



Gateway: A Direct Sales Manufacturer

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Company Presentation

- **Gateway, Incorporated** is a computer hardware company based in Irvine, California .
- It develops, manufactures, supports, and markets a wide range of personal computers, computer monitors, servers, and computer accessories.
- On October 16, 2007, Acer Inc. completed its acquisition of Gateway for approximately US\$710 million.



- For the first decade of its existence, Gateway had a very simple strategy:
 - Direct sales of PCs built to customers’ orders.
- The sales and distribution channel was the telephone.
- Gateway assembled PCs at its own plants as order were received, and shipped them directly to the customer



- In 1996: Gateway started selling PCs online.
 - Gateway uses the Internet as a sales channel, as a platform for offering new services, and as a tool for integrating its value network (customers, suppliers, business partners).
- Gateway expanded its sales and manufacturing worldwide
- By 1999: Gateway had three plants in the United States, a plant in Ireland, a plant in Malaysia.

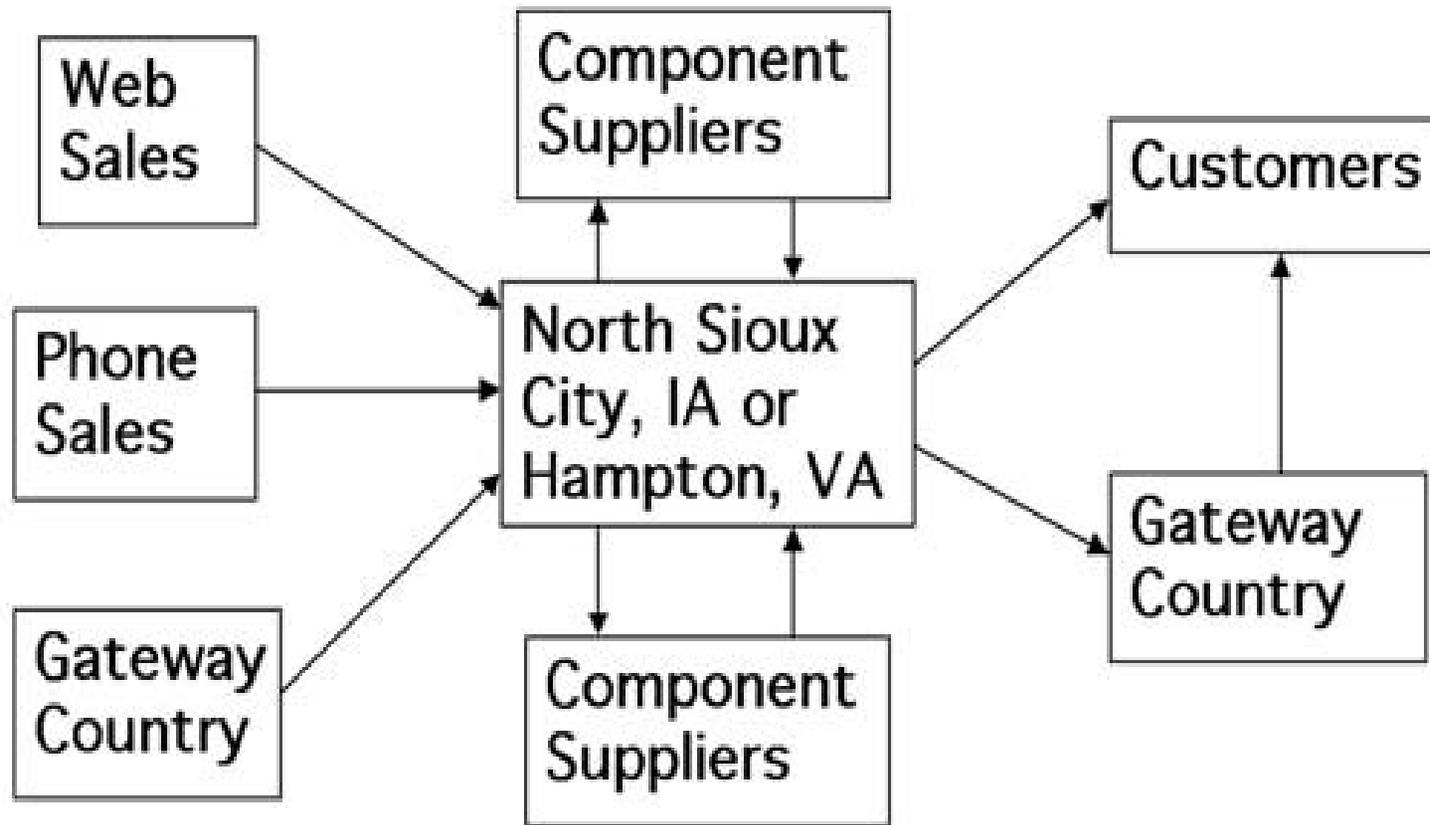


Gateway New Distribution Strategy

- In the late 1990s: Gateway adopted an aggressive strategy of opening retail stores throughout the US.
 - It choose not to carry any finished-product inventory in its retail stores.
 - The retail stores were used to try PCs, help customers, decide on the configuration, then orders are sent to assembly plants.
- In 2002: Gateway had 280 retail stores in the United States



Gateway Supply Chain





Manufacturing in Gateway

- Desktop PCs for both the consumer and business markets in North Sioux City, South Dakota, Hampton, Virginia, and Salt Lake City, Utah.
- PC servers are manufactured for business customers in Lake Forest, California.
- For notebook PCs, a Taiwanese supplier, Quanta, produces the base units, and final configuration is done in Salt Lake City.
- Third-party suppliers manufacture the configuration for the Gateway Profile and Astro desktop PCs



- Internationally, a plant in Dublin, Ireland, makes PCs and servers and does final notebook configuration for the European market, while a Malacca, Malaysia, plant performs the same functions for the Asia/Pacific region.
- Gateway also is beginning production in Brazil through its investment in local PC maker Vitech.



Information Technology in Gateway

- The production process makes heavy use of information technology.
- The JD Edwards order management system releases an order to the factory floor, and it is then fed into custom developed manufacturing and status tracking systems.
- Each component is bar coded and scanned as it is released to the floor, and again as it is installed into a PC.
 - This ensures that each order has the right components, and allows quality problems to be traced to a particular assembly team or component supplier.
- When assembly is completed, the JD Edwards system is notified, and the appropriate updates are made to inventory, billing, and accounting records.



Distribution in Gateway

- Gateway utilizes three main sales channels for the consumer market:
 - telephone sales, online sales, and company-owned stores. These are referred to as “call, click or come in.”
 - These channels are complementary, as over half of its customers use at least two of the channels. For instance, a customer might go to a store and look at different models, then go home and configure and order a PC online or by telephone.



Sourcing

- Gateway relies on contract manufacturer Solectron to assemble motherboards
- It purchases other components from suppliers such as Intel, AMD, Creative Technology, ATI, Seagate, Maxtor, and various Taiwanese, Korean and Japanese components manufacturers.
- To support Gateway's build-to-order processes, many suppliers warehouse their components in caged areas within Gateway's plants, known as **Centers for Production Replenishment (CPRs)**, or supplier hubs.

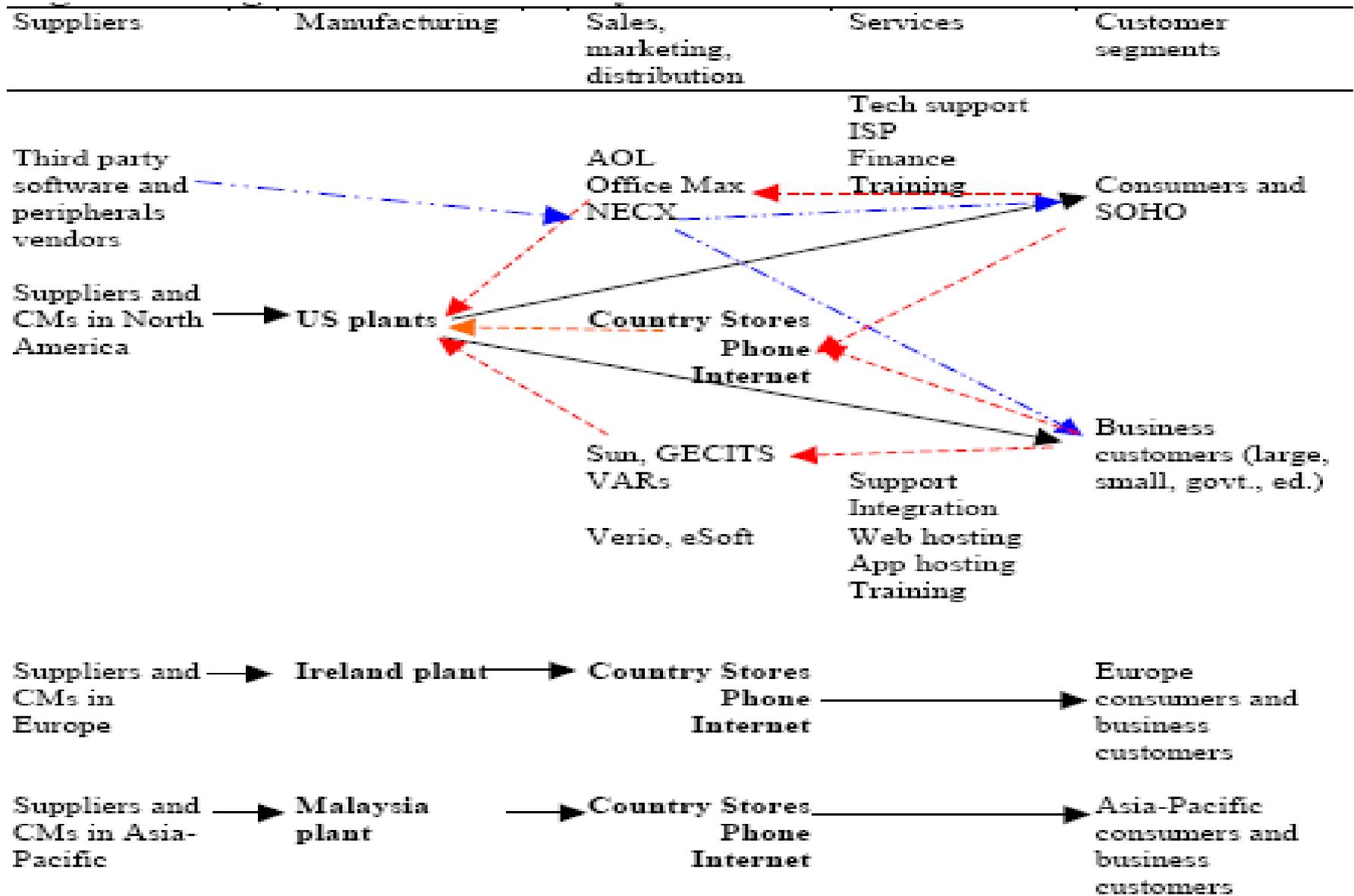


- **Gateway's Centers for Production Replenishment (CPR)** are run by third party companies, who maintain ownership of the components until they are pulled for use, meaning that Gateway does not have to carry inventory on its books.
- The use of CPRs not only lowers Gateway's inventory costs, it also relieves the company of a function that is not a key to its competitiveness.
- This practice is common among PC vendors, who are moving to outsource many non-core functions.



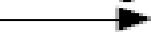
Gateway Customer Segments

- Gateway is organized into four business units with profit and loss responsibilities. These are:
 - Gateway Home—Consumer market in the Americas
 - Gateway Business—Business market in the America
 - Europe/Middle East/Africa (EMEA)
 - Asia-Pacific (APAC)
- In the U.S., the consumer and business divisions share resources, particularly call centers, IT infrastructure, and the Country Stores
- The European and Asia-Pacific operations follow broad corporate strategies, offer roughly the same products but operate quite independently.



Legend

Bold: Gateway-owned operations

Gateway hardware 

Third party products 

Orders 



As 2001 approached and demand started to decrease Gateway was forced to cut costs:

- Close the plants in Salt Lake City, Ireland, Malaysia.
- Close all retail outlets
 - They moved Gateway away from its lean, low-cost business model as retail outlets required overhead.
- Reduce the number of configuration offered to the customer

References

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