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COURSE BROCHURE

Supplier Failure and Single-Source Risk Training Course

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Kuala Lumpur

jupiterprime.uk

info@jupiterprime.uk

Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Supplier Failure and Single-Source Risk Training Course

Ref: 2918_111086 **Date:** 10 – 14 January 2027 **Location:** Kuala Lumpur **Fees:** 4900 GBP

Supplier Failure and Single-Source Risk is a 1-week training course for supply chain, procurement and logistics professionals in oil, gas and petrochemicals, and it ends with a supply chain risk register for one critical category. Plants now depend on fewer qualified vendors for compressors, catalysts and control parts, so one supplier collapse can halt production for months. Jupiter Prime Training runs this course on supplier failure and single-source risk.

Why Supplier Failure and Single-Source Risk Matters Now

Three forces shape supplier failure and single-source risk today. Vendor consolidation has left many critical items with one or two qualified manufacturers. Lead times for forgings, large valves and rotating equipment have stretched, so a late order now costs a turnaround slot rather than a week. Finance and operations leaders ask procurement to show, item by item, where the plant is exposed. A buyer who maps dependency early can qualify a second source, hold buffer stock or pre-agree repair routes; one who does not discovers the gap when a sole vendor stops shipping.

Who Gains Most from Supplier Failure and Single-Source Risk

- Category buyers who place orders for critical spares and long lead items
- Materials planners who set reorder points and buffer stock
- Logistics coordinators who move chemicals and heavy equipment to site
- Supplier quality staff who qualify and audit vendors
- Contract specialists who write continuity and substitution clauses

A plant procurement group gains most when buyers, planners and logistics staff attend together and agree one view of supplier exposure.

Supplier Failure and Single-Source Risk Capabilities

The outcomes trace how a sole vendor's trouble reaches the plant and what options exist before it does.

- Assess which items depend on a single qualified supplier — the category buyer
- Calculate the production exposure of a late or failed delivery — the operations manager
- Test supplier financial and operational health using warning signals — the procurement lead
- Weigh second sourcing, buffer stock and repair routes against cost — the materials planner
- Design contract clauses for continuity, substitution and notice — the contract specialist
- Build a ranked register of supply risks for one critical category — plant leadership

Key Supplier Failure and Single-Source Risk Terms

- Single-source item — a part or material with only one qualified supplier, whether by technical approval or market structure.
- Long lead item — equipment whose order-to-delivery time is long enough to shape outage and project schedules.
- Supplier failure — a vendor's inability to deliver because of insolvency, capacity loss, quality rejection or exit from the market.
- Buffer stock — inventory held above normal demand to cover supply interruption for a set period.
- Second-source qualification — the testing and approval needed before an alternative vendor can supply a critical item.
- Supply chain risk register — a ranked list of supply threats with owners, scores and mitigation actions.

Supplier Failure and Single-Source Risk Day by Day

Day 1: Mapping Supplier Dependency

- Critical Item Identification — Which Spares and Chemicals Stop Production
- Supplier Concentration Mapping — Single, Dual and Open Market Items
- Sub-Tier Supplier Tracing — Hidden Dependencies Behind the Main Vendor
- Logistics Route Review — Ports, Carriers and Chokepoints for Heavy Items
- Lead Time Profiling — Long Lead Items and Outage Schedules

Day 2: Spotting Supplier Failure Early

- Supplier Financial Health Signals — Payment Delays, Ratings and Ownership Changes
- Operational Warning Signs — Missed Deliveries, Quality Rejections and Staff Loss
- Supplier Visit and Audit Findings — Capacity and Continuity Evidence
- Market Exit and Obsolescence Notices — Parts Reaching End of Support
- Chemical Supply Constraints — Feedstock, Permits and Shelf Life

Day 3: Scoring and Ranking Supply Risks

- Likelihood Scoring for Supply Events — Evidence Behind Each Score
- Production Impact Estimate — Downtime, Workarounds and Lost Output
- Risk Ranking Matrix — Placing Items Into Action Bands
- Time-to-Recover Estimate — How Long a Replacement Source Takes
- Risk Owner Assignment — Who Watches Each Exposure

Day 4: Mitigation Options and Contracts

- Second-Source Qualification Plan — Testing and Approval of Alternatives
- Buffer Stock and Pooled Spares — Sharing Inventory Across Sites
- Repair and Reverse Engineering Routes — Keeping Obsolete Parts in Service
- Continuity and Substitution Clauses — Notice Periods and Step-In Rights
- Mitigation Cost Comparison — Spending Against Exposure Reduced

Day 5: Practising the Supply Chain Risk Register

- Category Selection and Dependency Map — Applying Day One Mapping
- Warning Signal Check — Applying Supplier Health Indicators to Vendors
- Scored Risk Entries — Applying Likelihood and Impact Ranking
- Mitigation Action Plan — Applying Sourcing and Contract Options
- Supply Chain Risk Register for One Critical Category — Completed and Peer Challenged

Applying Supplier Failure and Single-Source Risk After the Course

- Map supplier concentration for the plant's top critical spares and flag every single-source item without a qualified alternative.
- Run a supplier health check on the three sole vendors with the highest production exposure and record any warning signals found.

Supplier Failure and Single-Source Risk Questions FAQ

What is supplier failure and single-source risk and why does it matter now?

It is the exposure a plant carries when critical items depend on one vendor that could stop supplying. It matters because vendor consolidation and longer lead times make a single failure far more costly than before.

Which roles gain most from supplier failure and single-source risk?

Category buyers, materials planners and logistics coordinators in oil, gas and petrochemicals gain most. Supplier quality and contract staff also benefit.

How does supplier failure and single-source risk differ from a course on warehouse management?

It looks upstream at vendors and routes rather than at storage. Warehouse courses cover stocking, preservation and issue; this course covers who supplies critical items, how they might fail and which sourcing options reduce exposure.

What do you bring back from supplier failure and single-source risk?

You bring back a scored risk register for one critical category, with dependency maps, warning signals, owners and mitigation actions.

Supplier Failure and Single-Source Risk: The Way Forward

The supply chain risk register for one critical category shows where a single vendor could stop the plant. Its first use is deciding which item gets a second-source qualification or buffer stock first. Buyers, planners and operations managers all use it. After a quarter, revisit whether the warning signals predicted the supplier problems that actually arose.