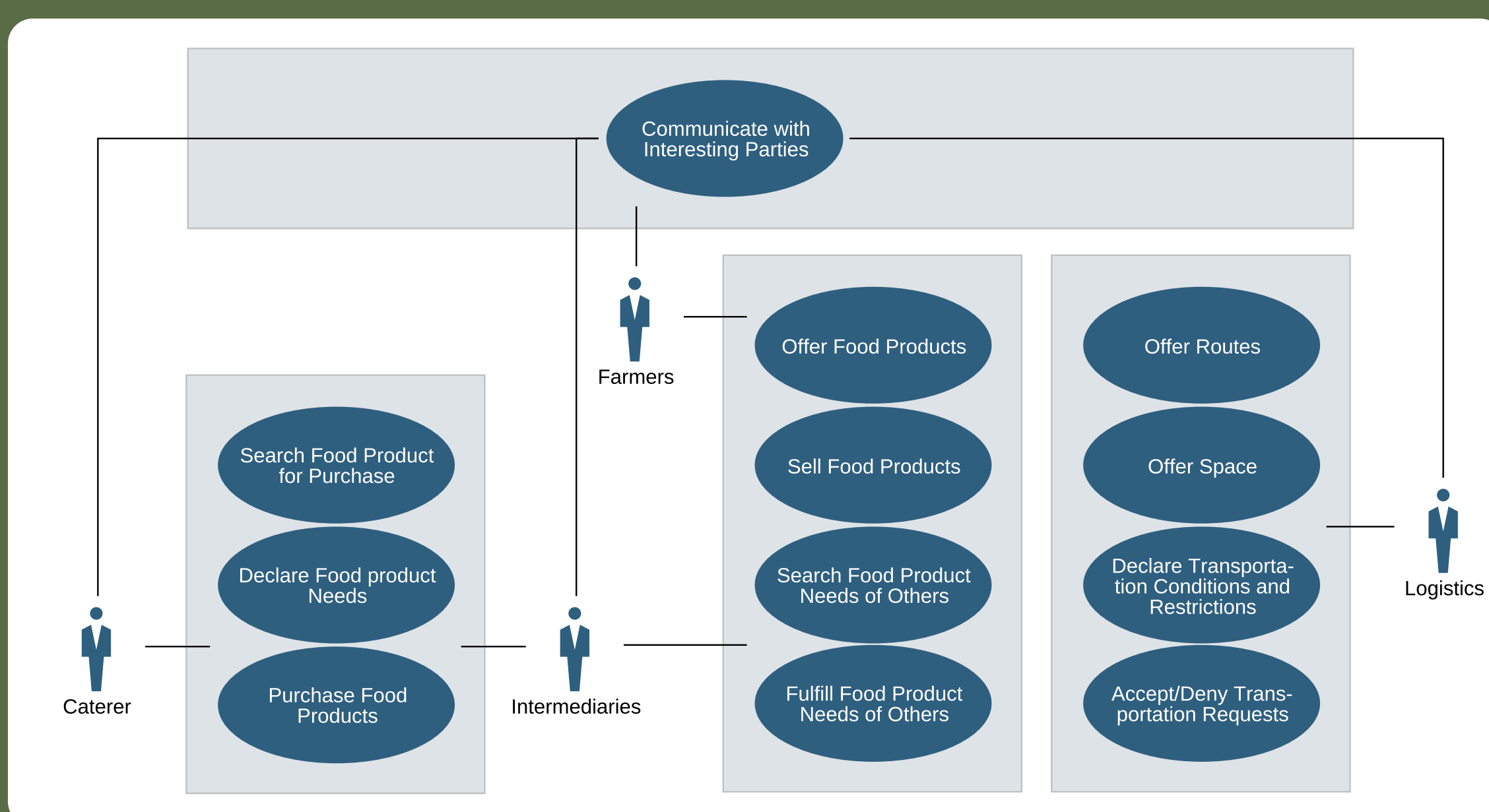
The focus of customer demand is on regional and vegetarian/vegan food, as opposed to organic food.

Dependency Triangle:

Actors in the canteen system tend to pass the responsibility for making necessary, albeit uncomfortable, changes on to others. Although there is a consensus that if someone were to take responsibility, the expertise lies with the caterer and should therefore be used by them to initiate important dietary changes.

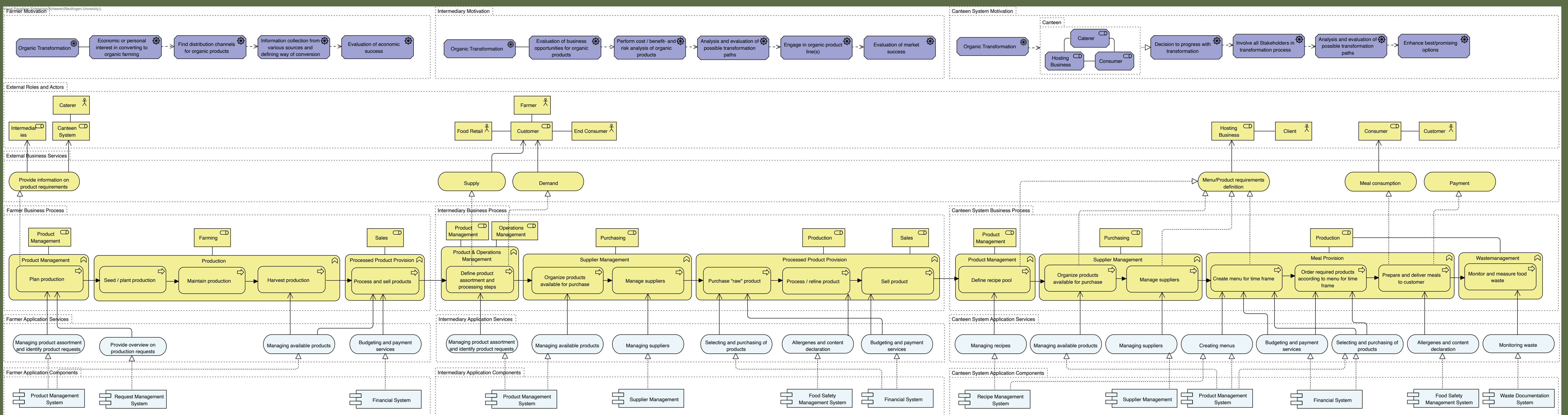
TARGET STATE

Use Case Diagram



- Req.1** Include farmers, intermediaries, logistics, and caterers as potential users of the platform
- Req.2** Enable all user groups to create product offers
- Req.3** Enable all user groups to create product requests
- Req.4** Provide an overview of other users in my region, including some sort of distance mapping
- Req.5** Include a search function for offers and requests
- Req.6** Enable contacting other users of interest
- Req.7** Digitally match product offers with requests of different users, notify the users about a match
- Req.8** Enable the use of a uniform product data sheet, and provide automated data sheet generation

Platform Architecture Design



Due to the 2D nature of the model, it was unclear and messy to link the required Application Services and Application Components to the respective process steps of the three sub-systems. For a clarity, the Application Services and Application Components are doubled or tripled, if they serve more than one sub-system group.