Procurement

For AKAM Diploma students



The Association for **Key Account Management**

Colin Scott

Professionalising Key Account Management | a4kam.org

Introduction – Colin Scott



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Organisations:

Partner with consultancy colin.scott@grangepartnership.com

Non-executive director – global manufacturing

Business School Contributor/Programme Director, London Business School, Cranfield School of Management

Professional Qualifications and publications:

Durham University UK, Nottingham Business School UK, Diploma in Logistics

Published Books - Guide to Supply Chain Management (Scott et al) Springer 2011 and 2018 2nd edition

Accredited in Team Management Profiling (Tmsdi)

Procurement Module Content

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This Module contains six, 20 minute sessions:

- 1. What is Procurement?
- 2. Why is Procurement important?
- 3. How does Procurement work the pre and post-order steps
- 4. How does Procurement work Category Management
- 5. Negotiating with Key Account Managers
- 6. Key initiatives for Procurement Managers today

Procurement Module Learning Objectives

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At the end of this module learners will be able to:

- 1. Explain what Procurement is and why it is important?
- 2. Determine how the Procurement process works, the pre-order, post-order steps and category management.
- 3. Explore how Procurement Negotiate with Key Account Managers and identify key initiatives for Procurement Managers today.



1. What is Procurement?

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This session will cover:

- a. Clarification of Procurement, purchasing, sourcing, buying, supplier and vendor management concepts
- b. What does Procurement actually do?
 - Direct Procurement
 - ii. Indirect Procurement

Clarification of Procurement, concepts

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What is the difference between Procurement, purchasing, sourcing, buying, supplier and vendor management?





Clarification of Procurement, concepts

- Procurement is the act of obtaining goods or services, typically for business purposes
- Purchasing is the process a business or organization uses to acquire goods or services to accomplish its goals
- Sourcing is the process of selecting suppliers to provide the goods and services you need to run your business
- Buying obtain in exchange for payment
- Supply/supplier management the process that ensures maximum value is received for the money that an organisation pays to its suppliers
- Vendor management a discipline that enables organizations to control costs, drive service excellence and mitigate risks to gain increased value from their vendors throughout the deal life cycle

What does Procurement actually do?

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What does Procurement actually do?





What does Procurement actually do?

- In the business world it is the interface between suppliers and the buying organisation
- At high level we can split sourcing into two main business activities.
 - The first one is selecting new suppliers.
 - The second is then to manage the supplier over a period of time, oneoff or multiple purchase
- Many tangible benefits can be achieved by better Procurement (e.g. shorter lead times) but also intangible benefits can result, such as improving brand value through more sustainable sourcing.

Procurement – Two main activities

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Two main activities:

- The first one is selecting new suppliers
 - Find them!
 - Set criteria (for example price, quality, reliability)
 - The tender process
- The second is then to manage the supplier over a period of time
 - one-off facility, fork truck, system
 - multiple purchase raw material, stationery, utilities

Direct Procurement and Indirect Procurement

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In Product organisations, example from a drinks company:

Direct	Indirect
Glass	Factory security
Carbon dioxide	Consultants
Label	Cleaning
Sugar	Electricity
Closure (cap)	Protective clothing
Flavouring	Stationary

Procurement categories – methodology to optimise



2. Why is Procurement important?

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This session will cover:

- 1. Corporate and non-corporate Procurement
- 2. What are the benefits of Procurement

Corporate and non-corporate Procurement

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From the Key Account Managers perspective they may have very different objectives:

Corporates

Separate legal entity with its own legal rights and obligations. Finances are separate to the personal affairs of its owners. Any profits generated are retained by the company – and shareholders.

Non-corporates

Co-operatives, Mutual societies, Partnerships, Community-supported schemes (CSA), Social enterprises / not-for-profits, Trusts



Corporate and non-corporate Procurement

- Can you think of some objectives specific to corporate organisations?
- Can you think of some objectives specific to non- corporate organisations?



Corporate and non-corporate Procurement

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From the Key Account Managers perspective they may have very different objectives:

Corporates

Sales growth, improve cash flow, drive efficiency, innovate faster

Non-corporates

Serve the members, reinvested in the community, proceeds earned are spent in accordance with the stated aims of the charity

Corporate and non-corporate Procurement - case examples

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Corporate



- Company General Motors
- Objectives To become the world's most valued automotive company (world and Value \$)
- Spend \$80 Billion (2019)

Non-corporate



- Organisation National Health Service (England)
- Objectives Continuously improve care quality, help to create the safest, highest quality health and care service (personal, effective, safe, dignity, compassion)
- Spend \$180 Billion

What are the benefits of Procurement

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Can you think of 3 or 4 benefits of Procurement?





What are the benefits of Procurement?

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RAQSCIR:

- 1. Regulatory
- 2. Assurance of Supply and lead time
- 3. Quality
- 4. Service
- 5. Cost and Cash flow
- 6. Innovation product, process and technology development
- 7. Risk

Procurement is a key driver for bottom line improvement within organisations

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€1 million!

If a sales force wins a €10 million contract and the contract gives a 10% margin, the contribution is a healthy €1 million for the business.

€2 million!!

However, if the sourcing team deliver €2 million savings, this is equivalent to a €20 million sales contract.

One could argue that the sourcing team are performing better than the sales team! This bottom line contribution is enormously valuable yet often underrated in organisations.



3. How does Procurement work – the pre and post order steps

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This session will cover:

- 1. The Pre-order steps
- 2. The Post-order steps
- 3. The P2P Cycle



What are the End to End steps in the Procurement Process

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Think of a large fashion or clothing retailer you've bought some clothes in for yourself.

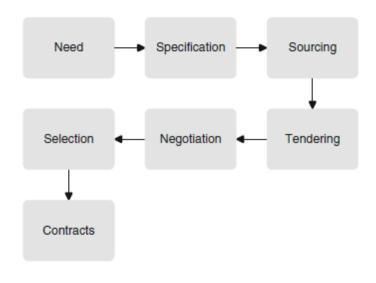


To get that item of clothing to you, what four or five steps in Procurement have they taken? (or more steps!!)

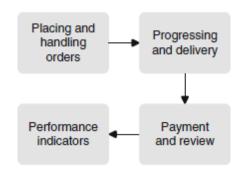
How does Procurement work – the pre and post order steps

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1. The Pre-order steps



2 The Post-order steps

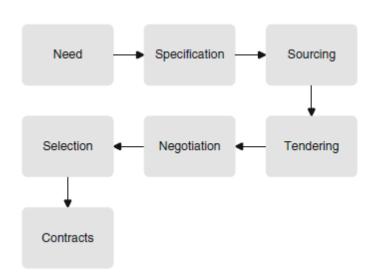






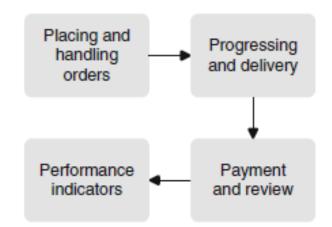
The Pre-Order Steps

- A clothing company identifies the need for a product,
- The design team finalises the specification
- The buying team will then start looking for potential suppliers and thus start sourcing
- The buying team will select a short list of preferred suppliers tendering
- Negotiation will then follow with each chosen supplier
- From the supplier negotiations, the buying team will make their preferred supplier selection
- The creation of one or several contracts



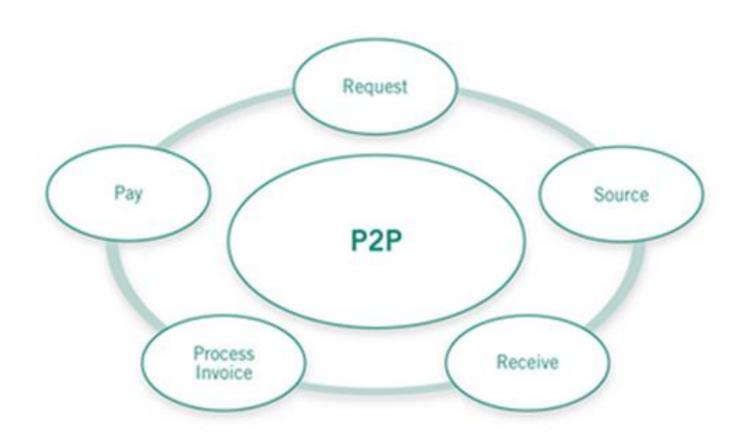
The Post-Order Steps

- A large volume of orders being placed mandate a process of effective order handling
- Monitor the progress of the order and delivery:
 - in-bound logistics team operations
 - buying team is service issues
- Payment and review of the invoice, for each order in line with the agreed contractual terms
- Supplier review performance indicators





The Purchase/Procure to Pay Cycle



4. How does Procurement work – Category Management

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This session will cover:

- 1. CM definition and process
- 2. Stakeholder Management
- 3. Category mapping and opportunity analysis
- 4. Business needs and specification
- 5. Key analysis Market, competitor, supplier, supply and value chain
- 6. Risk management in Procurement
- 7. Price and cost management



Category Management – Definition and Process

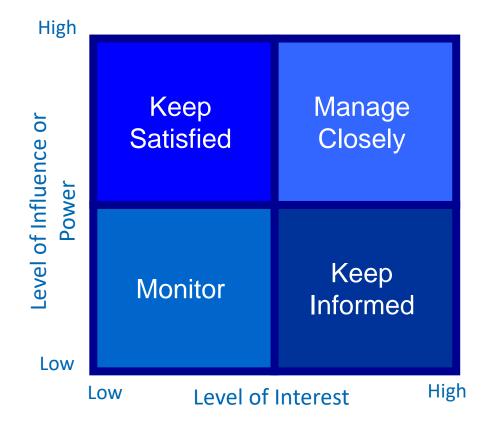
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Category Management is a strategic approach to managing the spend of an organization on an ongoing basis.

It is a medium to long-term approach that directs resources to where they can best support the organization's overall goals and objectives, while minimizing supply risk and maximizing supply value



Stakeholder Management

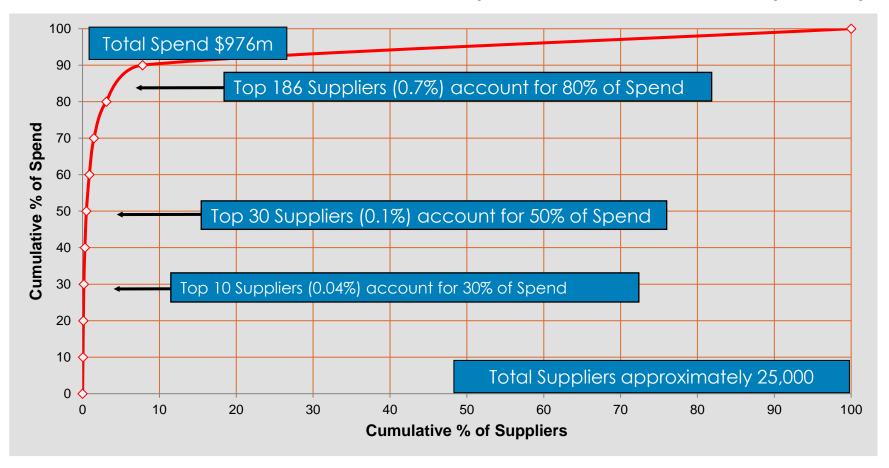




Category mapping and opportunity analysis

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Pareto directs focus towards large areas of spend but does not take into account risk, business impact or market complexity



Kraljic Matrix

- Perhaps the most important tool in strategic sourcing
- Used to segment expenditure and position sub-categories

MARKET COMPLEXITY AND RISK

BOTTLENECK

Ensure continuity of supply and reduce risk

ROUTINE

Simplify processes and minimize attention

STRATEGIC

Manage provider and performance closely to seek competitive advantage

LEVERAGE

Drive for savings and profit

PROFIT IMPACT OR VALUE

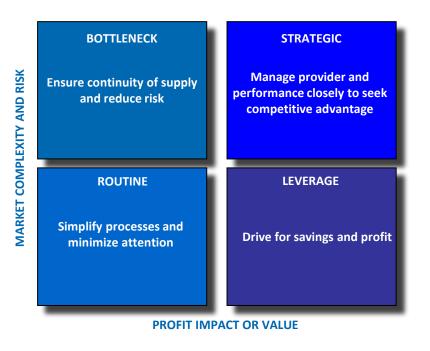


Category Mapping - Kraljic

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Think of a large Computer Manufacturer's global business. Suggest an item for each quadrant







Business needs and specification

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Business Neec

Business
Imperatives the solution must satisfy. The intended purpose of the goods/service

Broad outline of the functionality required to meet the business needs

Comprehensive list of requirements outlined in functional, performance or conformance terms. May be blueprints, drawings, standards etc.



Key analysis - Market, competitor, supplier, supply and value chain

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- 1. Porters 5 Forces
- 2. PESTEL Analysis
- 3. Supplier Perception
- 4. Supply Chain Mapping

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Develop Account	Key Account
 Viewed as a strategic account with good potential Flexible approach, willing to step outside the normal constraints Willing to reduce margin to gain business Willing to take a risk and invest for the future 	 Viewed as critical in terms of turnover and potential Flexible approach, willing to agree to special terms to retain and grow the business Willing to trade margin for volume and confirmation of ongoing business Willing to invest to retain the business and stay competitive
Nuisance Account	Exploit Account
 Viewed as being insignificant with little opportunity for major growth Inflexible approach Minimise cost of doing business, therefore poor customer service May actively look to drop the account 	 Viewed as a declining business with little opportunity to develop and grow the account Inflexible approach "we will lose the business anyway" Maximise profit margins while we have the business – nothing to lose

Low



Risk management in Procurement

- 1. Risk management plan
- 2. Risk avoidance
- 3. Risk mitigation
- 4. Risk acceptance

Price and cost management

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What's the difference between Price, Cost and Value?





Price and cost management

COST (what you expend)

The sum total of all expenditure incurred by a Supplier in the delivery & manufacture of goods, or in the delivery of a Service, in accordance with the specification (agreed by the Buyer)

PRICE (what you pay)

The sum of money a customer agrees to pay a supplier for specific goods or a service

VALUE (what you get)

Value of a product or service is the utility or worth of the product or service for an individual.

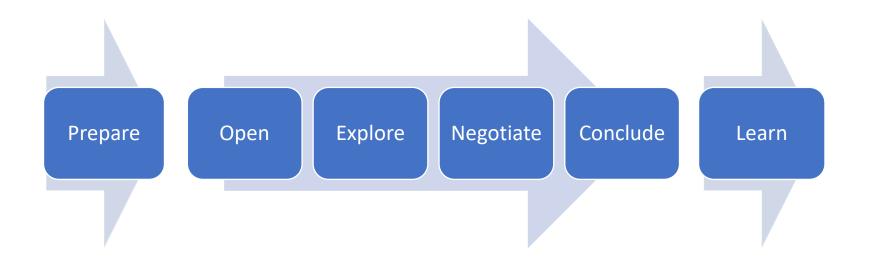
Price is a myth - price can be anything a supplier sets and anything you're prepared to pay but Cost is fact.

5. Negotiating with Key Account Managers

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This session will cover:

How Procurement negotiate with Key Account Managers in a six-step process:





Ground rules

- Company policies
- Sustainability policy
- Ethical rules

Legal terms & conditions

- Standard company terms & conditions
- Industry standard terms & conditions
- INCOTERMS

Category

- Expertise
- Competition
- Alternatives

Personnel

- Negotiating roles
- Mandate
- Seniority





Opening

- Agenda
- Conditioning message

Exploration

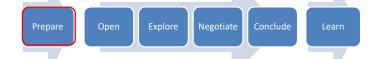
- ITT/RFQ submission
- Supplier information

Negotiation

- Variables
- Limits
- Best Alternative To a Negotiated Agreement

Conclusion

Monitoring tools







Take the lead

- Welcome the individuals to the meeting
- Propose timings and breaks



Set the agenda

 Suggest the topics to be covered in the meeting (based upon the variables that you have prepared)



State your conditioning message

- Let the supplier know what you are expecting from them; and
- What your needs are



Check assumptions

Build on conditioning messages

Interests (not positions)

"If we were supposed to talk more than listen, we would have two mouths and one ear." Mark Twain

Prepare Open Explore Negotiate Conclude Learn

Negotiate

What's the best way to Negotiate?



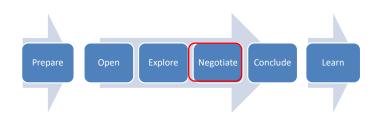


Negotiate

Key Account Management







Conclude

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Review the list

Key Account Management

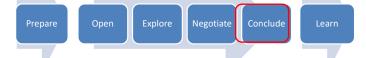
- Review and validate the agreed list of variables (concessions traded)
- List the open points and agree they will be left open
- Be careful not to re-launch the negotiation when concluding

Celebrate success

- Make it pleasant it is an important moment for everyone
- Show respect start to build the future relationship
- Try not to show emotions, but acknowledge the common success

Listen

• People can reveal a lot of information after the negotiation is concluded



The Association for **Key Account Management**

Did we spend enough time planning and preparing?

Which areas needed more attention?

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Did we achieve the objectives we set? If no, what could we have done differently?

If yes, could we have set our objectives higher?

Did our "opening" create the right atmosphere?

Should we change our behaviour next time?

Did we work well as a team?

Do we need to review our rules of engagement?

Was our "conclusion" clear and precise?

Do we need to change the way we record concessions?



Session 4 60 – 80 minutes



6. Key initiatives for Procurement Managers today

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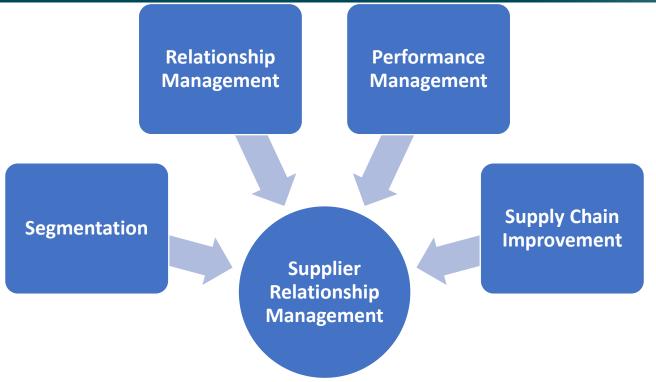
This session will cover:

- 1. Supplier Relationship Management
- 2. Sustainability in Procurement
 - 1. Environment
 - 2. Human Rights
 - 3. Business Integrity
- 3. Digitilisation of Procurement



Supplier Relationship Management

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"The philosophy of SRM is to ensure a firm has the right approaches, with the right suppliers or parts of the supply base to achieve corporate goals."

O'Brien, Jonathan. Supplier Relationship Management. Kogan Page.

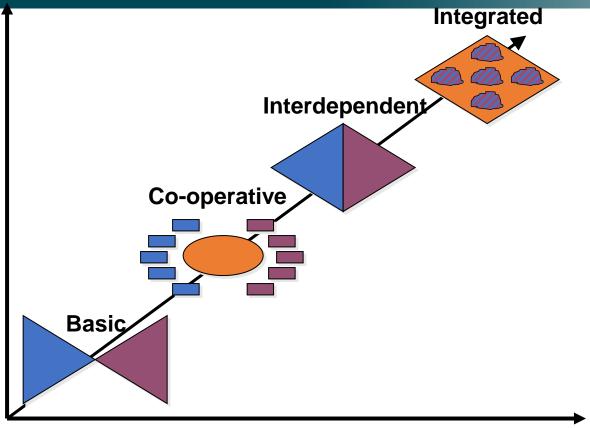
Session 6 100 – 120 minutes



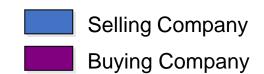
Supplier Relationship Management

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Selling Company Strategic Intent



Buying Company Strategic Intent



Session 6 100 – 120 minutes

Sustainability in Procurement

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What's does Sustainability mean for Procurement?





Sustainability in Procurement

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'Sustainability is both about the world we will leave our children and our grandchildren and a way of doing business that allows companies, workers and their communities to thrive'

For Procurement today its critical:

- 1. Environment
- 2. Human Rights
- 3. Business Integrity



Sustainability - Environment

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Procurement initiatives working with suppliers:

- Reduce the carbon footprint of our supply chain
- Sustainability in agricultural production
- Deforestation
- Energy and water consumption
- Recycling
- Reduce CO2 and other emissions



Sustainability – Human Rights

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Procurement initiatives working with suppliers:

- Forced Labor and Human Trafficking
- Child Labor
- Working Time
- Wages and Benefits
- Fair and Equal Treatment
- Workplace Safety
- Freedom of Association
- Land Rights
- Sourcing of Materials



Sustainability – Business Integrity

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Procurement initiatives working with suppliers:

- Market with Integrity
- Bribery and Corruption
- Fair Competition
- Confidential Information and Intellectual Property
- Conflict of Interest
- Illicit Trade

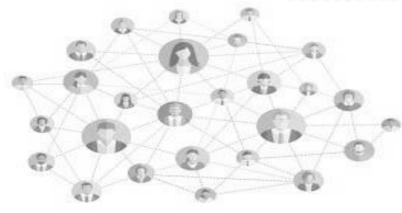


Digitilisation of Procurement

- Information & communication technologies benefits
 - Internet of Things
 - Big Data
 - Data-driven decisions



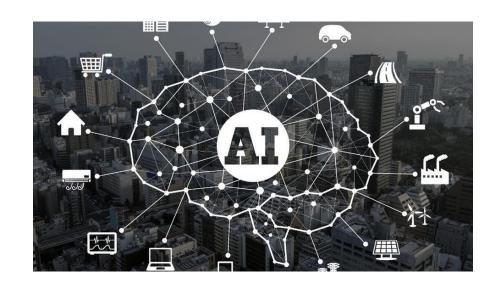






Digitilisation of Procurement

- Digital Information Flows
- Procurement automation
 - Transactional automation
 - RPA Robotic Process Automation
 - AI Artificial Intelligence







Conclusion: Procurement Module Content

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