WEEK 8: E-PROCUREMENT AND GLOBAL SOURCING

QUESTION:

WHERE IN THE WORLD SHOULD | BUY _ ?



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Procurement Process
- e-Procurement

- eAuctions
- Strategic Sourcing



BUSINESS FUNCTION

Function

'An operation / group who perform related tasks routinely to achieve a part of an organization's mission ..'

Business Dictionary





TYPICAL BUSINESS FUNCTIONS / ORGANIZATION

C u s t o m e r s

Research and Development (Concept to Production) Marketing / Sales Supply Chain Manufacturing Finance & Accounting / HR



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NEXT LEVEL OF ORGANIZATION / FUNCTIONS

C u s t o m e r s

Research and Development (Concept to Production) Marketing / Sales Customer Service Supply Chain Warehouse Conversion **Procurement** Distribution Billing Finance / HR Accounts Accounts Payable Receivable

S u P P I i e r s



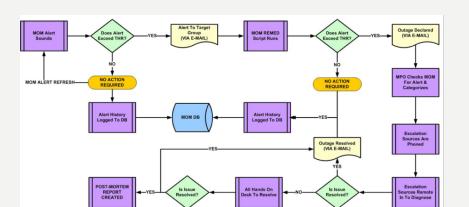
BUSINESS PROCESS

Definition

'A series of logically related activities / tasks performed together to produce a defined set of results.'

Business Dictionary

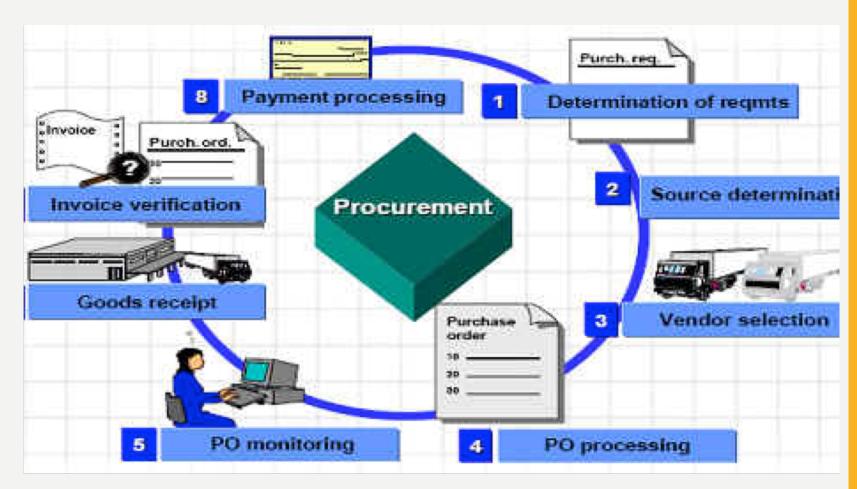
'Actions an enterprise takes to achieve value creation'







Typical Procurement Process

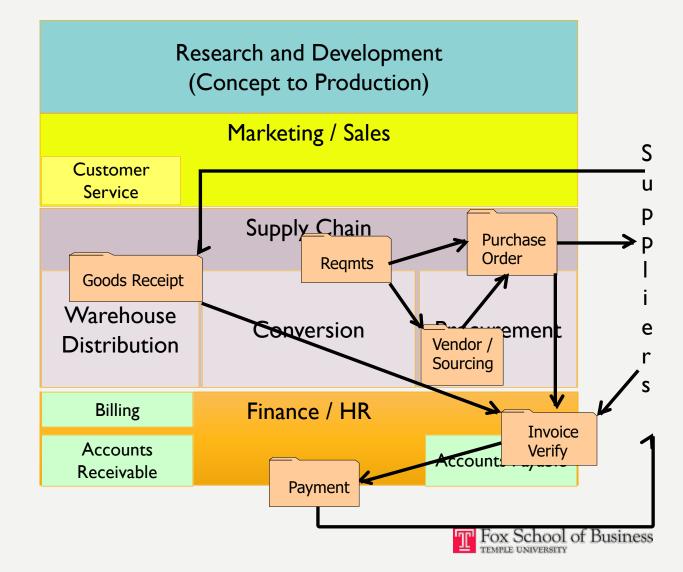




Procurement at GBI



C u s t o m e r s

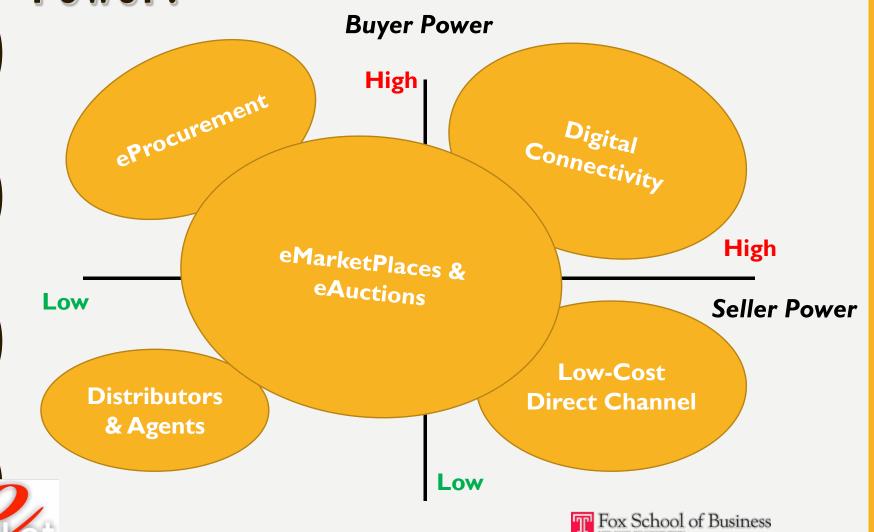


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MARKETPLACES — Who has the Power?



EPROCUREMENT

Procurement

 Process to acquire raw materials, components, from suppliers to execute operations

eProcurement

 Use of Internet (I/T) to facilitate, integrate, and streamline procurement process

• Why is it important?

- Procurement spending represents between 40% and 80% of the cost of goods sold
- If done right, generates impressive results, competitive contracts and sustained benefits

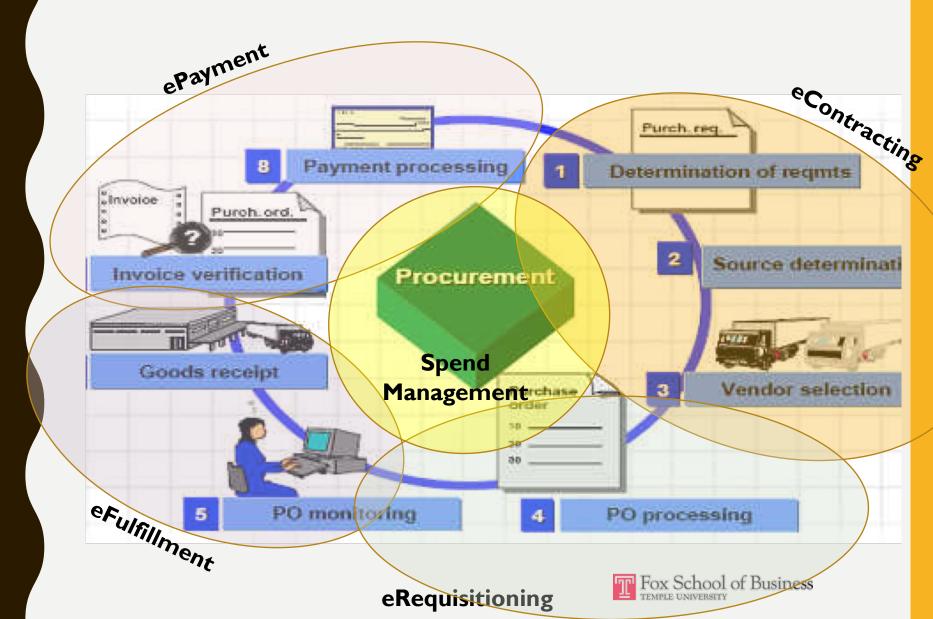


WHAT CONSTITUTES **EPROCUREMENT?**

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eProcurement =
      eContracting +
         eRequisitioning +
               eFullfillment +
Spend Management
                      ePayment
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Procurement Process



ECONTRACTING



Contract:

Agreement between entities that creates an enforceable obligation to do or refrain from doing a particular thing. Typically includes Price / Value Details

'e' Enables

- Identify sources of supply online and contract directly via the Web
- Significantly reduced cycle time and costs
- eRequisitioning with pre-approved partners



EREQUISITIONING

- eRequisitioning or eBuying
 - Self-service purchasing within framework of Contracts (and Marketplaces)
 - Enables users within a firm to place orders with suppliers
 - Orders are made from an electronic catalog of pre-negotiated items
 - Mostly done using a Web browser





EFULFILLMENT

Delivery (with tracking) of goods or service

- Vendors themselves have key responsibility
- 'e' Enables
 - Visibility of Information
 - Coordination / Collaboration
 - Fewer Errors
 - Material / Service
 - On-Time
 - Correct Quantity
 - Less Paper





EPAYMENT

ePayment

- Key Requirements
 - Control: Pay only for what received (good quality) and at correct price
 - Fewer Errors
- 'e' Enables
 - Improved Control
 - Manage Errors
 - 💱 Bank to Bank (or via Blockchain?)





EXTRACTING VALUE FROM EPROCUREMENT

Where is the value?	eRequisitioning	eContracting
Reduce administrative costs	 Improve productivity by eliminating paper-based processing Allow procurement department to focus on value-added activities 	 Improve productivity by eliminating paper-based processing Enable simultaneous multisupplier negotiations
Enable better sourcing and supplier management	 Provide detailed spend data (item and user level) for fragmented categories Provide performance information through desktop receiving 	 Deliver up-front step-change benefit followed by incremental benefits through online bidding Enable focus on value-added activities Reduce sourcing cycle time

EXTRACTING VALUE(CONTD.)

Where is the value?	eRequisitioning	eContracting
Rollout and sustain sourcing deals	 Enable instant take-up of new contracts by making new terms available to entire organization Prevent supplier proliferation by embedding preferred suppliers in the system 	 Increase take-up of spend outside of eRequisitioning through contract databases Create closer collaboration with key suppliers
Enable supplier benefits	 Improve productivity by eliminating paper-based processing 	 Improve productivity by eliminating paper- based processing Improve visibility of
	Reduce errorsGuarantee spend volumes	 market information through online bidding Improved supplier measurement

EXTRACTING VALUE (CONTD.)

Where is the value?	eRequisitioning	eContracting
Increase Competition	Find additional potential suppliers	 Increased supplier competition can lower purchasing costs by as much as 20 percent Global reach to broaden pool of qualified suppliers Facilitates more predictable pricing



SPEND MANAGEMENT

- Data and Decisions about:
 - What am I really Spending?
 - With whom am I / should I Spend
 - Am I getting what's promised for that spend?
- 'e' Enables
 - Data collection, Analysis tools
 - Control
 - Broader vision / span (Goods, Services, Sourcing)
 - Better Decisions (save \$\$)





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COMMON TYPES OF ONLINE AUCTIONS

- English auction
 - Most common type; the auctioneer announces a price, and bidders quote increasing amounts till no higher bids are received
- Dutch auction
 - Reverse of the English auction; the auctioneer announces a high price,
 which is lowered until a participant is willing to accept the bid





COMMON TYPES OF ONLINE AUCTIONS

- Sealed bid first-price auction
 - All bidders submit their bids separately, without revealing their bids. Highest bidder wins. Variation: sealed second-price auction
- Reverse auction
 - Sellers compete by pushing down their prices progressively until no seller is willing to make a lower bid. Example: Priceline.com
- Combinatorial Auctions (bid on package of items)
- Multi-stage (Qualify => Negotiate)





WHERE AUCTIONS ARE USED

- Reverse Auctions buying materials
- Auction off excess inventory
- Auction off excess factory capacity

Common Elements:

- No existing 'free' market
- Unique items for sale
- Limited buyers / Sellers
- Bring interested parties together





AUCTION OR NOT??

- High-technology procurement seldom purchased through an online auction (high information content / specification to sale)
- Auctions common in procuring MRO (maintenance, repair and operations) products (i.e. low-end electrical and mechanical goods), not requiring high degree of precision
- Potential to damage buyer-seller relationships



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STRATEGIC SOURCING

 Strategic sourcing: the development and management of supplier relationships to acquire goods and services in a way that aids in achieving the immediate needs of the business

 Systematic and fact-based approach for optimizing an organization's supply base and improving the total value proposition.



STRATEGIC SOURCING

Scope Can Include

- Direct, indirect, MRO Procurement
- Goods, Services, Business Processes
- Manufacturing
- In the past, sourcing was another name for purchasing
- As a result of globalization, sourcing implies a more complex process suitable for products that are strategically important



WHY COMPANIES OUTSOURCE

- Cost Benefits
 - Labor arbitrage
 - Scale efficiencies
 - Eliminate capital \$\$ and risk
 - Better Practice
- Quality Benefits
 - Expertise
 - Experience





WHY COMPANIES OUTSOURCE

- Aggregation Benefits
 - Capacity
 - Inventory
 - Transportation
 - Procurement
 - Information
 - Receivables
 - Relationships







- 80 percent of the cost of a purchased part is fixed in the design phase
- Design collaboration with suppliers can result in reduced cost, improved quality, and decreased time to market
- Design for logistics, design for manufacturability

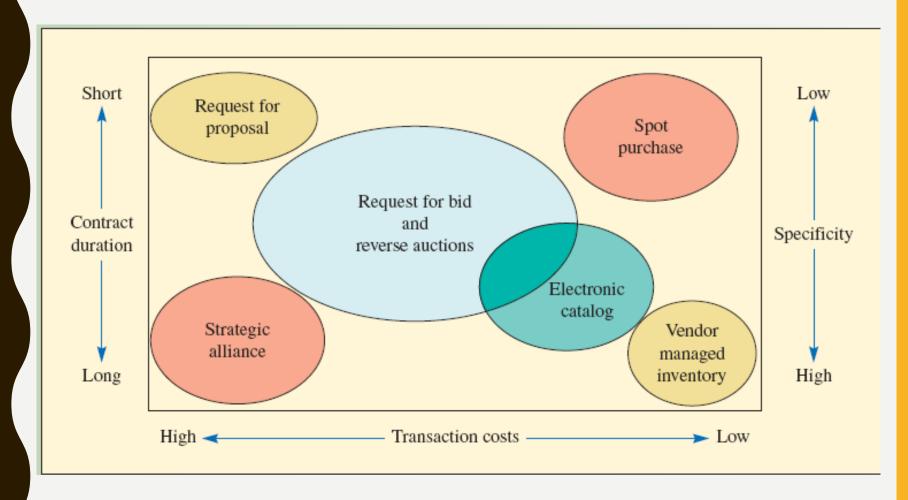


STRATEGIC SOURCING

- Identify strategic mix of suppliers to fulfill demand
- Goals: Improved cost & service
- How does the Internet help?
 - Before: Not easily sustainable due to:
 - Lack of compliance
 - Poor Coordination of tasks
 - Paperwork inefficiencies
 - Now: strategic sourcing initiatives can be linked to an eProcurement solutions



THE SOURCING/PURCHASING DESIGN MATRIX





SUPPLIER ASSESSMENT FACTORS

- ____
- ____
- ____
- •
- ____
- ____
- •

- ____
- ____
- ____
- ____
- ____
- ____
- •
- ____





SUPPLIER ASSESSMENT FACTORS

- Replenishment Lead Time
- On-Time Performance
- Supply Flexibility
- Delivery Frequency / Minimum Lot Size
- Supply Quality

IET ASSES

Inbound Transportation Cost

- Pricing Terms
- Supplier Viability
- Information Coordination
 Capability
- Design Collaboration
 Capability
- Exchange Rates, Taxes,
 Duties (total Supply Chain costs)



STRATEGIC SOURCING

IS

- Focused on Lowest Total Cost of Supply / Ownership
- Getting best ___ at best value
- Collaborative Process
- Data / fact driven
- Continuous

IS NOT

- Focused only on cost
- Getting cheapest _____
- Only involves Purchasing
- Decisions based on opinion, unjust preference
- One time project
- Outsourcing
- Looking just in low-cost countries





• Questions!

