## 2023 Procurement Value Measurement Study Results



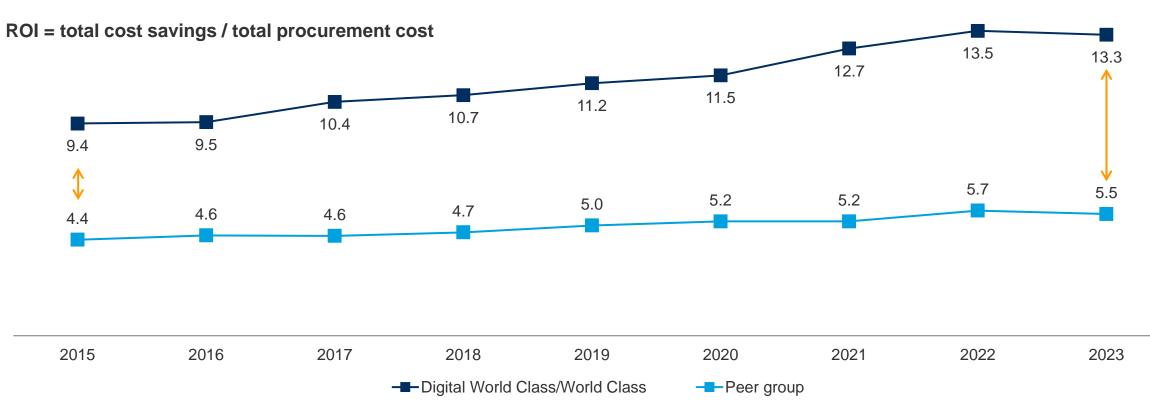
PROCUREMENT EXECUTIVE ADVISORY

## Executive summary

Value measurement trends	The most impactful economic disruptor for 2023 was inflation, cited by 50% of respondents, followed by economic downturn/recession reported by another 35%. Supply shortages, a main focal point for many procurement teams over the past two years, appear to be a lower priority with only 7% of respondents specifying this disruptor. More than half of the respondents are in the process of updating or have already made changes to their procurement savings reporting methodology in light of the current economic environment. Key changes are related to business partnering to provide a higher level of visibility to procurement savings as well as broadening the discussion around the value that procurement brings beyond just price reductions.
Quantifying value	To elevate procurement's role as a value business advisor, it is vital to have close alignment between procurement's performance objectives and the objectives of business stakeholders. Only 21% of respondents report clear alignment of their scorecard with business objectives. The most common value elements included in procurement's scorecard are year-over-year savings and cost avoidance, aligning well with procurement's primary commercial focus. The next three elements (i.e., diversity, equity and inclusion, responsible procurement, and risk management) reflect the trend of procurement teams being asked to add more value beyond just commercial benefits. Only 34% of procurement teams report having a seat at the table during the business planning cycle to work collaboratively with business partners to establish realistic, stretch targets for the upcoming year. Opportunity exists for procurement teams to enhance their value contribution to business results.
Savings tracking methodology	An organization's procurement savings methodology will define how different value elements are treated. For example, will it be classified as purchase cost reduction (i.e., hard savings), cost avoidance (i.e., soft savings) or not counted at all? The vast majority of companies treat a reduction from previous price paid (i.e., purchase price variance [PPV]) as a hard savings. For other value elements, there is a wider range of variation in the approach used to classify savings. Despite the importance of managing cash flow when interest rates are high, 79% of organizations do not recognize working capital benefits. Other areas excluded from savings tracking include revenue uplift (86%), currency hedging (86%) and supply risk management costs (75%). However, teams are tracking cost avoidance savings related to staving off attempted price increases and avoiding cost increases during the contract when market price is rising.

## Procurement return on investment (ROI) trend

One key measure of value is procurement ROI which reflects the total costs savings achieved by procurement divided by the cost of the procurement function (i.e., labor, outsourcing, technology and other costs). Digital World Class<sup>®</sup> procurement organizations continue to maintain the gap in ROI, compared to the peer group.

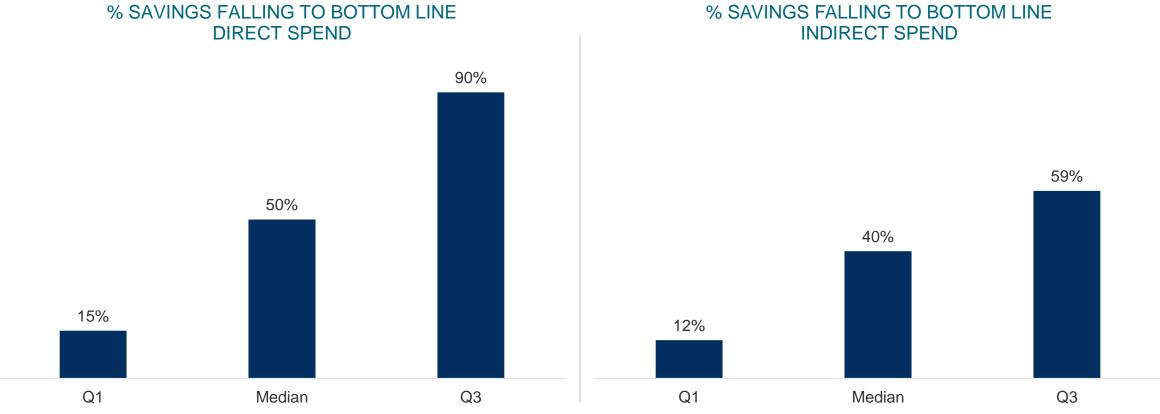


**ROI TREND** 

Source: The Hackett Group 2015-2023 Procurement Benchmark

## Savings that fall to the bottom line

For the average procurement team, 50% of savings claimed by procurement related to purchase are falling to the bottom line for direct spend with a slightly lower 40% for indirect spend. Teams achieving higher realization rates (i.e., Q3) are at 90% for direct spend and 59% for indirect spend. Ensuring that savings claimed by procurement are realized is vital for maintaining credibility in procurement's savings tracking reporting.



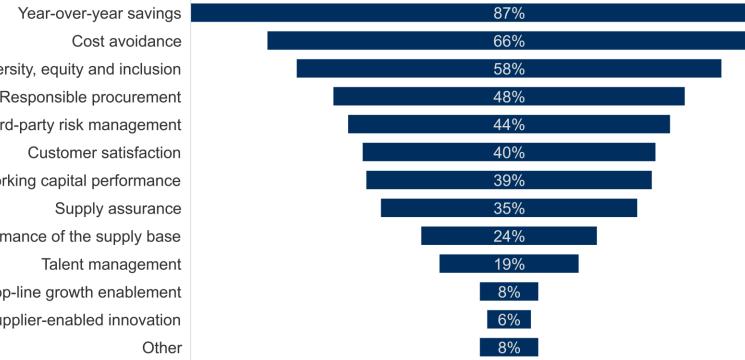
Q. Please estimate what percentage of savings claimed by procurement related to purchases are falling to the bottom line.

## Procurement performance reported to senior leadership

The most common value elements included in procurement's scorecard which is reported to senior company leadership are year-over-year savings and cost avoidance, which align well with procurement's primary commercial focus. The next three elements (i.e., diversity, equity and inclusion, responsible procurement, and risk management) reflect the trend of procurement teams being asked to add more value beyond just commercial benefits.

#### ELEMENTS INCLUDED IN PROCUREMENT SCORECARD

Cost avoidance Diversity, equity and inclusion Responsible procurement Third-party risk management Customer satisfaction Working capital performance Supply assurance Performance of the supply base Talent management Top-line growth enablement Supplier-enabled innovation



#### "Other" elements include:

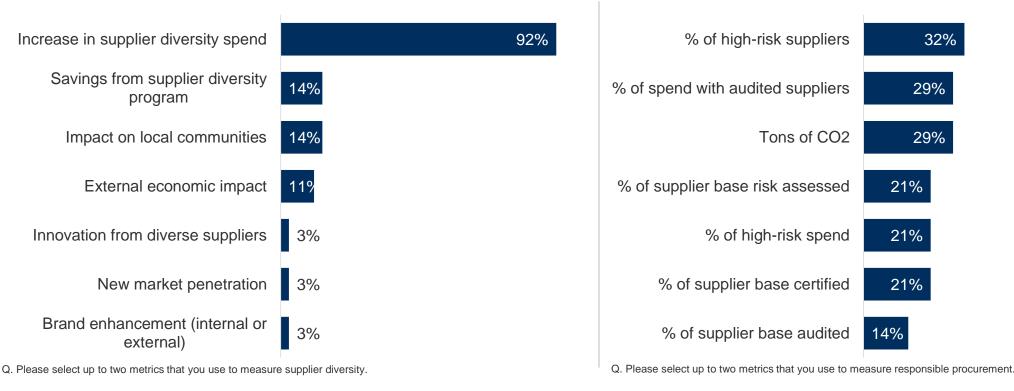
- Process automation
- Value creation (instead of cost)
- Forecast price movements and cost competitiveness
- Managed spend
- User experience improvement

Q. What performance elements are included on procurement's scorecard that are reported to senior company leadership? (Multiple responses allowed.)

## Procurement dashboard metrics: Supplier diversity and responsible procurement

The clear headline metric for supplier diversity is increase in supplier diversity spend. However, as you move beyond this metric, there are a variety of metrics being used to measure both supplier diversity and responsible procurement. This is indicative of the fact that capability in these areas are still being enhanced in many procurement teams. For responsible procurement, the top metrics are focused on compliance and managing risk.

#### PROCUREMENT DASHBOARD METRICS



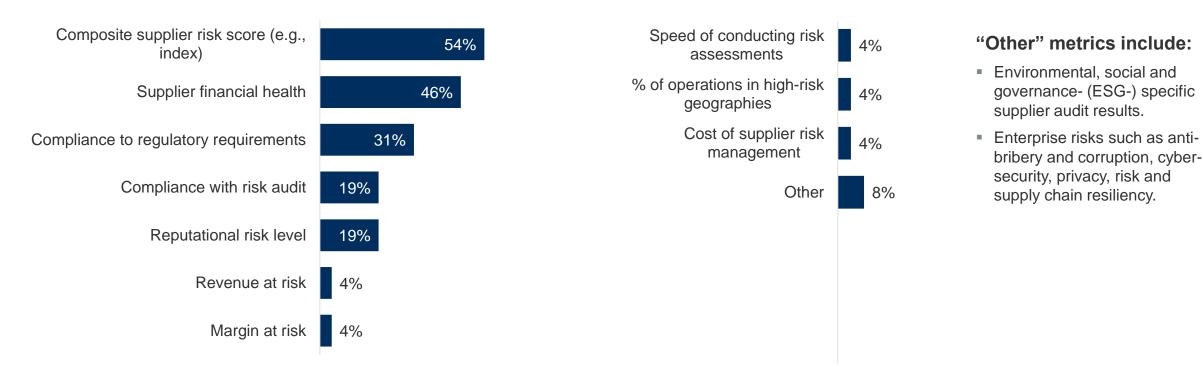
Supplier diversity

Responsible procurement

## Procurement dashboard metrics: Third-party risk management

The most commonly used metrics to report third-party risk management performance to senior company leadership are composite supplier risk score, supplier financial health and compliance to regulatory requirements. Other metrics that one might expect to be of interest to senior management, such as revenue or margin at risk, show a low utilization rate.

#### PROCUREMENT DASHBOARD METRICS – THIRD-PARTY RISK MANAGEMENT

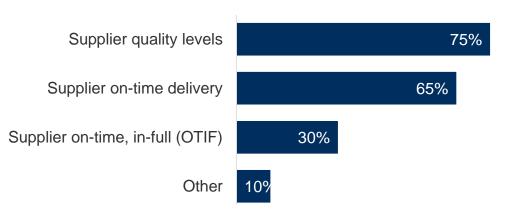


Q. Please select up to two metrics that you use to measure third-party risk management.

## Procurement dashboard metrics: Supply assurance and supply base performance

When reporting supply assurance to senior company leadership, the most used metric is supplier quality levels followed by supplier on-time delivery and OTIF. Ontime delivery percentage is the most common metric used to measure the performance of the supply base, followed by identification of cost savings and customer satisfaction. Supply base performance metrics are broader in nature and cover additional value elements beyond just supply assurance.

#### PROCUREMENT DASHBOARD METRICS



#### Supply assurance

#### "Other" metrics include:

- All metrics are applicable, but they are not measured by procurement; reporting ownership sits in different areas of the business.
- Narratives/stories.

Q. Please select up to two metrics that you use to measure supply assurance.

#### Supply base performance

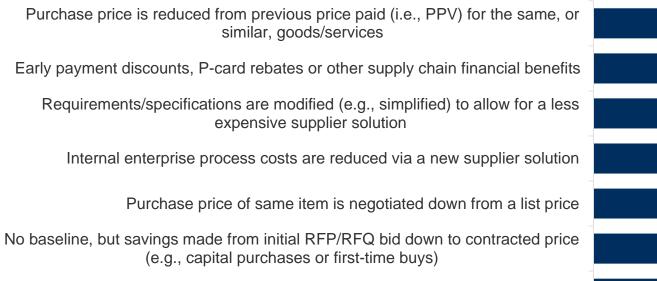


Q. Please select up to two metrics that you use to measure performance of the supply base (excluding risk, responsible procurement, and supplier diversity). \* PPM = Parts per million

### Treatment of savings value elements

An organization's procurement savings methodology will define how different value elements are treated. For example, will it be classified as purchase cost reduction (i.e., hard savings), cost avoidance (i.e., soft savings) or not counted at all? The vast majority of companies treat a reduction from previous price paid (i.e., purchase price variance [PPV]) as a hard savings. For other value elements, there is a wider range of variation in the approach used to classify savings.

#### VALUE ELEMENT TREATMENT



Carrying costs reduced from raw material reductions or asset rationalization

97%								
59			17%		24%			
52%			2	.7%		21%		
41%		21%			38%			
38%			45%			17%		
35%			6	62%			3%	
29%	2	8%			43%			

Purchase cost reduction savings Cost avoidance savings Not counted as a savings

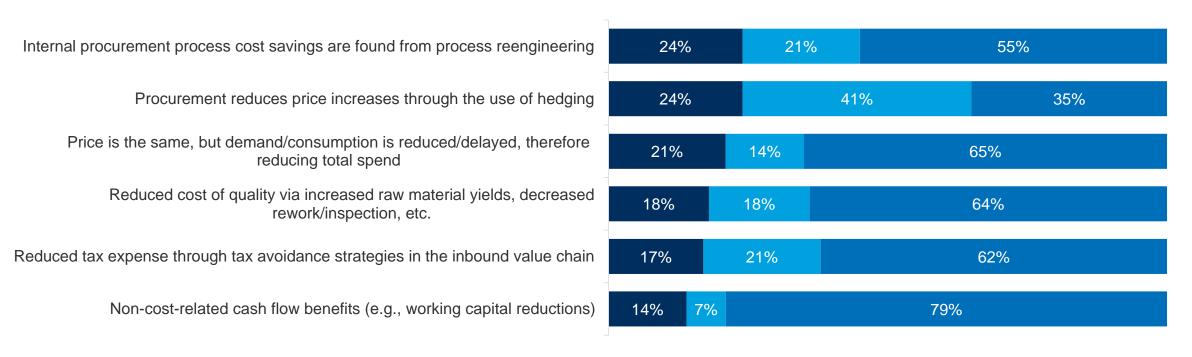
Q. Please indicate how each value element is treated.

Source: The Hackett Group 2023 Procurement Value Measurement Study

## Treatment of savings value elements (cont.)

While the majority of teams count savings for price hedging, many other value elements are not included in savings reporting. For example, demand management, reducing quality costs and lower tax expense are not being tallied as savings. And surprisingly, despite the importance of managing cash flow when interest rates are high, 79% of organizations do not recognize working capital benefits.

#### VALUE ELEMENT TREATMENT



Purchase cost reduction savings Cost avoidance savings Not counted as a savings

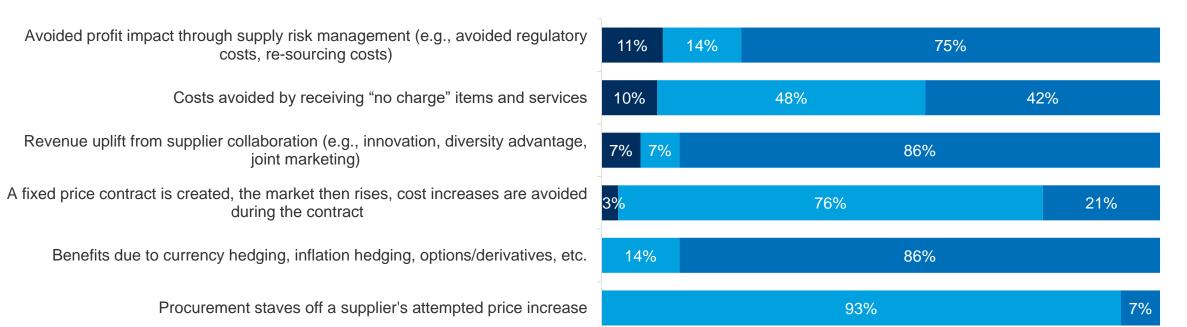
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## Treatment of savings value elements (cont.)

Other areas excluded from savings tracking include revenue uplift (86%), currency hedging (86%) and supply risk management costs (75%). However, teams are tracking cost avoidance savings related to staving off attempted price increases and avoiding cost increases during the contract when the market price is rising.

#### VALUE ELEMENT TREATMENT



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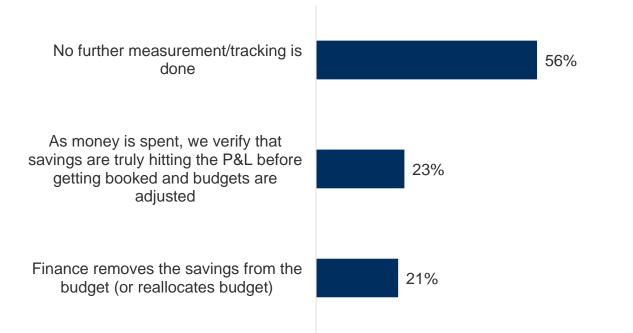
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Source: The Hackett Group 2023 Procurement Value Measurement Study

## Indirect spend savings tracking: Savings realization

For many procurement teams, once savings are negotiated with suppliers of indirect spend, no further measurement is done. It is left up to the business to use and book savings in whatever manner will best meet their business requirements.

## CONDITIONS FOR CONSIDERING SAVINGS BOOKED / ACHIEVED INDIRECT SPEND



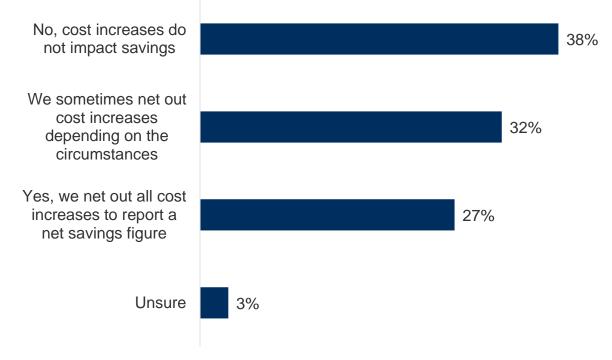
Q. Please complete this sentence by selecting the most appropriate ending: "Savings for indirect spend areas are considered booked/achieved by our company when they are negotiated and agreed to by the supplier and ..."



### Net savings

One of the main challenges that procurement teams face when reporting savings is credibility with finance and other business stakeholder groups. Consider an example where the market price has risen 10% but procurement negotiates price increases of 5%. Procurement would likely view this as a savings, but finance (compares to prior year performance) would see this as a cost increase. Only 27% of procurement teams report net savings (i.e., netting out cost increases), with a further 32% sometimes netting out cost increases. This has the potential to impact the credibility of procurement reported savings figures.

#### HOW COST INCREASES ARE HANDLED



Q. Are cost increases (i.e., negative cost savings) factored into your overall savings (i.e., ones that reduce your gross cost savings down to a net savings)?



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